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NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The nation's economic pace has quickened over the past several months and there is general agreement among economists that the brief but steep 1980 recession bottomed out in July or August. There is also widespread agreement that because of persistent inflation and rising interest rates, this may be the most fragile recovery period in recent times.

The inflation rate was little affected by the recession and inflation could worsen in the months ahead. In October, consumer prices advanced at a 12% annual rate and producers' finished goods prices climbed at a 9.6% rate. To combat this, the Federal Reserve Board has been tightening the money supply and exerting an upward pressure on interest rates. Leading banks boosted the prime rate for their best business customers to 17% during November, and further increases are possible. Other interest rates are also moving up and this could retard--and conceivably reverse--the recoveries of homebuilding and consumer spending that have sparked the business upturn to date.

Were it not for the danger signals posed by inflation and interest rates, the economic news would be quite good. Housing starts increased in October for the fifth consecutive month, reaching an annual rate of 1,569,000 compared with 906,000 at May's lowpoint. Retail sales were little changed in October, but this followed four months of recovery. Industrial production advanced strongly in October for the third month, and broad-based increases of new orders point to more production gains in the months ahead. Nonfarm wage and salary employment rose 750,000 from July to October, following a 1,315,000 drop from February's pre-recession peak, and unemployment has flattened out at 7.6% after peaking at 7.8% in May and July.

The surprising strength of the economy since mid-summer resulted in an unexpected increase in gross national product during the third quarter, following a steep 9.6% drop during the second. Most economists had not expected the recession to hit bottom until the closing months of the year. Instead, GNP advanced at an 0.9% annual rate with substantial consumer spending increases more than offsetting inventory reductions. With GNP declining during only one full quarter and by only six or seven months from specific peak to trough, this year's recession was the shortest to be so classified by the National Bureau of Economic Research since the 1920s.

The national economic outlook for 1981 is highly uncertain at this time, but most prognosticators lean toward pessimism. Some fear a "double-dip" recession, with the economy turning back down sometime next year because of the effects of inflation and tight money on homebuilding, consumer spending on big-ticket items, and business investment. A more common view is that expansion will continue, but at a very sluggish rate. Few see an early end to double-digit inflation, and few see much of a decline of unemployment during the year ahead. In fact, unemployment could edge up somewhat in 1981 even if the economy expands since the rate of expansion could well fall short of the requirements of the nation's growing labor force.

THE STATE

The New Jersey economy is back on an expansionary course consistent with national trends, following a comparatively mild contraction during the first half of 1980. Nonfarm jobs increased in October for the third month, unemployment insurance claims continued to decline more than seasonally, and the average factory workweek lengthened further. Homebuilding has been rebounding from May's lowpoint, new business incorporations have reversed a half-year decline, and the pace of consumer spending has quickened. Unfortunately, an otherwise favorable picture is marred by continued rapid inflation and rising interest rates that could spell stagflation instead of full recovery during the year ahead.

According to estimates based on the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry's monthly employer survey, nonfarm wage and salary employment increased by 8,300 in October to a seasonally adjusted total of 3,037,000. This followed smaller increases during the two preceding months and brought the cumulative job recovery since July to an estiamted 17,200, mostly in services, trade, construction, and local government. State government payrolls also increased over this period, but this was due primarily to the state's takeover of the Transport of New Jersey bus system. Until October, TNJ's approximately 4,000 employees were counted in the private sector.

Factory employment has been essentially stable since mid-summer, except for a temporary dip in August attributable to model changeover layoffs in the auto industry. There has, however, been an encouraging increase in the average workweek of production workers that could be followed by stepped-up hiring during the months ahead. The average workweek lengthened in October for the third month to an estimated 41.6 hours (seasonally adjusted). Factory hours had dropped during the recession from 42.1 in January to 40.7 in June and July.

Building activity has been on an uptrend in New Jersey for five months, after slumping briefly during late winter and early spring. On a seasonally adjusted basis, construction contractors have added 6,600 workers to their payrolls since May thanks to an upturn of housing starts and continued strength of nonresidential contracts. Building permits for new residential construction increased sharply from May to September, reversing a 1 1/2 year decline. Despite this improvement, construction employment as of October remained 7,200 below its year-ago level and the volume of new homebuilding projects remained well below pre-recession levels.

The recent expansion of employment has been accompanied by a drop in the number of workers filing for unemployment insurance benefits. Initial claims peaked in May at a seasonally adjusted weekly average of 21,265 and then declined steadily to an average of 14,961 in October. The number of workers collecting regular state UI benefits (the first 26 weeks) hit its peak in July and has been dropping ever since. Continued claims during the week ending July 19 totaled 143,600, an increase of 29,700, or 26.1%, over the same period a year earlier. By the week ending November 15, continued claims had fallen to 115,400, just 3,700, or 3.3%, above the same week in 1979.

Total unemployment has shown a corresponding decline, according to Department of Labor and Industry estimates which are labeled *unofficial* in the statistical section of this report to distinguish them from the *official*, but highly erratic monthly U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) estimates. State estimates show total unemployment peaking at 255,000 in mid-July, after seasonal adjustment, and then dropping to 227,000 by mid-October, the latest period for which data are available. The jobless rate fell from 7.2% to 6.5% over the same interval, returning to February's pre-recession low. These estimates include new entrants to the labor market and unemployment insurance (UI) claimants as well as persons who have exhausted UI benefits and others who are not on the unemployment insurance rolls.

Department of Labor and Industry analysts believe that their own estimating techniques may have understated this year's unemployment increase among nonclaimants, such as new entrants and exhaustees. Therefore they anticipate upward revisions to New Jersey's *unofficial* unemployment estimates when the next benchmark adjustments are completed in early 1981. At that time, their *unofficial* monthly estimates for 1980 will be revised to make them consistent with the annual average of the *official* BLS estimates (which are considered unreliable for individual months because of sampling error but acceptable for benchmarking due to diminished sampling error in averaging over a full year). Based on comparison of *unofficial* and *official* estimates for the first 10 months of 1980, it appears that this adjustment could raise July's peak unemployment rate from 7.2% to roughly 7.5% and October's 6.5% rate to about 7.0%.

Even with these anticipated benchmark adjustments, New Jersey's job market performance during 1980 will compare very favorably with national trends. The nation's jobless rate peaked at 7.8% in July and was still 7.6% in October, about 0.6 percentage points above New Jersey's upward-adjusted rate for that month. This represents a dramatic shift from prerecession 1979, when New Jersey's jobless rate averaged 1.1 percentage points above the national level, and the aftermath of the last recession which drove the state's jobless rate 2.7 percentage points above the national average in 1976.

Despite their large margin of estimating error, *official* monthly BLS unemployment statistics are useful in providing a rough indication of the geographical incidence of unemployment. The latest available state-by-state breakdowns are for August and September. These figures, which are not seasonally adjusted, show that joblessness averaged highest for these two months in Michigan (12.2%), Indiana (10.2%), Alabama (9.4%), West Virginia (9.4%), and Ohio (9.0%). Altogether, twenty-one states had rates for that period above New Jersey's 7.1%, including most large industrial states and such additional Sunbelt states as Arizona, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Mexico and Tennessee. Jobless rates were lowest in some Rocky Mountain states, the mid-West farm belt, most of New England and the states of Virginia and Maryland.

Some of the states with high unemployment this year have experienced job losses greater than those during the 1975 recession and some states that weathered the 1975 slump with little difficulty have recently seen alarming drains from their unemployment insurance trust funds. Particularly hard-hit have been the states highly dependent upon the auto industry and its steel, rubber, and other suppliers.

In contrast, New Jersey experienced a much milder recession in 1980 than it did in 1975, when it was among the most severely impacted with a jobless rate peaking at about 11 1/2%. During the 1975 recession, New Jersey experienced a 167,300 loss of private sector jobs over a 12-month period. In 1980 the private sector drop from peak to trough was only 65,100, and even this may be exaggerated because of seasonal distortions inflating last winter's pre-recession figures. New Jersey was blessed this time around by (among other things) its comparatively minor dependency upon the auto industry, the counter-cyclical expansion of casino gaming and other tourist activities in the state, and a stronger-than-national pace of nonresidential building activity.

Prospects for the year ahead are clouded by national developments. If persistent inflation and rising interest rates crimp consumer spending, nonresidential construction, and business investment, New Jersey will certainly share in the nation's economic difficulties, possibly to a greater extent than in 1980. This could happen, for example, if consumers generalize their spending cutbacks to goods and services little affected in 1980 in order to make automobile purchases they feel they can no longer defer. In such a case New Jersey's industrial diversification could be less of an asset than it was during the recession just behind us. On the other hand, casino expansion and nonresidential construction projects already in the pipeline should be positive factors for the state in 1981.

At this juncture, the most likely prospect is for continued economic expansion in New Jersey at a sluggish rate, with unemployment holding steady at best or possibly rising somewhat, if new job market entrants (plus reentrants who temporarily dropped out during the recession) outpace the rate of job creation.

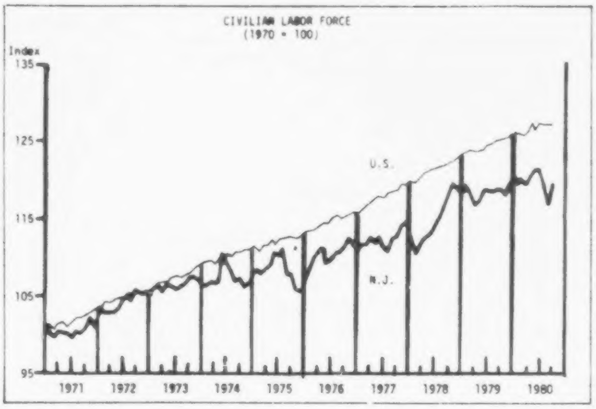
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

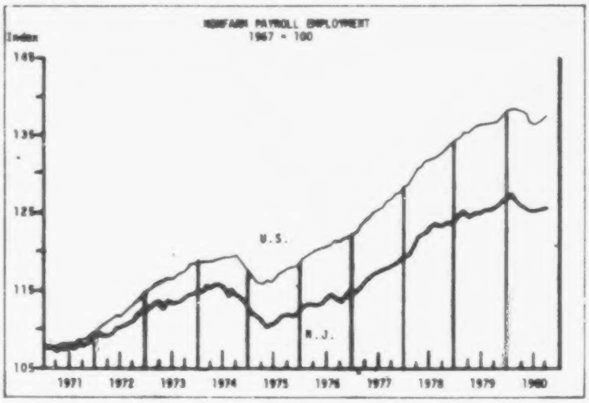
(seasonally adjusted)

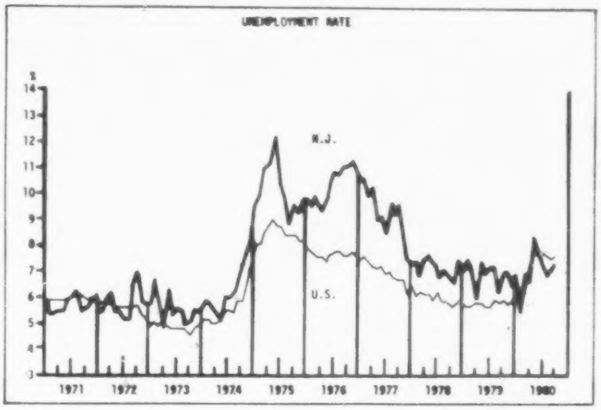
New Jersey Data				Series		Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 6,644	$ 6,597	$ 6,005	Aug	Personal income (millions)		+10.7	+10.4
$ 2,631	$ 2,623	$ 2,441	Aug	Retail Sales (millions	S-22	+ 4.4	+ 6.6
1,894	1,813	2,329	Sept	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 0.8	INA
39	53	57	Aug	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+10.8	+46.2
61.9	51.1	81.8	Sept	Dwelling Units Authorized (1967=100)	S-20	-40.9	-28.4
$ 396.1	$ 300.8	$ 304.6	Oct	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	- 0.8	-16.9
$ 127.7	$ 124.4	$ 119.4	Oct	Residential*	S-18	-30.9	-21.4
$ 155.3	$ 133.8	$ 153.0	Oct	Nonresidential*	S-18	+18.9	- 0.1
$ 113.0	$ 42.7	$ 32.3	Oct	Nonbuilding*		+48.9	-28.4
3,037.0	3,028.7	3,044.4	Oct	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 0.6	+ 0.9
768.2	767.0	800.9	Oct	Manufacturing (thous.)	S-10	- 2.1	- 3.4
2,268.8	2,261.7	2,243.5	Oct	Nonmanufacturing (thous.)		+ 1.5	+ 2.3
261	249	244	Oct	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	+ 3.0	+25.5
7.3	7.1	6.9	Oct	Percent of labor force *official*	S- 6		
140.7	143.8	127.6	Oct	Insured Unemployment (thous.)		+ 9.8	+44.0
4.8	5.0	4.5	Oct	Percent of covered employment	S-28		
41.6	41.4	41.7	Oct	Average Factory Workweek (hours)		- 0.8	- 1.5
$ 7.45	$ 7.39	$ 6.81	Oct	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-36	+ 8.8	+ 8.2
$ 309.92	$ 306.69	$ 283.98	Oct	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-34	+ 7.9	+ 6.7

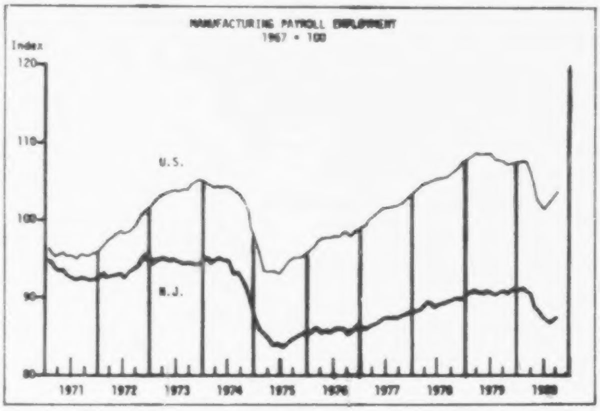
*Not seasonally adjusted

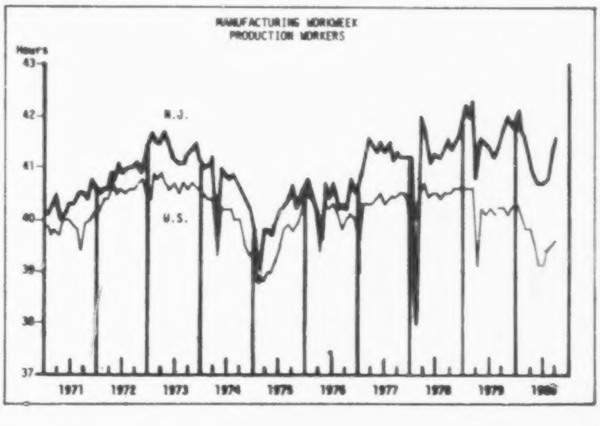
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States

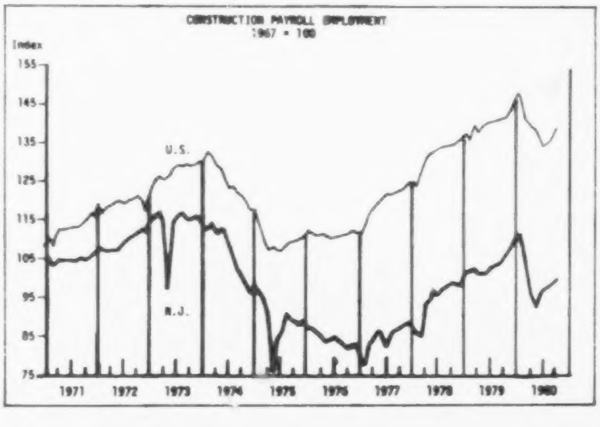




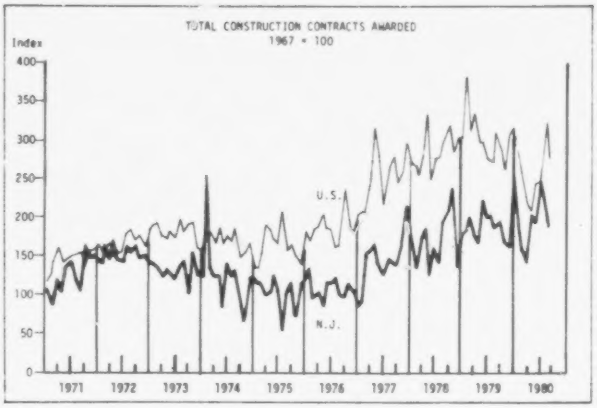








All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1967 base with three exceptions. The data on civilian labor force have been indexed to a 1970 base (New Jersey data from 1970 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier data), and data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.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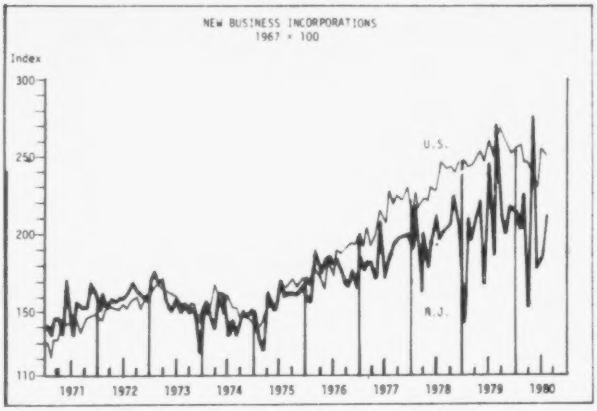
1967 = 100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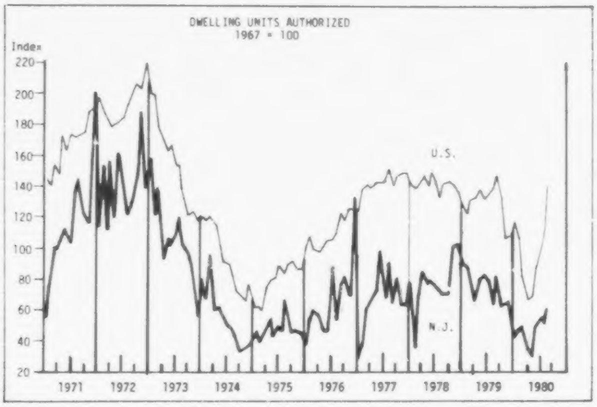
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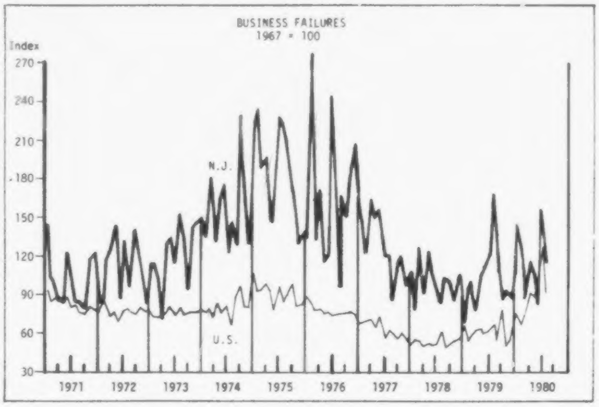
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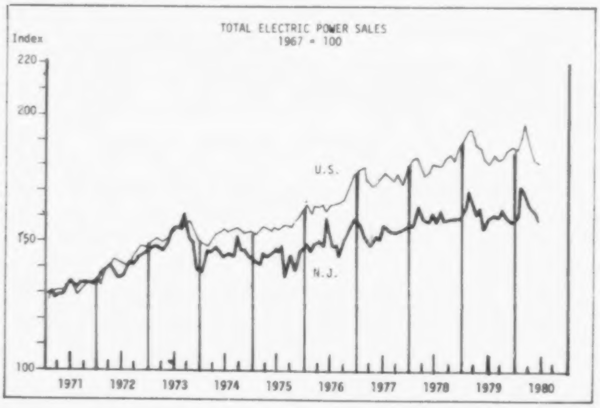
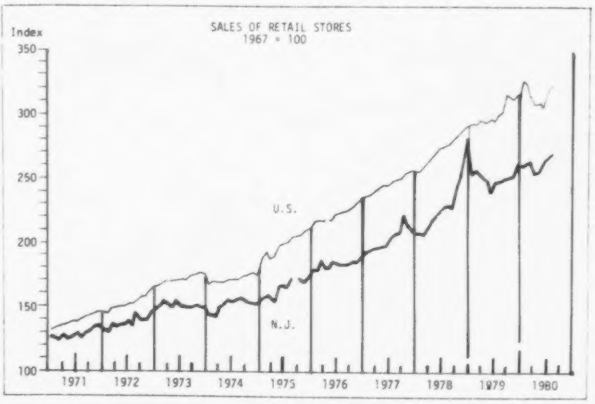

TOTAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES
1967 = 100


SALES OF RETAIL STORES
1967 = 100

New Jersey Economic Briefs

REVISED PER CAPITA INCOME DATA

Per capita personal income in New Jersey in 1979 was $9,747, according to revised figures released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce. The figure was 11% above the national average of $8,773, and 10.9% higher than the 1978 figure for New Jersey ($8,792).

Revised figures for the states ranged from $11,219 in Alaska to $6,178 in Mississippi. New Jersey ranked seventh among the states, down one notch from its rank in 1978. In the revised estimates Wyoming joined Alaska, Nevada, Connecticut, California, and Illinois in posting a higher figure than New Jersey.

Over the decade since 1969, per capita personal income in New Jersey increased by 123.6%, from $4,359 to $9,747. National per capita personal income increased by 139.2% over the same period. New Jersey's rank among the states was second in 1969.

Within the five state Mideast region, New Jersey ranked first in per capita personal income in 1969, duplicating its rank in 1978 and in 1969. Over the decade since 1969, per capita personal income in the region increased by 121.8%, 17.4 percentage points less than nationally and the smallest percentage increase among the eight BEA regions. Changes in both total personal income--particularly earnings in manufacturing, private service-type industries, and government--and population in the Mideast were the smallest among the eight BEA regions. All of the Mideastern States had increases in per capita income that were less than the national average, with the figures ranging from 135.4% in Pennsylvania (38th among all the states) to 110.4% in New York (50th among all states). Within the region, New Jersey's percentage increase over the decade ranked third, behind Pennsylvania and Maryland but ahead of Delaware and New York.

Additional data on total and per capita personal income appear in the August issue of the *Survey of Current Business*, a monthly journal of the BEA.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT DATA RELEASED

In 1979, about 54% of all local government workers were employed in the nation's 75 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs), according to a Census Bureau report. The 5,082 million local government employees in the largest SMSAs were paid an average of $1,362 in October 1979, substantially more than the $1,215 average for all local government employees for the same month.

For SMSAs entirely in New Jersey, the Newark SMSA employed 92,000 local government personnel; the New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville and Jersey City SMSAs each employed over 25,000.

The report, *Local Government Employment in Selected Metropolitan Areas and Large Counties: 1979* (GE. 79, No. 3), is available from Subscriber Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

HISPANIC-OWNED BUSINESS DATA AVAILABLE

The U.S. Department of Commerce recently released the results of a 1977 Survey of Hispanic-owned businesses in the United States. The report presents data on the number of firms, gross receipts, annual payrolls, firm size, and legal form of organization. Geographic coverage is for the nation, states, SMSAs, counties, and selected cities.

Persons of Hispanic origin owned nearly 220,000 businesses in the United States in 1977, an increase of 53% since the last survey in 1972. Receipts for these firms totaled $10.4 billion, up by 75% over the five-year period. In New Jersey, Hispanics owned about 2,500 firms, with receipts of $136 million in 1977.

This report is the second in a series of four minority business reports scheduled for release by the Commerce Department. A report on ownership by Blacks was published earlier.

Copies of the *1977 Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises, Spanish Origin* are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 at a cost of $6.00

WAGE SURVEY AVAILABLE

The 1980 survey of wages in private industry for Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean counties was released in November by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The report will contain earnings data for selected occupations common to most industries, and establishment practices for paid holidays and vacations. The incidence of health insurance, life insurance, and pension plans will also be provided.

The report was based on 153 reporting establishments, which employ almost 73,000 workers in the three-county area. The sample was selected to represent the more than 204,000 workers and 1,000 companies in the area.

This area wage survey is one of approximately 100 areas surveyed by the BLS for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. In addition, the Bureau conducts more extensive occupational wage and related benefits studies in 71 other areas.

Requests for the final report, or information on the other areas should be addressed to Samuel M. Ehrenhalt, Regional Commissioner of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 1515 Broadway, Room 3400, New York, New York 10036.

CONSUMER PRICES FOR FOOD RELEASED

In September 1980 the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor released the first of a new series of average retail prices for food. These average prices are compiled from data collected by the BLS, in conjunction with the Consumer Price Index, and will be available monthly for the U.S. city average and four major geographic areas: the Northeast, the North Central, the South, and the West.

Data back to January 1980 are available upon request from the BLS, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20212 or the nearest BLS regional office.

IF YOU ARE DEAF, OR KNOW OF SOMEONE WHO IS DEAF, PLEASE READ THE ARTICLE BELOW

The New Jersey Division of the Deaf, a unit of the Department of Labor and Industry, has provided funds for the first comprehensive survey ever taken of the estimated 49,000 deaf persons residing within the state. The yearlong study will be administered by the Rutgers University Institute of Management and Labor Relations and directed by Aram Terzian, presently on leave from his position as head of programs for handicapped persons at the Community College of Philadelphia. Terzian will be assisted by consultant Marjorie Saari.

The Rutgers Survey of New Jersey Deaf Persons will attempt to identify all known deaf persons--those who cannot hear and understand speech--between the ages of 16 and 64. Once located, deaf persons will be interviewed by specially trained, deaf staff assistants and asked to fill in questionnaires on problems they may face with employment, community services, education, and social activities. All personal information will be held in strict confidence.

Personal histories and advice will be sought from all segments of the deaf population. The survey staff will interview those who have acquired advanced education, jobs, and families, as well as those who are uneducated and unemployed.

Survey staffers are seeking suggestions from deaf individuals, as well as deaf clubs and organizations throughout the state, regarding appropriate questions for the interviews and questionnaires.

The survey will provide information about the personal, educational, and recreational needs of the deaf in New Jersey, including the kinds of new services they believe might help them lead more productive lives. Eventually, project staffers will submit reports of their findings to all state agencies that regularly provide services and formulate legislation for the deaf, including the Division of the Deaf, the Division of Youth and Family Services, the Department of Higher Education, and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

The group's most important initial task is to convince deaf people to send in their names and addresses, along with a list of others they know who are deaf.

"It is crucial that we reach the isolated, the people who have had almost no access to or information about programs that could help them," notes Terzian. "We urge anyone who is deaf or who is acquainted with someone who is deaf to contact us at Rutgers."

Names can be sent to Aram L. Terzian, Survey of Deaf Persons, Institute of Management and Labor Relations, Center for Human Resources, P.O. Box 231, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903. The survey staff can be reached by phone at (201) 932-8943.

Family Budgets in Autumn 1979

Ronald D. Cronk
Office of Publications
Division of Planning and Research

The cost of living for a family of four in New Jersey's major urban centers rose about 10% from autumn 1978 to autumn 1979, about the same as the U.S. urban average, according to figures released in April by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Each year the BLS publishes estimates of three hypothetical annual budgets for a family of four living in different areas of the country. The three different budgets represent three relative standards of living: lower, intermediate, and higher. A brief discussion of the hypothetical family and the differences among the budget levels is in the technical notes section of this article.

Budgets in both the New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area and the Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey metropolitan area exceeded the U.S. urban average budget at all three levels. In the fall of 1979, the U.S. urban family of four needed $12,585 for a lower level, $20,517 for an intermediate level, and $30,317 for a higher level of living. New Jersey four-person families required $12,949, $23,856, or $37,823 (depending on the living standard) in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey area and $12,861, $21,436, or $31,352 in the Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey area.

The family budgets are estimates of the gross income needed to maintain a predefined standard of living in a given metropolitan area. The budget costs include allowances for consumption items such as food, clothing, and shelter, as well as medical, personal, and transportation services. Other budget components include gift-contribution, life insurance, and tax categories.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL BUDGETS FOR
A FOUR-PERSON FAMILY AT
THREE LEVELS OF LIVING,
URBAN UNITED STATES, AUTUMN 1979

	Lower Level	Intermediate	Higher Level
Total budget	$12,585	$20,517	$30,317
Total family consumption	10,234	15,353	21,069
Food	3,911	5,044	6,360
Housing	2,409	4,594	6,971
Transportation	1,004	1,851	2,411
Clothing	866	1,235	1,804
Personal care	323	433	613
Medical care	1,171	1,176	1,227
Other family consumption	550	1,021	1,684
Other items	539	877	1,478
Social security & disability	781	1,256	1,413
Personal income taxes	1,032	3,031	6,357

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES LEAD INCREASES

At the higher budget level, in both of the New Jersey urban areas as well as the U.S. urban average, social security taxes increased at a higher rate than any other budget item listed.

Workers were affected twice as the contribution rate increased to 6.13% and the maximum income on which contributions are made increased from $17,700 to $22,900. Social security taxes at the higher budget level in the Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey area and at both the intermediate and higher budget levels in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey area increased more than 30% from autumn 1978 to autumn 1979.

Transportation costs showed sharp increases of between 16.0 and 18.1% at all three budget levels in both New Jersey areas as well as for the U.S. urban average.

Clothing was the only item that did not show a substantial increase from autumn 1978 figures. Clothing costs increased slightly more than 2% for the urban U.S. average, less than 1% in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey area and, in the Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey metropolitan area, they actually declined about 11%.

PERCENT CHANGE IN
FOUR-PERSON FAMILY BUDGETS,
URBAN UNITED STATES,
AUTUMN 1978 TO AUTUMN 1979

Component	Lower Level	Intermediate Level	Higher Level
Food	9.4	9.4	9.5
Housing	7.9	9.9	9.9
Shelter	8.2	10.8	10.9
Renter costs	8.2	8.1	7.9
Homeowner costs	--	11.3	11.3
Housefurnishings & operations	7.0	6.8	6.9
Transportation	17.3	17.7	18.0
Clothing	2.2	2.2	2.0
Personal care	7.3	7.4	7.5
Medical care	10.0	9.9	9.9
Other family consumption	6.8	.8	6.7
Total consumption less shelter	9.1	9.3	9.2
Total consumption	9.0	9.7	9.6
Other items	7.4	8.3	8.3
Social security	8.6	17.1	29.5
Personal income taxes	10.4	10.7	10.8
Total budget	9.0	10.2	10.6

ANCHORAGE AND HONOLULU ARE MOST EXPENSIVE

The BLS computed budgets for 24 metropolitan areas, 4 nonmetropolitan regions, and Anchorage, Alaska, which was the most expensive place to live at all three buget levels. In order to maintain an intermediate standard of living in Anchorage during autumn 1979, a family of four needed a yearly income of $27,933, 36% more than the urban U.S. average of $20,517. To live at a lower level, the same family needed 56% more money in Anchorage than in the average U.S. urban area ($19,694 versus $12,585). To maintain a higher standard of living, an Anchorage, Alaska family needed $40,785, more than $10,000 above the urban U.S. average.

The Honolulu, Hawaii metropolitan area was the second most expensive place to live at all three budget levels. In order to live in the Honolulu area, a family of four needed $16,507, $25,799, or $39,689, depending upon the budget level.

Aside from Anchorage and the Honolulu metropolitan area, the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Boston, Mass. metropolitan areas were the most expensive areas at both the intermediate and higher levels. The New York area ranked third (behind Anchorage and Honolulu) at the higher level ($37,823) and fourth at the intermediate level ($23,856), while the Boston area was third at the intermediate level ($24,381) and fourth at the higher level ($36,891).

Lower level budgets in the Seattle-Everett, Washington ($13,914) and the San Francisco-Oakland, California ($13,910) metropolitan areas were exceeded only by Anchorage, Alaska and the Honolulu metropolitan area. Interestingly, the Seattle area barely exceeded the urban U.S. average at the intermediate budget level ($20,719 versus $20,517) and was below the urban U.S. average at the higher budget level ($29,583 versus $30,317).

SOUTHERN AREAS LEAST EXPENSIVE

The Dallas, Texas metropolitan area was the least expensive urban area for a family of four to live in at the intermediate ($18,301) and higher ($27,004) levels and the second least expensive urban area at the lower level of living ($11,687). The Atlanta, Georgia metropolitan area was least expensive at the lower level ($11,622) and ranked second behind the Dallas area for both the intermediate ($18,821) and higher ($27,673) living standards. The Houston, Texas metropolitan area was the third least expensive metropolitan area at all three budget levels ($12,100, $19,025, and $27,686).

TECHNICAL NOTES

The family of four upon which the U.S. Department of Labor bases its annual cost-of-living estimates is defined as a 38-year-old husband, his non-working wife, a boy of 13, and a girl of 8. The husband and wife have been

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL BUDGETS FOR A FOUR-PERSON FAMILY AT THREE LEVELS OF LIVING
Autumn 1979

New York - Northeastern New Jersey[1]				Philadelphia, Pa. - N.J.[2]		
Lower Budget	Intermediate Budget	Higher Budget		Lower Budget	Intermediate Budget	Higher Budget
Dollar Amounts -- Autumn 1979						
$12,949	$23,856	$37,823	Total Budget	$12,861	$21,436	$31,352
10,391	17,032	24,073	Total Family Consumption	10,080	15,622	21,580
4,195	5,576	7,058	Food	4,302	5,661	7,079
2,410	5,823	8,978	Housing	2,149	4,610	7,000
847	1,710	2,576	Transportation	917	1,774	2,558
791	1,146	1,704	Clothing	630	899	1,330
335	448	646	Personal care	304	397	553
1,209	1,211	1,265	Medical care	1,206	1,210	1,265
604	1,118	1,846	Other family consumption	572	1,071	1,795
544	936	1,628	Other items	534	887	1,503
			Taxes and deductions			
824	1,430	1,433	Social security and disability	801	1,324	1,415
1,190	4,458	10,689	Personal income taxes	1,446	3,603	6,854
Percent Change -- Autumn 1978 to Autumn 1979						
7.3%	10.5%	10.4%	Total Budget	8.0%	10.4%	10.8%
7.3	8.8	9.0	Total Family Consumption	8.0	9.8	9.9
8.0	8.1	8.3	Food	10.2	10.7	11.5
5.6	9.7	9.6	Housing	5.6	11.4	10.9
16.0	17.4	18.2	Transportation	16.7	17.7	18.1
0.8	0.7	0.7	Clothing	-10.8	-11.1	-11.2
8.1	8.0	7.8	Personal care	0.7	0.8	0.7
7.8	7.7	7.8	Medical care	11.2	11.1	11.2
6.2	6.2	6.1	Other family consumption	10.4	10.5	10.6
6.7	7.8	7.9	Other items	7.4	8.4	8.4
			Taxes and deductions			
8.7	30.1	30.4	Social security and disability	9.9	22.5	30.9
6.0	12.3	11.9	Personal income taxes	8.1	9.4	10.8

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Revised Estimates, May 5, 1976

[1] includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

[2] includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; in Pennsylvania: City of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery counties.

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married for about 15 years and the husband is an experienced worker. The family is settled in the community and has, for each budget level, average inventories of clothing, housefurnishings, major durables, and other equipment. The budgets pertain only to an urban family with the specified characteristics.

The budgets are not to be interpreted as representing a minimum level of adequate income or a subsistence level of living. Nor do they represent how families do or should spend their money. The budgets are costed-out hypothetical lists of goods and services reflecting three different sets of life style assumptions.

Housing at the lower level budget includes contract rent (no homeownership), estimated costs for fuel and utilities where these are not part of the rent, and insurance on household contents. The intermediate and higher budgets provide for a high level of homeownerhsip, including average mortgage interest and principal payments for a house purchased six years ago, property taxes, homeowner insurance, repairs and maintenance, and heating fuel and utilities.

The budget costs are annual estimates based on autumn 1979 price levels. The revised Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) has increased substantially from October 1979 to September 1980: 11.7% for the U.S. City Average, 10.1% for the New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area, and 12.2% in the Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey metropolitan area. However, the change in the total family budget differs from the change in the All Items CPI-W because of a different treatment of homeowner costs, social security and personal taxes, and other factors.

For more detailed information on the budgets, their derivation or proper use, contact the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 1515 Broadway, Suite 3400, New York, New York 10036, telephone (212) 944-3121.

ANNUAL COSTS OF A BUDGET FOR A 4-PERSON FAMILY
AUTUMN 1979

	Lower Level	*Index**	Intermediate Level	*Index**	Higher Level	*Index**
Urban United States	$12,585	*100*	$20,517	*100*	$30,317	*100*
Metropolitan Areas	12,722	*101*	20,935	*102*	31,187	*103*
Nonmetropolitan Areas	11,972	*95*	18,651	*91*	26,432	*87*
Northeast						
Boston, Mass.	13,623	*108*	24,381	*119*	36,891	*122*
Buffalo, N.Y.	12,409	*99*	21,806	*106*	32,013	*106*
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN N.J.	12,949	*103*	23,856	*116*	37,823	*125*
PHILADELPHIA, PA.-N.J.	12,861	*102*	21,436	*104*	31,352	*103*
Pittsburgh, Pa.	12,406	*99*	19,890	*97*	29,011	*96*
Nonmetropolitan Areas	12,420	*99*	20,730	*101*	28,928	*95*
North Central						
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind.	12,885	*102*	20,564	*100*	29,890	*99*
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	12,359	*98*	20,287	*99*	28,763	*95*
Cleveland, Ohio	12,534	*100*	20,868	*102*	30,116	*99*
Detroit, Michigan	12,582	*100*	20,821	*101*	30,668	*101*
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	12,234	*97*	19,618	*96*	29,128	*96*
Milwaukee, Wis.	12,685	*101*	21,387	*104*	30,929	*102*
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	12,787	*102*	21,426	*104*	31,707	*105*
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	12,436	*99*	19,963	*97*	29,008	*96*
Nonmetropolitan Areas	12,243	*97*	18,876	*92*	26,915	*89*
South						
Atlanta, Ga.	11,622	*92*	18,821	*92*	27,673	*91*
Baltimore, Md.	12,772	*101*	20,316	*99*	30,110	*99*
Dallas, Tex.	11,687	*93*	18,301	*89*	27,004	*89*
Houston, Tex.	12,100	*96*	19,025	*93*	27,686	*91*
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	13,631	*108*	22,206	*108*	32,636	*108*
Nonmetropolitan Areas	11,180	*89*	17,454	*85*	24,857	*82*
West						
Denver, Colo.	12,517	*99*	20,468	*100*	29,976	*99*
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	13,399	*106*	19,871	*97*	30,083	*99*
San Diego, Calif.	12,974	*103*	20,088	*98*	30,113	*99*
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	13,910	*111*	21,478	*105*	31,710	*105*
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	13,914	*111*	20,719	*101*	29,583	*98*
Honolulu, Hawaii	16,507	*131*	25,799	*126*	39,689	*131*
Nonmetropolitan Areas	13,540	*108*	19,348	*94*	27,325	*90*
Anchorage, Alaska	19,694	*156*	27,933	*136*	40,785	*135*

*U.S. Urban Average Cost = 100

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1979

New Standards for the Metropolitan Statistical Area Classification

The August issue of the Statistical Reporter, a publication of the U.S. Department of Commerce, presents a lengthy article entiled "Documents Relating to the Metropolitan Statistical Area Classification for the 1980's." As a service to the readers of Economic Indicators, we are providing a brief summary of that and other articles related to the area classification definitions which will be introduced following the 1980 census.

CONCEPT AND PURPOSE

The purpose of the metropolitan statistical area classification, according to the above-cited article in the August issue of the *Statistical Reporter*, "...is to provide a nationally consistent set of definitions of metropolitan areas suitable for the collecting, tabulating, and publishing of federal statistics. The metropolitan area concept on which the definitions are based is that of a single large concentration of dense urban development with close internal commuting ties and weak ties to any other area."

The metropolitan area concept is widely used to produce, analyze, and publish metropolitan data. Business firms use the data to allocate advertising expenditures and to fix wages, salaries, and allowances; government uses it to determine eligibility for various kinds of assistance, including community block grants.

BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

Metropolitan areas were first officially defined for census purposes in 1910, mainly so that important urban centers across the country could be compared with one another. The urban centers were then called "metropolitan districts," a term which was used until the 1940s.

Commuting patterns did not play a significant role in determining the boundaries of the early metropolitan districts because not much data on commuting flows were available at the time and few commuters lived beyond the urban core in the early twentieth century. As a result, population density was the main determinant of the metropolitan district boundaries.

Until the 1940s, the main building blocks of the metropolitan districts were minor civil divisions--county subdivisions such as townships or election districts. The use of small county subdivision building blocks offered two distinct advantages and one major disadvantage: the advantages were that the minor civil divisions permitted precise definitions of the metropolitan districts and minimized overbounding and underbounding problems; the drawback was that federal, state, local, and private statistical groups often had a great deal of difficulty in compiling data for counties. Consequently, some federal agencies developed alternate metropolitan area definitions, using whole counties as building blocks. Unfortunately, the various definitions did not always agree with each other.

Shortly before the 1950 census, the Bureau of the Budget (later the Office of Management and Budget) was assigned the task of defining a set of "standard metropolitan areas" (SMAs) for presenting federal statistics. A total of 168 SMAs, plus one in Hawaii and three in Puerto Rico, were defined. It was decided to use counties as the basic building block for the areas, primarily because of the lack of data availability at the subcounty level. An exception to the county building block approach was made for New England, where cities and towns have a wide range of statistics available and have always been more important than counties as governmental units.

The original published criteria for the SMAs--renamed standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs) in 1959--stressed commuting patterns as the main criteria which linked the outlying parts of a metropolitan area to its central core. This was consistent with the concept of the metropolitan area as a community which included the residences of most of its workers and the workplaces of most of its residents.

Successive changes in the original published criteria have resulted in a steady increase in the number of metropolitan areas recognized, along with a few changes in the boundaries of existing areas. The original 172 areas for the 1950 census increased to 215 by 1960, to 247 by 1970, and to 288 as of January 1, 1980. At the same time, suburban expansion has had the result of many counties being added to established metropolitan areas.

In 1977, the responsibility for defining SMSAs was transferred from the Office of Management and Budget to the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS), who set out to determine if any improvements could be made in the criteria so that they would more closely reflect the basic metropolitan area concept. Over the next two years, the Committee developed the new standards for defining and classifying SMSAs. Much consideration was given to comments received from SMSA data users, including federal agency personnel, members of Congress and their staffs, state and local officials, and the business and academic communities.

THE NEW STANDARDS

The official new standards are divided into 16 numbered sections (formerly called criteria), each section dealing with a different aspect of the identification and definition process. The first eight sections contain the basic standards for all but the New England States. Sections 9, 10, and 11 provide a framework for identifying primary metropolitan statistical areas within metropolitan statistical areas of one million or more population. Sections 12 through 16 apply only to the New England States.

The following brief summary of the new standards omits certain exceptions, details, and unusual situations specified in the actual standards or in the detailed statement of the procedures followed in applying the standards.

Section 1: Population Size Requirements for Qualification. Any urbanized area containing a city of at least 50,000 population meets the new metropolitan area size requirement. Areas which do not contain a city of 50,000 or more must have a U.S. Bureau of the Census urbanized area[1] of at least 50,000 population and a total population of at least 100,000 to qualify. The old standards also accepted a city of at least 50,000 population as sufficient but were generally more restrictive regarding areas which did not meet the city population guideline.

Because of these changes, a number of areas which contain small central cities surrounded by substantial urbanized areas will qualify as metropolitan areas. At the same time, the new standards will make it more difficult for areas with small total populations to achieve metropolitan status; the old standards only required a total population of 75,000.

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[1] The urbanized area consists of the physically continuously built-up area around each larger city, and thus corresponds generally to the core of high and medium density at the heart of the metropolitan area.

Those areas that qualified as SMSAs under the old standards but do not qualify under the new standards will retain metropolitan status.

Section 2: Central Counties. Every metropolitan area has at least one central county. Under the new standards, central counties are those in which at least half the population lives in the Census Bureau urbanized area or those which contain a central city (defined in section 4) or a significant portion (at least 2,500 population) of a central city. This is substantially different from the old criteria and will have the effect of adding central counties to some areas and dropping central counties from other areas. Depending upon the amount of commuting to the new central counties, there may be an additional effect of adding some counties to certain metropolitan areas.

Section 3: Outlying Counties. In addition to the central county(ies), a metropolitan area may include one or more outlying counties. Inclusion of an outlying county is based upon its level of commuting to the central county(ies) and the degree to which it satisfies certain specified requirements of "metropolitan character," which are designed to exclude very rural counties.

The new standards have been made somewhat more restrictive than the former criteria, in response to the generally held view that the former criteria tended to include counties that were too sparsely settled. Specifically, the revised standards make it more difficult for a county to qualify for inclusion on the basis of commuting patterns alone.

Section 4: Central Cities. According to the old criteria, a metropolitan area's central city(ies) consisted of its largest city and those cities at least one-third the size of the largest city. The new standards make use of commuting data and other information to identify central cities, with the result that smaller cities which meet certain requirements may qualify, even if they are not at least one-third the population of the largest city.

Section 7: Levels. The Committee decided to drop the word *standard* from the old terminology of standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), thereby reducing the term to *metropolitan statistical area* (MSA).

The new standards classify MSAs according to four distinct levels: level A will consist of all MSAs with a population of 1,000,000 or more; level B will contain all MSAs with a population of at least 250,000 but less than 1,000,000; MSAs with a population of less than 250,000 but at least 100,000 will be classified in level C; and level D MSAs will be those with a population less than 100,000.

Section 8: Titles. Under the new standards, all MSA titles will be based on the names of the central city(ies) and will begin with the name of the largest city. No more than three city names will be allowed in the title. Only central cities with a population at least one-third that of the area's largest city may appear in the title; exceptions will be made for cities with at least 250,000 population or at least 100,000 workers.

The result of the new standards will be to exclude some of the smaller central cities from the SMA titles.

Sections 5, 6, and 9: Primary Areas and Consolidated Areas. The largest metropolitan areas may be regarded from two aspects: 1) the entire urbanized area and the counties with heavy commuting to it constitute a single large metropolitan area, referred to as the "greater" area; 2) the separate components of many large SMAs constitute important metropolitan entities in themselves.

The Committee decided that there is a legitimate need for statistical data at both the component level and the "greater" level. The new standards reflect this decision in that they allow for the recognition of primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) within level A MSAs, provided the component area meets certain requirements relating to commuting, total population, and percentage urban. Areas that were recognized as SMSAs before 1980 but are now part of larger areas will be recognized as PMSAs, provided that local opinion is in favor of such identification.

If two or more PMSAs are defined within a level A MSA, the "greater" area will be designated as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Sections 10 and 11: PMSA and CMSA Titles. Either county names or central city names may be used for titling PMSAs, but combinations of county and city names are not allowed. Local opinion will play a major role in determining the most appropriate name, with the result that the titles of some of the old SMSAs will change when they become PMSAs.

Since local opinion will also be consulted in determining the titles of the CMSAs, the titles of some existing areas may change when they are designated as CMSAs. However, each CMSA title must begin with the name of its largest city.

Sections 12, 13, and 14: New England MSAs. Each New England MSA contains a central core, which is generally comparable in concept to the central county of an MSA not in New England. The new standards revise the requirements for inclusion of a city or town in the central core. The changes will expand the central core for some of the smaller MSAs. Furthermore, the changes may add additional cities and towns to some of the large MSAs because the central cores are the basis for measuring commuting from outlying cities and towns.

Sections 15 and 16: PMSAs and CMSAs in New England. Primary and consolidated MSAs in New England are identified in much the same way as are areas outside of New England. Similarly, levels and titles for PMSAs and CMSAs are determined by the same general approach in New England as in other states.

Under the new standards, the Boston SMSA will become a CMSA, with PMSAs centered on Brockton, Lawrence-Haverhill, and Lowell. The Hartford-New Britain-Bristol SMSA will also become a CMSA, while the Norwalk and Stanford SMSAs will become PMSAs in the New York CMSA. The New Haven and Meriden SMSAs may be merged as a single New Haven-Meriden MSA.

AFFECTS ON NEW JERSEY

Under the new standards, which will be implemented with the results of the 1980 census, Cape May will probably be New Jersey's only nonmetropolitan county. Based on what the 1980 census is expected to show, Atlantic and Cumberland counties will each be a one-county MSA not merged with a larger area. Warren will remain part of the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton MSA. Salem will remain the Wilmington MSA.

The organization of PMSAs within CMSAs is expected to be as follows:

CMSA	N.J. Counties in PMSA
New York, NY-NJ-CT	Bergen
	Essex-Morris-Sussex-Union
	Hudson
	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon
	Monmouth-Ocean
	Passaic
Philadelphia, PA-NJ-DE	Camden-Burlington-Gloucester
	Mercer
	Salem (part of the Wilmington, DE-NJ PMSA)

NOTE: Names are illustrative and expected county designations may change based on the results of the 1980 census.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1980 STANDARDS

Because of a time lapse between the availability of population data and commuting data from the 1980 census, the new standards will be implemented in two stages.

New SMSAs will be established during the first step, scheduled for early 1981 as final 1980 census population counts are available. SMSA terminology will be used in this step, and previously established SMSAs will be retained. To qualify as a new SMSA, there must be an urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a metropolitan population of 100,000 or more.

In the second step, there will be a review of boundaries and titles; this is scheduled for 1982, when commuting data are expected from the 1980 census. MSA terminology will then be used. CMSAs and PMSAs will also be designated. At this point, counties may be dropped or added, based on the level of commuting to the central city.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For a more detailed discussion of the new standards, see the *Statistical Reporter*, August 1980. A complete listing of the official new standards can be found in the *Statistical Reporter*, December 1979 and the *Federal Register*, January 3, 1980, Part 6. These publications are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

For more information on the new MSA standards, contact the Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 (301-763-5591).

STATISTICAL SECTION

GENERAL NOTES

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I thru VI and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 21 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I thru VI have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with ecomomic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970 and November 1973-March 1975.

SERIES	SOURCES
1-16	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
31-41	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research

TECHNICAL NOTES

SERIES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Only seasonally adjusted data are presented for these indicators.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1979 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13-15 The PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS will be presented in early 1981.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework, and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban wage earners and clerical workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

SERIES

The data series reproduced in the report are the Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the U.S. City Average.

The N.Y. CPI is for the New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made according to a U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics formula, state tax adjustments are made by the Department of Labor and Industry, and inflation adjustments are based on the average Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

SERIES

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sums of the seasonally adjusted components. Series 22 was affected by a $2 billion contract for nuclear generating facilities in April 1977 and a $900 million contract for an electric power and heating system in February 1978. To avoid distortions these awards were omitted from the computations to determine seasonally adjusted figures but were returned to the total after the remaining data were seasonally adjusted. They were also omitted from the monthly average components.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the Department of Labor and Industry to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

SERIES

31 Between June 1975 and February 1976 NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED, as reported by the Employment Service Automated Reporting System, were overestimated by about 10%. These data relate to openings received by the New Jersey Employment Service only.

33-35 The LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS are collected by a survey of employers counting the number of accessions, separations, and quits that occurred during the entire month. The series are adjusted to March 1979 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

36 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (interstate and intrastate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 480,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

37 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents interstate and intrastate agent claims under the regular state program only.

38 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the state program only.

39-41 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 41) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

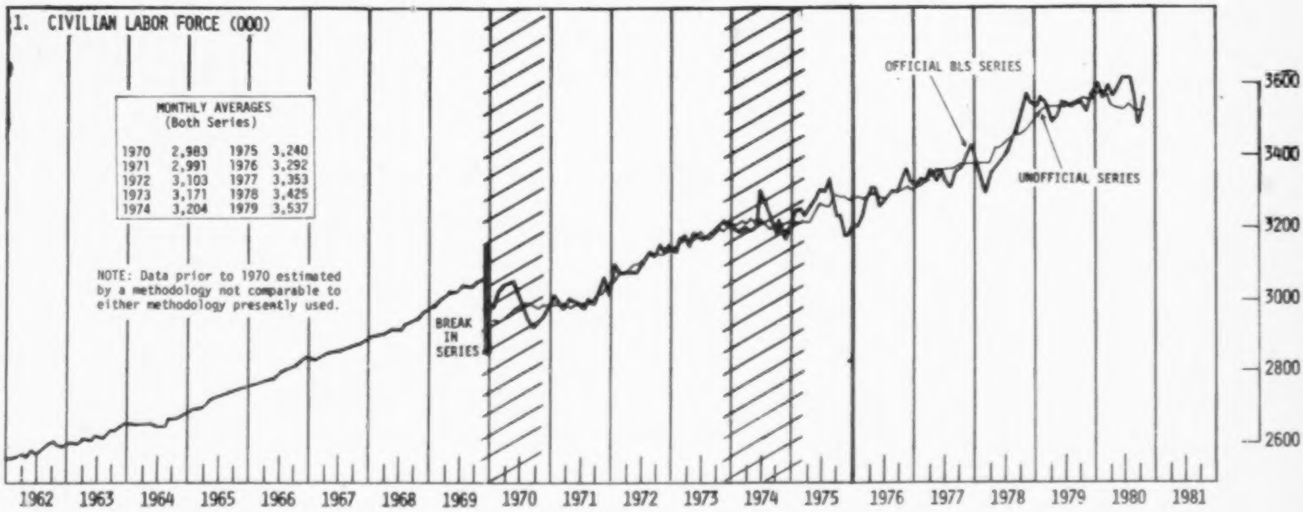
TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data								
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,315	3,311	3,386	3,366	3,536	3,517	3,597	3,568
Feb	3,333	3,317	3,339	3,370	3,562	3,529	3,563	3,572
Mar	3,333	3,330	3,300	3,369	3,544	3,534	3,588	3,562
Apr	3,360	3,348	3,356	3,415	3,490	3,528	3,566	3,540
May	3,336	3,355	3,366	3,413	3,500	3,532	3,597	3,534
Jun	3,359	3,355	3,383	3,427	3,550	3,529	3,614	3,524
Jul	3,323	3,360	3,408	3,437	3,545	3,540	3,615	3,535
Aug	3,310	3,359	3,435	3,442	3,537	3,541	3,556	3,520
Sep	3,358	3,363	3,486	3,443	3,546	3,548	3,483	3,519
Oct	3,372	3,364	3,522	3,456	3,545	3,554	3,562	3,520
Nov	3,403	3,375	3,569	3,469	3,526	3,547		
Dec	3,431	3,375	3,544	3,482	3,568	3,549		

2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data								
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	2,961	2,973	3,139	3,104	3,285	3,267	3,348	3,332
Feb	2,980	2,984	3,092	3,115	3,296	3,281	3,371	3,339
Mar	3,002	3,000	3,074	3,124	3,294	3,283	3,339	3,323
Apr	3,014	3,018	3,104	3,173	3,280	3,280	3,332	3,302
May	3,036	3,029	3,107	3,174	3,240	3,290	3,296	3,287
Jun	3,055	3,039	3,132	3,179	3,304	3,289	3,327	3,276
Jul	3,041	3,050	3,161	3,188	3,288	3,293	3,351	3,279
Aug	2,989	3,055	3,203	3,195	3,283	3,294	3,311	3,269
Sep	3,050	3,060	3,237	3,202	3,326	3,303	3,234	3,280
Oct	3,047	3,070	3,281	3,217	3,301	3,308	3,301	3,293
Nov	3,116	3,076	3,335	3,235	3,279	3,308		
Dec	3,174	3,091	3,279	3,236	3,335	3,313		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data								
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	354	338	247	262	251	250	249	237
Feb	353	333	247	255	266	248	192	233
Mar	331	330	226	245	250	251	249	239
Apr	346	330	252	242	210	248	234	238
May	300	326	259	239	260	242	301	247
Jun	304	316	251	248	246	240	287	248
Jul	282	310	247	249	257	247	264	255
Aug	321	304	232	247	254	247	245	251
Sep	308	303	249	241	220	245	249	239
Oct	325	294	241	239	244	246	261	227
Nov	287	299	234	234	247	239		
Dec	257	284	265	246	233	236		

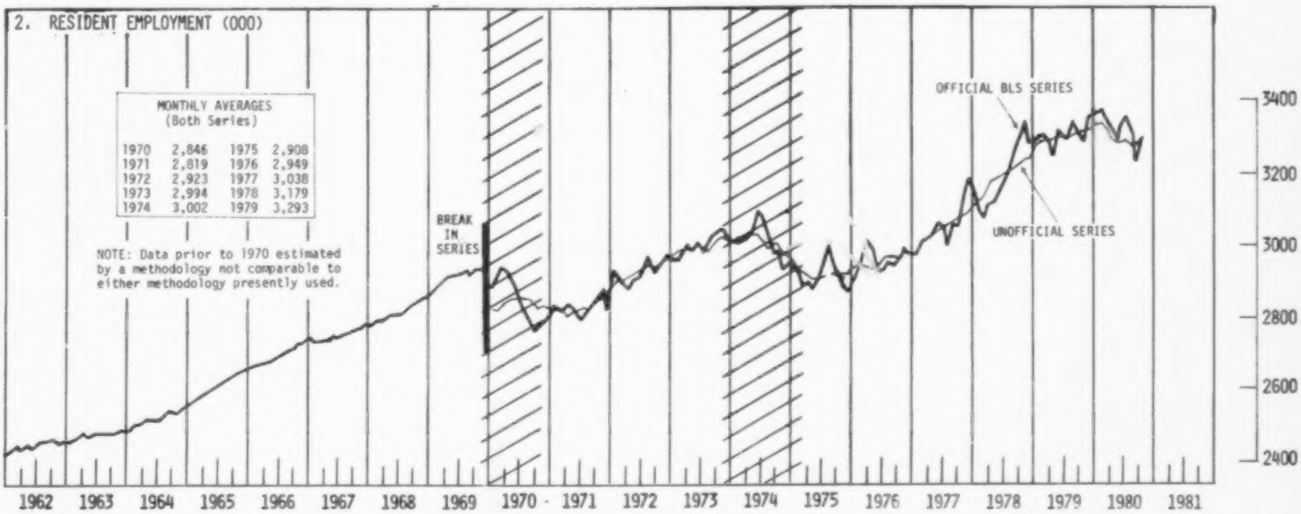
CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,983	1975	3,240
1971	2,991	1976	3,292
1972	3,103	1977	3,353
1973	3,171	1978	3,425
1974	3,204	1979	3,537

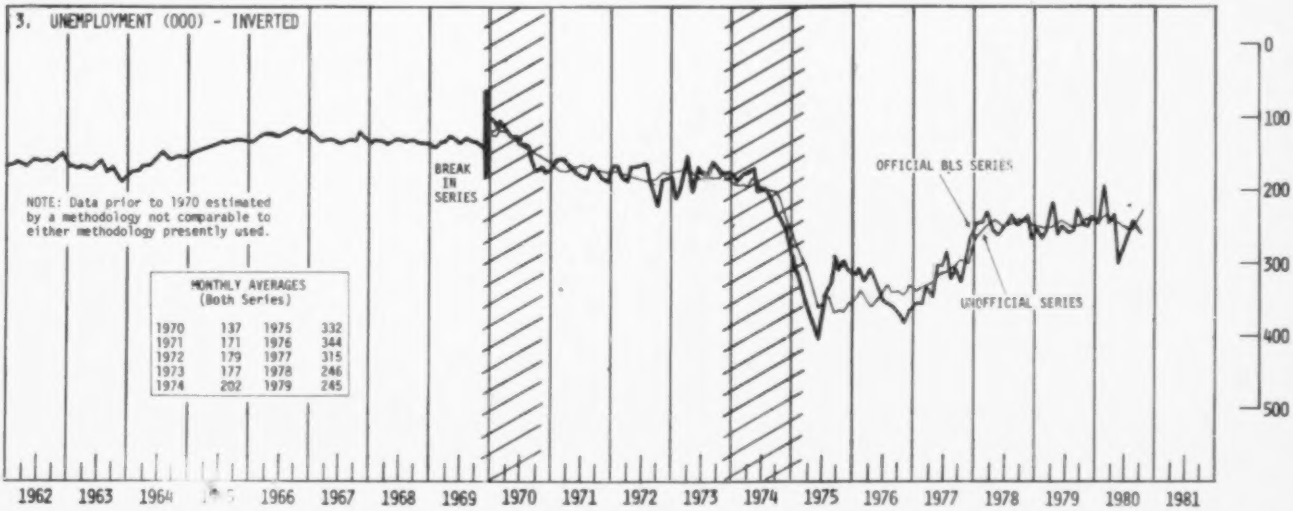
NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,846	1975	2,908
1971	2,819	1976	2,949
1972	2,923	1977	3,038
1973	2,994	1978	3,179
1974	3,002	1979	3,293

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	137	1975	332
1971	171	1976	344
1972	179	1977	315
1973	177	1978	246
1974	202	1979	245

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	61.8	61.7	62.5	62.1	64.5	64.2	65.0	64.5
Feb	62.1	61.8	61.5	62.1	65.0	64.4	64.3	64.5
Mar	62.0	62.0	60.8	62.0	64.6	64.5	64.7	64.2
Apr	62.5	62.2	61.7	62.8	63.5	64.2	64.3	63.8
May	62.0	62.3	61.9	62.7	63.7	64.2	64.8	63.6
Jun	62.4	62.3	62.1	62.9	64.5	64.1	65.0	63.4
Jul	61.6	62.3	62.5	63.1	64.4	64.3	64.9	63.5
Aug	61.3	62.3	63.0	63.1	64.2	64.3	63.9	63.2
Sep	62.2	62.3	63.9	63.1	64.3	64.3	62.5	63.1
Oct	62.4	62.2	64.5	63.3	64.2	64.4	63.8	63.1
Nov	62.9	62.4	65.3	63.4	63.8	64.2		
Dec	63.4	62.3	64.7	63.6	64.5	64.2		

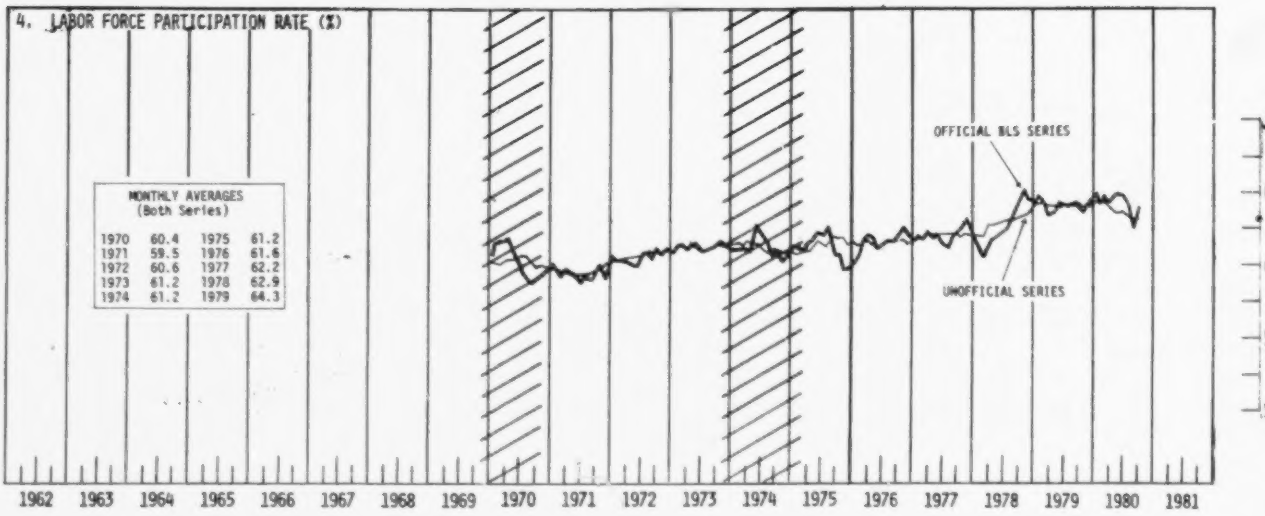
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	55.2	55.4	57.9	57.3	60.0	59.6	60.5	60.2
Feb	55.5	55.6	57.0	57.4	60.1	59.8	60.8	60.3
Mar	55.9	55.8	56.6	57.5	60.0	59.9	60.2	59.9
Apr	56.0	56.1	57.1	58.4	59.7	59.7	60.0	59.5
May	56.4	56.3	57.1	58.3	58.9	59.8	59.3	59.2
Jun	56.7	56.4	57.5	58.4	60.1	59.8	59.8	58.9
Jul	56.4	56.6	58.0	58.5	59.7	59.8	60.2	58.9
Aug	55.4	56.6	58.7	58.6	59.6	59.8	59.5	58.7
Sep	56.5	56.7	59.3	58.7	60.3	59.9	58.0	58.8
Oct	56.4	56.8	60.0	58.9	59.8	59.9	59.2	59.0
Nov	57.6	56.9	61.0	59.2	59.3	59.9		
Dec	58.6	57.1	59.9	59.1	60.3	59.9		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

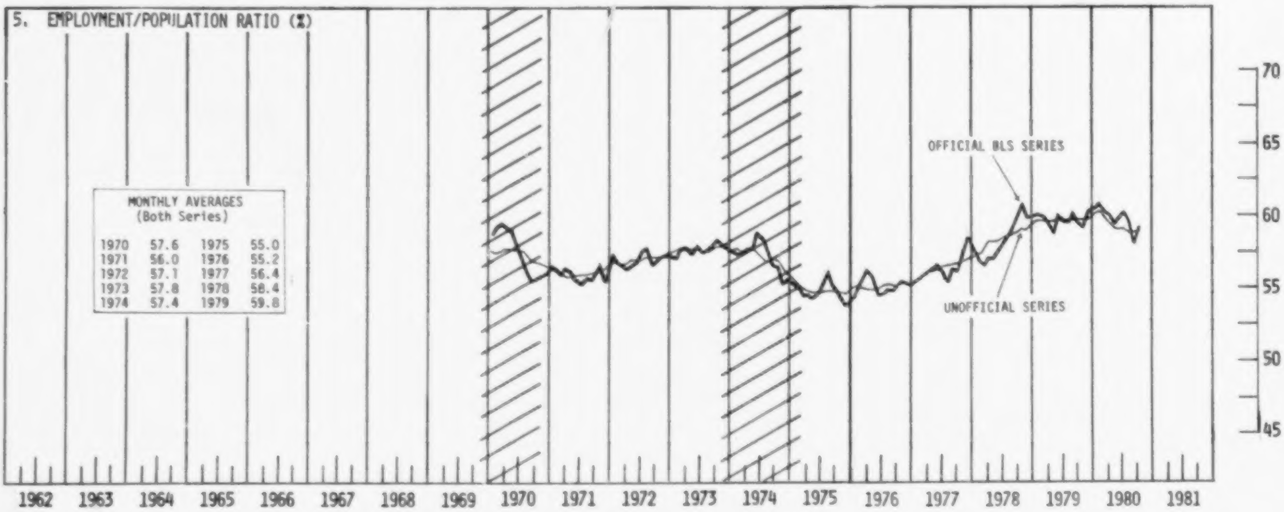
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	10.7	10.2	7.3	7.8	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.6
Feb	10.6	10.0	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.0	5.4	6.5
Mar	9.9	9.9	6.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.7
Apr	10.3	9.9	7.5	7.1	6.0	7.0	6.6	6.7
May	9.0	9.7	7.7	7.0	7.4	6.9	8.4	7.0
Jun	9.1	9.4	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.9	7.0
Jul	8.5	9.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.2
Aug	9.7	9.1	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.1
Sep	9.2	9.0	7.1	7.0	6.2	6.9	7.1	6.8
Oct	9.6	8.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.3	6.5
Nov	8.4	8.9	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.7		
Dec	7.5	8.4	7.5	7.1	6.5	6.6		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II


4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)

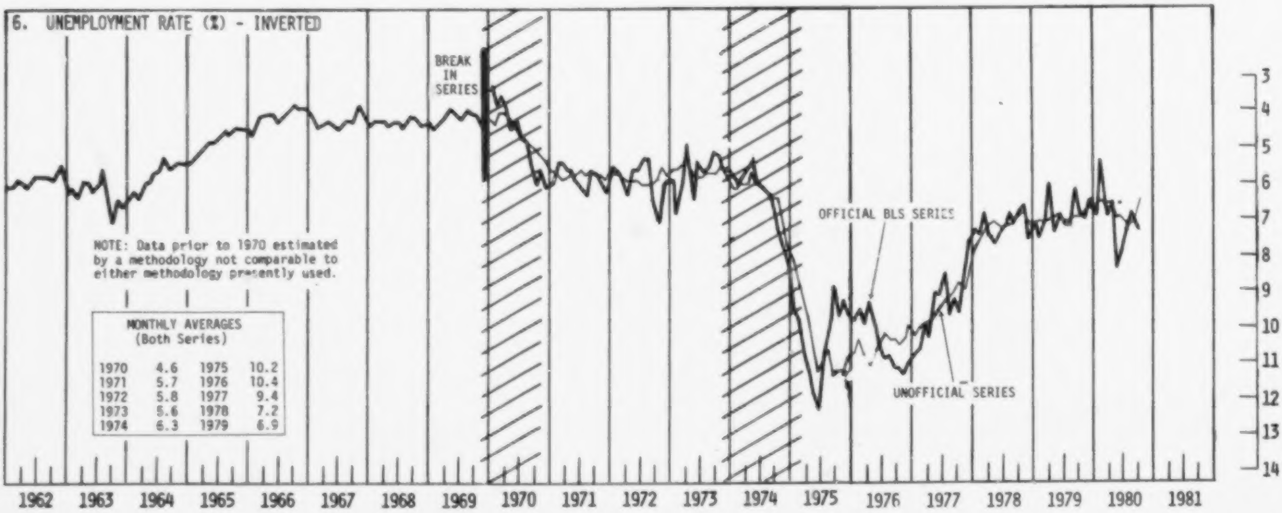
MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	60.4	1975	61.2
1971	59.5	1976	61.6
1972	60.6	1977	62.2
1973	61.2	1978	62.9
1974	61.2	1979	64.3


5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	57.6	1975	55.0
1971	56.0	1976	55.2
1972	57.1	1977	56.4
1973	57.8	1978	58.4
1974	57.4	1979	59.8


6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) - INVERTED

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	4.6	1975	10.2
1971	5.7	1976	10.4
1972	5.8	1977	9.4
1973	5.6	1978	7.2
1974	6.3	1979	6.9

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2717.4	2780.3	2827.7	2892.7	2940.4	3010.4	3002.0	3074.5
Feb	2716.3	2787.4	2826.1	2900.5	2940.6	3021.7	2996.6	3080.5
Mar	2757.4	2801.6	2865.5	2914.0	2977.9	3030.4	3014.0	3066.8
Apr	2799.9	2819.4	2931.8	2953.9	2994.4	3016.0	3029.9r	3051.4r
May	2834.5	2828.2	2965.7	2958.8	3031.8	3022.9	3046.1r	3037.4r
Jun	2892.8	2836.4	3026.4	2966.1	3087.5	3025.1	3086.2r	3023.8r
Jul	2887.6	2843.7	3028.4	2980.1	3077.1	3027.0	3071.1r	3019.8r
Aug	2894.4	2851.3	3039.5	2992.2	3082.4	3033.0	3070.8r	3021.0r
Sep	2869.8	2853.6	3004.6	2987.5	3050.6	3034.6	3042.8r	3028.7r
Oct	2879.5	2863.4	3003.9	2987.2	3060.8	3044.4	3052.0p	3037.0p
Nov	2884.8	2869.1	3013.8	2998.4	3064.3	3050.0		
Dec	2894.4	2886.2	3001.6	2994.1	3073.1	3068.3		

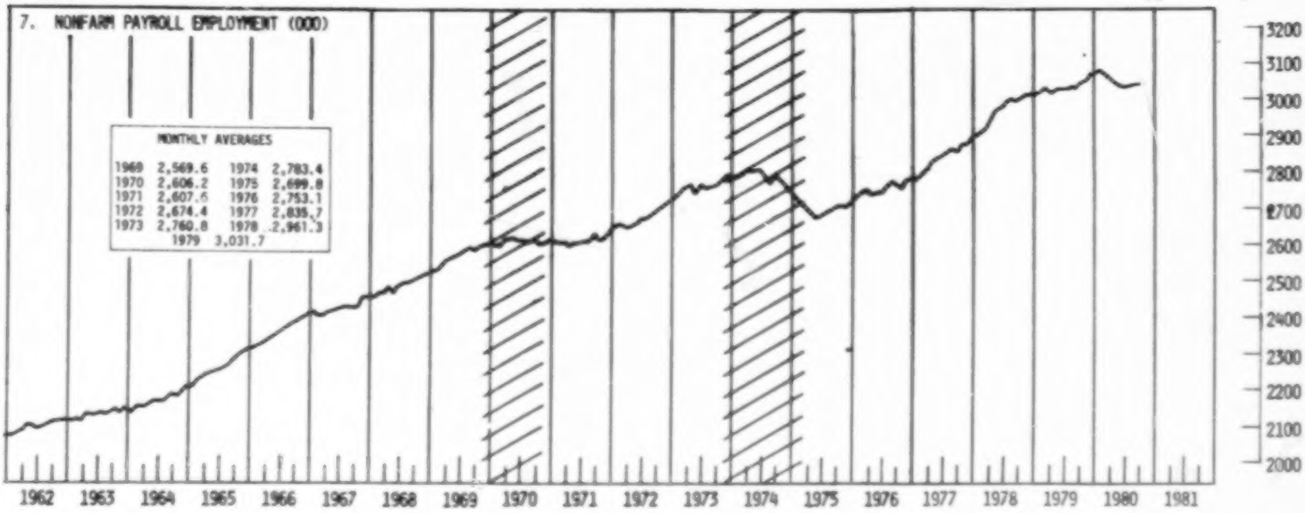
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

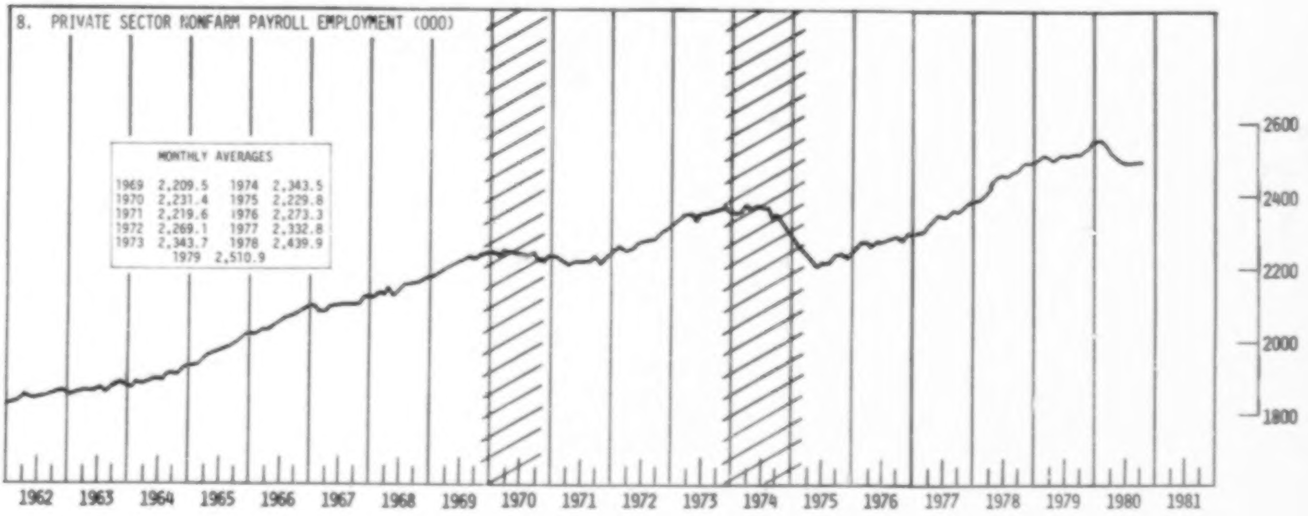
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2227.4	2288.3	2316.7	2379.2	2426.4	2493.6	2478.6	2548.2
Feb	2220.7	2292.0	2312.1	2386.5	2421.5	2502.2	2469.3	2552.9
Mar	2256.9	2303.9	2346.3	2396.8	2457.5	2512.1	2481.9	2536.8
Apr	2299.0	2321.6	2408.7	2433.4	2473.6	2497.6	2493.5	2517.5
May	2334.3	2329.0	2441.7	2435.8	2509.9	2502.0	2507.9	2500.3
Jun	2388.5	2337.0	2495.8	2440.6	2562.2	2504.8	2548.2	2490.8
Jul	2369.9	2333.8	2490.2	2451.3	2545.8	2505.6	2529.1	2487.8
Aug	2380.7	2338.1	2504.9	2460.1	2555.4	2509.1	2535.9	2489.2
Sep	2383.3	2348.4	2500.4	2463.5	2549.5	2513.9	2529.2r	2494.8r
Oct	2375.7	2355.7	2490.0	2469.0	2542.6	2521.8	2517.5p	2498.0p
Nov	2376.7	2363.3	2491.4	2477.8	2539.4	2526.4		
Dec	2381.2	2376.1	2480.5	2475.3	2547.7	2544.7		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	490.0	492.0	511.0	513.5	514.0	516.8	523.4	526.3
Feb	495.6	495.4	514.0	514.0	519.1	519.5	527.3	527.6
Mar	500.5	497.7	519.2	517.2	520.4	518.3	532.1	530.0
Apr	500.9	497.8	523.1	520.5	520.8	518.4	536.4r	533.9r
May	500.2	499.2	524.0	523.0	521.9	520.9	538.2r	537.1r
Jun	504.3	499.4	530.6	525.5	525.3	520.3	538.0r	533.0r
Jul	517.7	509.9	538.2	528.8	531.3	521.4	542.0r	532.0r
Aug	513.7	513.2	534.6	532.1	527.0	523.9	534.9r	531.8r
Sep	486.5	505.2	504.2	524.0	501.1	520.7	513.6r	533.9r
Oct	503.8	507.7	513.9	518.2	518.2	522.6	534.5p	539.0p
Nov	508.1	505.8	522.4	520.6	524.9	523.6		
Dec	513.2	510.1	521.1	518.8	525.4	523.6		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — I





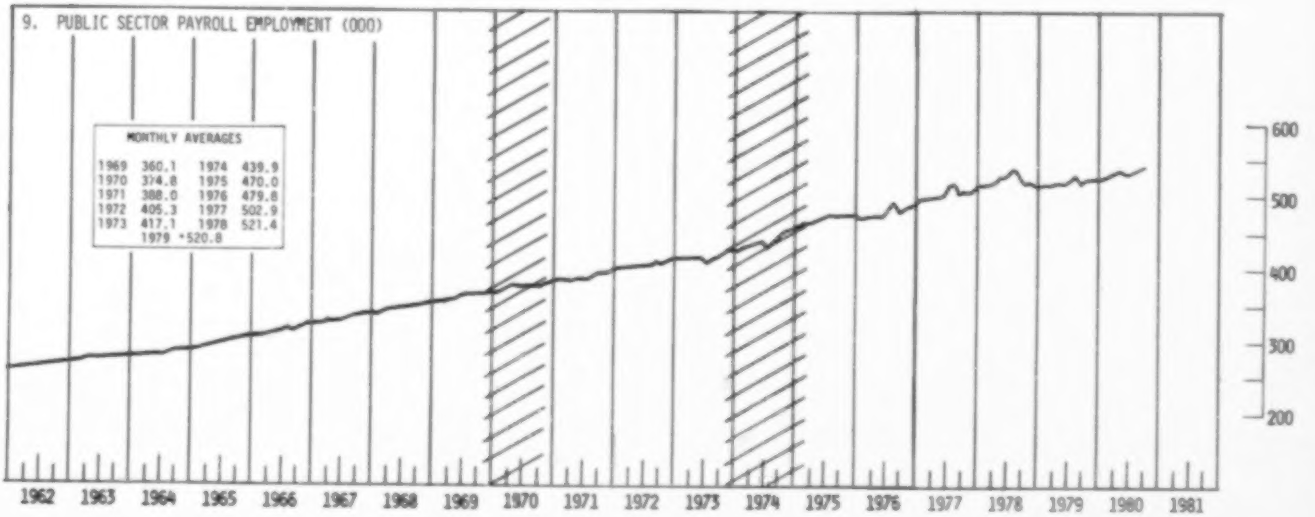


TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	744.7	758.9	763.7	777.4	784.5	798.4	787.6	801.6
Feb	745.9	758.0	767.3	779.3	787.7	799.6	793.6	805.7
Mar	756.8	761.4	777.1	782.1	797.6	802.4	796.2	801.1
Apr	758.4	764.0	783.2	789.3	795.1	800.3	791.2	796.4
May	767.1	766.7	788.5	787.6	801.2	799.6	783.5	782.1
Jun	780.5	769.2	795.8	783.8	813.6	801.4	786.1	774.1
Jul	764.4	769.1	780.9	786.0	792.6	798.1	765.4	770.4
Aug	773.7	769.0	792.6	788.5	800.3	796.5	767.1	763.4
Sep	780.8	768.5	802.0	789.5	811.5	800.3	777.3r	767.0r
Oct	782.2	772.1	801.1	791.1	810.5	800.9	777.1p	768.2p
Nov	780.7	774.0	800.6	794.2	803.5	797.2		
Dec	772.3	776.3	789.0	792.5	799.8	803.9		

11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

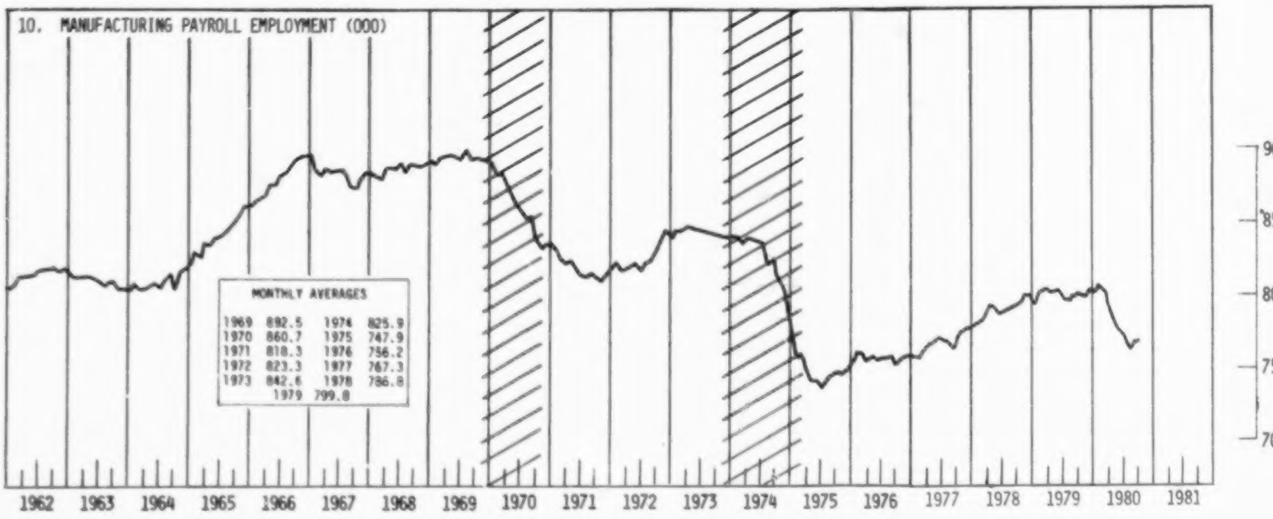
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	74.7	86.8	83.6	97.3	96.4	112.6	105.9	123.6
Feb	71.7	86.9	78.1	95.5	91.9	113.1	100.2	123.3
Mar	81.2	92.2	83.2	94.8	99.9	113.9	101.1	115.3
Apr	92.9	94.8	101.6	103.5	110.4	112.4	104.0	105.9
May	99.1	96.3	109.0	105.6	116.4	112.4	107.1	103.5
Jun	102.6	95.9	115.8	107.9	121.2	112.5	113.6	105.5
Jul	99.5	91.7	115.9	106.6	124.5	114.4	117.7	108.2
Aug	104.0	95.6	118.1	108.4	125.0	114.7	118.9	109.1
Sep	103.9	96.2	117.1	108.6	124.4	115.6	117.7r	109.3r
Oct	103.6	97.1	117.2	109.8	125.1	117.3	117.5p	110.1p
Nov	102.4	98.0	114.7	109.7	124.7	119.2		
Dec	97.9	98.6	108.8	109.5	120.8	121.7		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1405.4	1439.8	1466.9	1501.9	1542.8	1579.9	1583.4	1620.4
Feb	1400.5	1444.4	1464.2	1509.0	1539.3	1586.7	1573.0	1621.2
Mar	1416.2	1447.5	1483.7	1517.4	1557.3	1593.0	1582.0	1617.7
Apr	1445.0	1460.1	1521.4	1538.1	1565.3	1582.2	1595.3	1612.1
May	1465.2	1463.2	1541.6	1540.1	1589.6	1587.3	1614.5	1612.1
Jun	1502.5	1469.1	1581.7	1546.4	1624.7	1588.1	1645.7	1608.4
Jul	1502.9	1470.0	1590.8	1556.2	1625.9	1590.4	1643.2	1606.5
Aug	1500.0	1470.6	1591.6	1560.7	1627.3	1595.2	1647.1	1614.0
Sep	1494.6	1480.8	1578.7	1562.9	1610.9	1595.4	1631.5r	1615.9r
Oct	1487.1	1483.6	1569.1	1565.5	1604.3	1600.9	1620.3p	1617.1p
Nov	1490.7	1488.3	1573.5	1571.3	1608.6	1607.4		
Dec	1508.0	1498.3	1580.0	1570.6	1624.5	1616.5		

Note: Table V and Chart V (pp. S-12 and S-13) have been omitted this month.

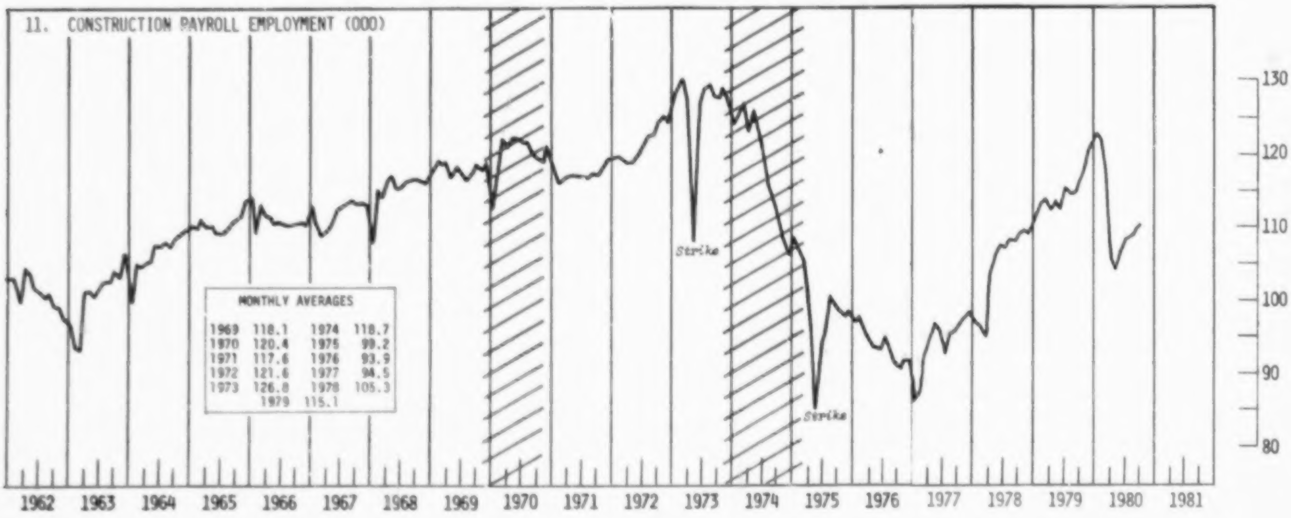
CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — II



10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

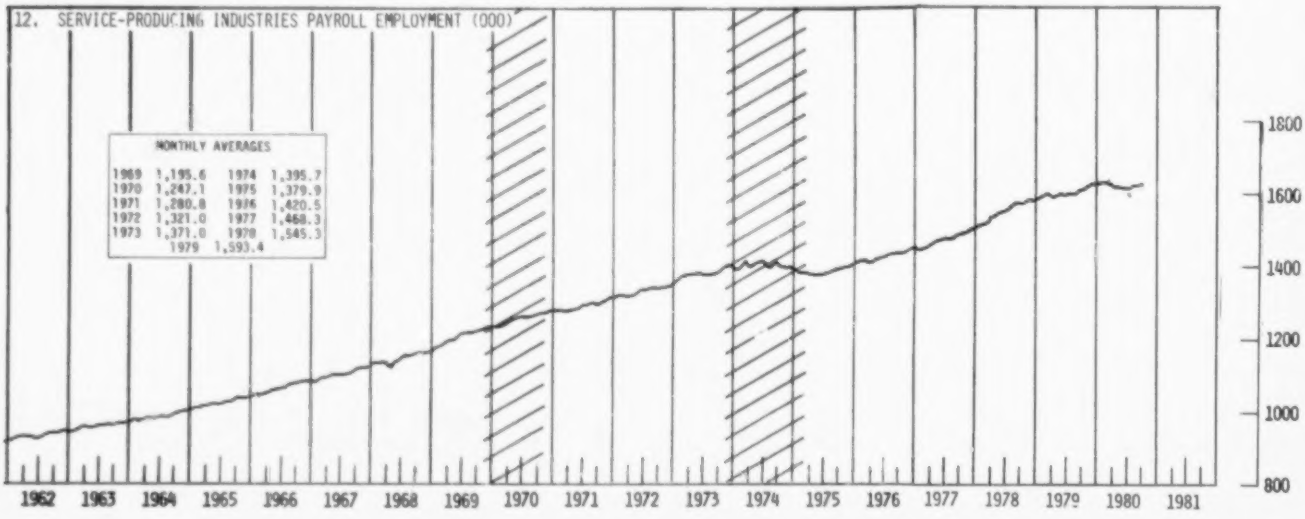
1969	892.5	1974	825.9
1970	860.7	1975	747.9
1971	818.3	1976	756.2
1972	823.3	1977	767.3
1973	842.6	1978	786.8
	1979	799.8	



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	118.1	1974	118.7
1970	120.4	1975	99.2
1971	117.6	1976	93.9
1972	121.6	1977	94.5
1973	126.8	1978	105.3
	1979	115.1	



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,195.6	1974	1,395.7
1970	1,247.1	1975	1,379.9
1971	1,280.8	1976	1,420.5
1972	1,321.0	1977	1,468.3
1973	1,371.0	1978	1,545.3
	1979	1,593.4	

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1977 Unadjusted	1978 Unadjusted	1979 Unadjusted	1980 Unadjusted
Jan	227.29	245.83	269.80	288.29
Feb	230.83	230.20	271.05	291.87
Mar	236.97	254.14	274.91	292.70
Apr	236.65	254.59	264.55	293.15
May	237.06	251.94	273.73	292.44
Jun	242.02	255.42	276.47	296.02
Jul	239.37	254.00	274.23	293.13
Aug	241.53	255.85	273.16	296.43
Sep	242.43	261.88	281.22	306.69
Oct	245.08	261.65	283.98	309.92p
Nov	247.16	265.43	289.91	
Dec	251.03	274.33	295.25	

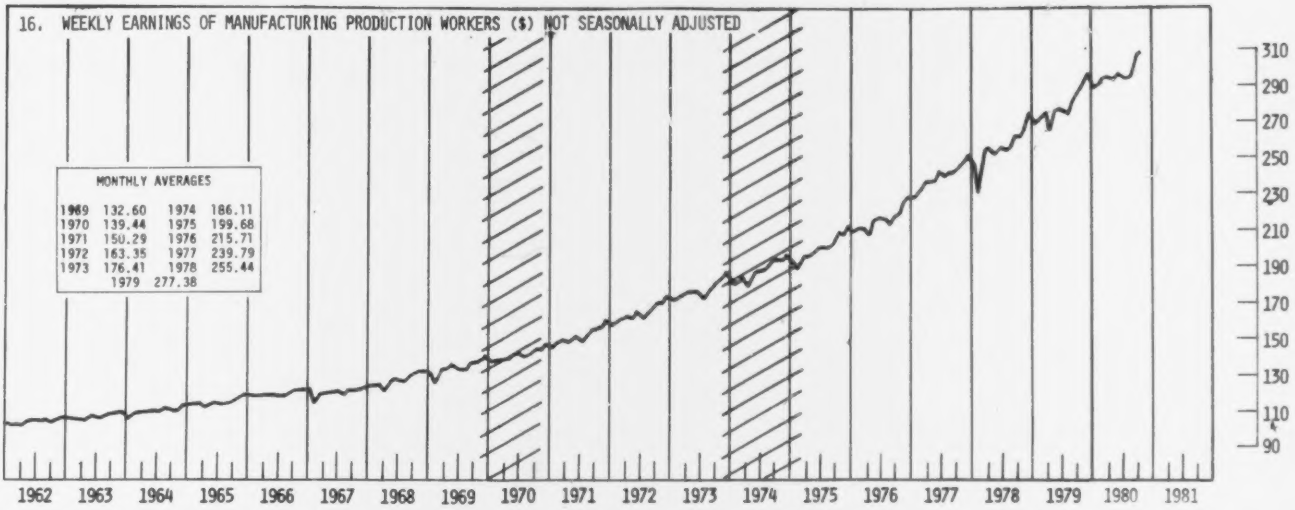
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1977			1978			1979			1980		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila
Jan	175.3	180.3	176.7	187.1	189.8	187.4	204.7	202.3	203.9	233.3	225.5	228.0
Feb	177.1	182.1	178.7	188.4	190.8	188.7	207.1	204.7	205.8	236.5	227.7	231.6
Mar	178.2	182.9	180.4	189.7	191.9	189.7	209.3	206.3	206.8	239.9	230.8	235.1
Apr	179.6	183.7	181.9	191.4	192.8	191.5	211.8	208.1	209.1	242.6	232.4	237.9
May	180.6	184.6	183.1	193.3	193.7	192.6	214.3	210.3	211.4	245.1	234.1	239.9
Jun	181.8	186.2	183.8	195.3	195.6	194.6	216.9	212.2	214.5	247.8	236.7	243.8
Jul	182.6	186.4	184.8	196.7	196.0	195.9	219.4	214.1	216.9	248.0	238.4	245.3
Aug	183.3	187.2	185.0	197.7	196.7	197.4	221.5	215.3	218.1	249.6	240.7	247.3
Sep	184.0	187.3	186.5	199.1	197.7	198.2	223.7	217.8	220.3	251.9	241.5	248.3
Oct	184.5	187.6	187.0	200.7	199.2	198.9	225.6	219.3	221.3	254.1	242.6	249.5
Nov	185.4	188.5	187.4	201.8	199.8	200.6	227.6	220.7	223.8			
Dec	186.1	188.8	186.9	202.9	200.9	202.4	230.0	222.4	224.6			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	98.56	106.84	100.37	110.14	100.86	111.01	95.61	105.31
Feb	98.92	107.15	94.22	103.44	100.18	110.27	94.76	105.11
Mar	100.61	108.90	102.08	112.05	100.76	110.39	94.26	103.87
Apr	99.88	108.11	101.49	111.41	96.57	106.19	93.50	103.03
May	99.44	107.63	100.07	109.82	98.34	108.29	92.60	102.04
Jun	101.59	112.55	100.25	110.08	98.10	108.03	92.26	101.68
Jul	100.35	111.17	99.32	109.03	96.40	106.14	90.91	100.17
Aug	100.82	111.70	99.38	109.12	95.54	105.20	90.97	100.25
Sep	100.70	111.57	100.90	110.91	96.89	106.70	93.28	102.82
Oct	101.39	112.34	100.27	110.21	97.19	107.01	93.65p	103.23p
Nov	101.73	112.72	100.95	111.02	98.01	107.97		
Dec	103.21	114.26	103.06	113.50	98.98	109.08		

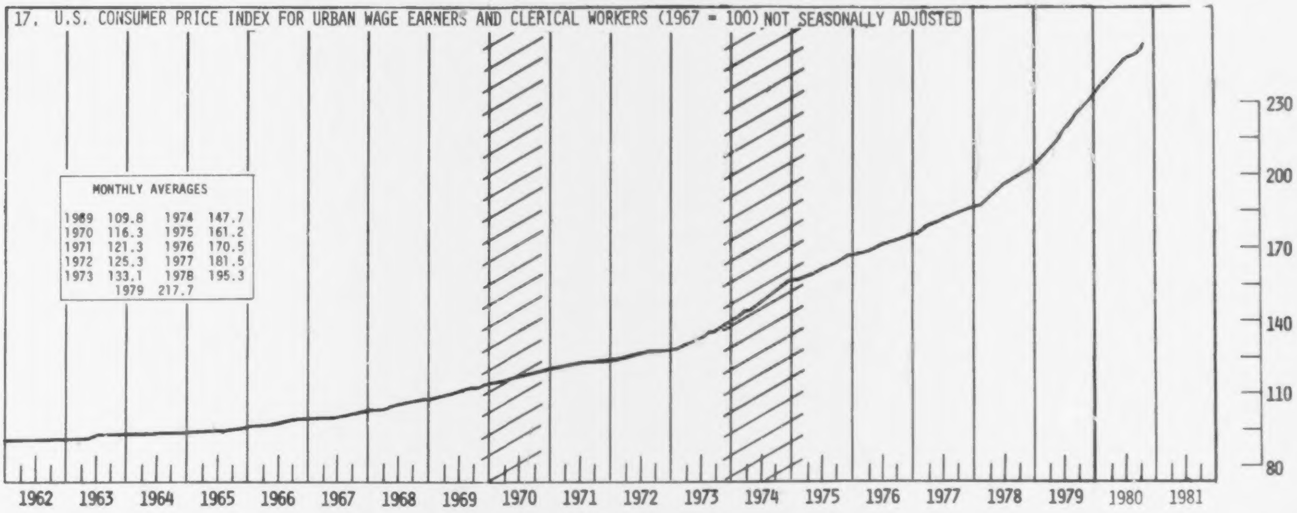
CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS



16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

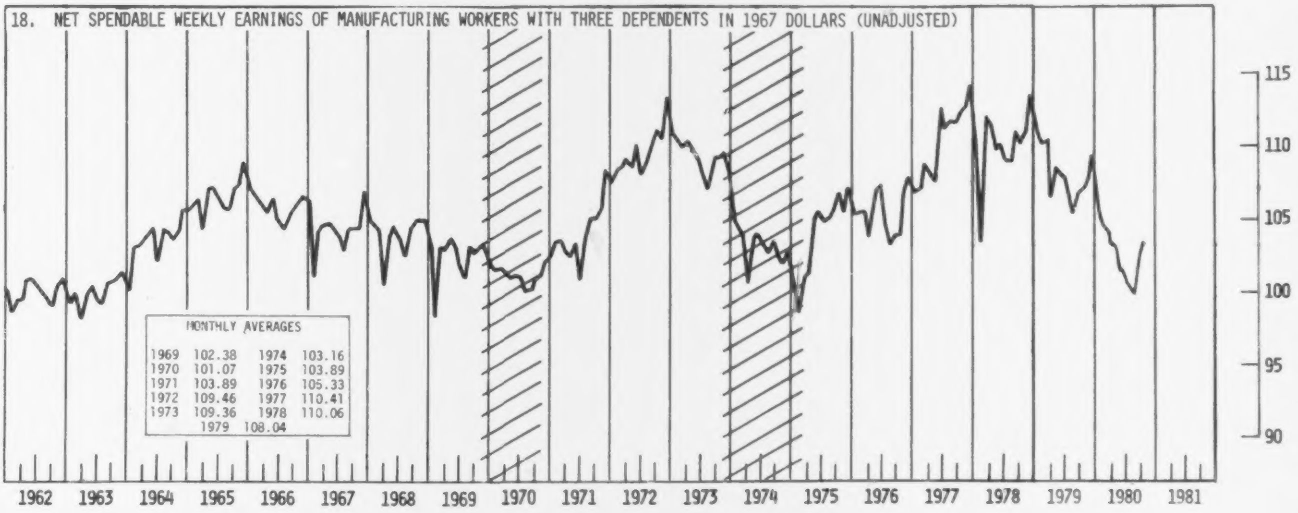
1969	132.60	1974	186.11
1970	139.44	1975	199.68
1971	150.29	1976	215.71
1972	163.35	1977	239.79
1973	176.41	1978	255.44
1979	277.38		



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	109.8	1974	147.7
1970	116.3	1975	161.2
1971	121.3	1976	170.5
1972	125.3	1977	181.5
1973	133.1	1978	195.3
1979	217.7		



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	102.38	1974	103.16
1970	101.07	1975	103.89
1971	103.89	1976	105.33
1972	109.46	1977	110.41
1973	109.36	1978	110.06
1979	108.04		

TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,610	1,595	1,718	1,645	1,341	1,228	2,007	1,837
Feb	1,317	1,521	1,637	1,877	1,575	1,806	1,605	1,750
Mar	1,962	1,561	1,750	1,403	2,003	1,688	2,209	1,942
Apr	1,581	1,564	1,692	1,728	1,850	1,801	1,405	1,306
May	1,514	1,485	1,614	1,541	2,006	1,906	2,355	2,382
Jun	2,001	1,799	1,843	1,670	1,520	1,451	1,620	1,524
Jul	1,438	1,474	1,797	1,825	2,165	2,105	1,723	1,600
Aug	1,633	1,607	1,729	1,694	1,634	1,606	1,674	1,813
Sep	1,487	1,665	1,485	1,734	1,922	2,329	1,710	1,894
Oct	1,608	1,704	1,758	1,773	1,884	1,817		
Nov	1,615	1,713	1,831	1,931	1,609	1,715		
Dec	1,600	1,731	1,527	1,739	1,663	1,883		

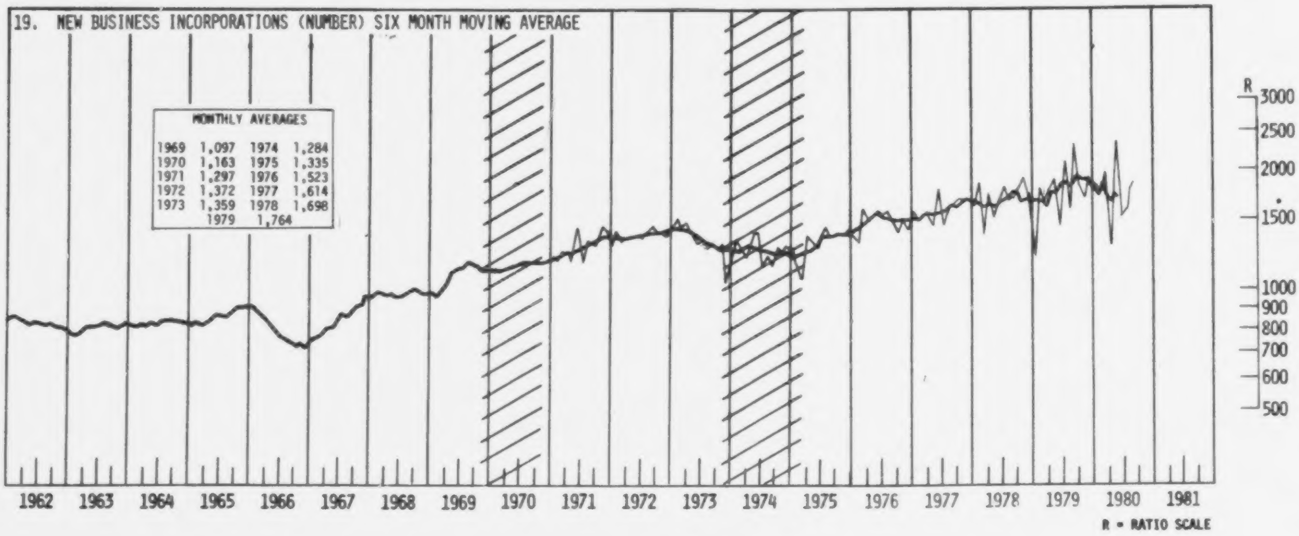
20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

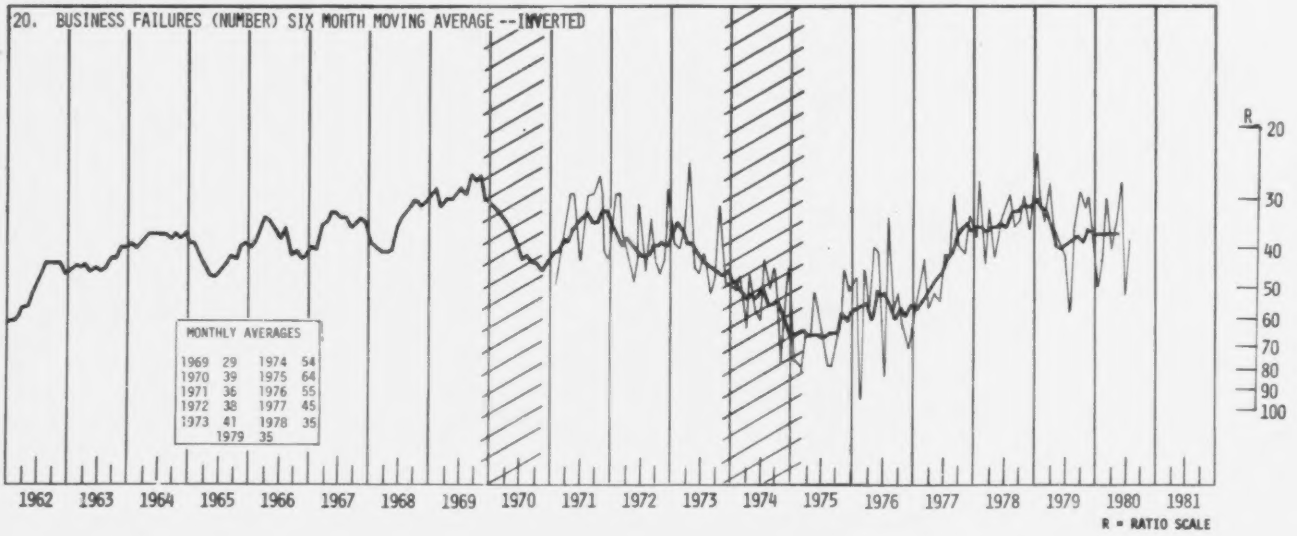
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	52	54	33	37	21	23	43	50
Feb	37	50	19	27	22	31	29	43
Mar	52	42	53	43	42	34	37	30
Apr	62	56	33	31	29	27	42	40
May	57	51	48	42	41	36	42	36
Jun	56	53	38	36	40	38	30	28
Jul	32	41	25	32	32	42	40	53
Aug	48	41	35	29	69	57	46	39
Sep	24	29	29	35	31	37		
Oct	41	39	36	34	31	29		
Nov	41	41	29	29	32	32		
Dec	33	33	37	36	31	30		

21. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,818	4,631	4,440	6,044	5,496	6,940	5,847	7,086
Feb	4,884	5,536	4,820	5,579	5,031	5,869	3,987	4,820
Mar	8,428	6,293	9,370	7,184	6,878	4,614	7,642	5,736
Apr	8,552	6,561	8,520	6,537	4,900	2,791	9,266	7,035
May	10,015	6,599	8,961	5,509	9,105	5,476	7,661	4,038
Jun	8,388	6,433	8,001	6,078	6,638	4,996	5,807	4,281
Jul	6,623	6,430	6,470	6,322	4,853	4,668	5,976	5,520
Aug	7,982	9,031	4,860	5,957	2,890	4,151	3,967	5,536
Sep	5,647	5,735	6,615	6,903	4,793	5,249	5,162	5,374
Oct	2,073	5,962	2,309	6,156	5,979	9,795	4,557	8,221
Nov	5,517	6,410	1,199	1,811	6,242	6,698		
Dec	5,424	6,795	7,549	9,177	5,152	6,670		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS





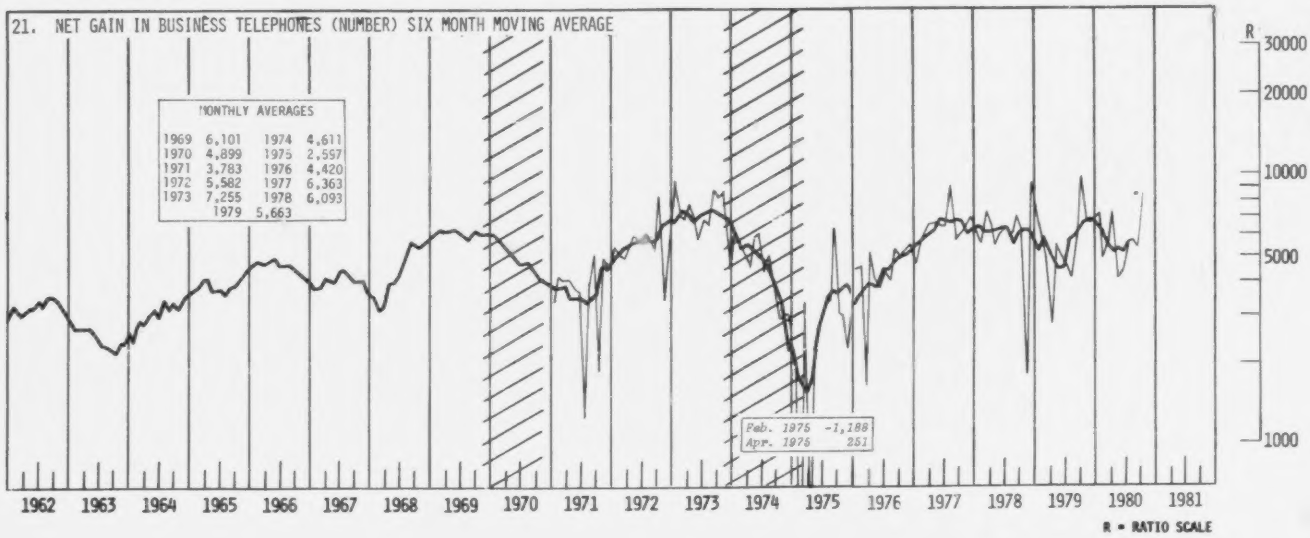


TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	99.0	134.0	213.4	292.4	258.8	358.2	295.3	408.7
Feb	97.0	145.5	1,048.8	1,234.8	174.1	284.2	189.3	309.0
Mar	244.1	243.7	219.3	217.3	323.6	319.4	252.8	249.5
Apr	2,263.3	2,249.7	299.6	276.9	350.8	317.5	247.6	224.1
May	302.9	266.8	340.7	295.8	335.6	285.9	374.9	319.5
Jun	270.2	224.8	236.5	196.7	405.6	341.6	365.7	308.0
Jul	201.0	202.7	245.9	256.2	273.3	289.0	372.6	394.1
Aug	285.0	234.7	270.5	226.0	361.4	306.2	370.0	313.5
Sep	232.1	228.5	317.7	312.4	295.1r	288.6r	300.8	294.2
Oct	238.7	222.9	366.6	332.8	304.6r	274.3r	396.1	356.6
Nov	253.0	248.6	391.9	380.3	280.1	269.4		
Dec	310.2	342.4	192.9	216.2	228.1	256.4		

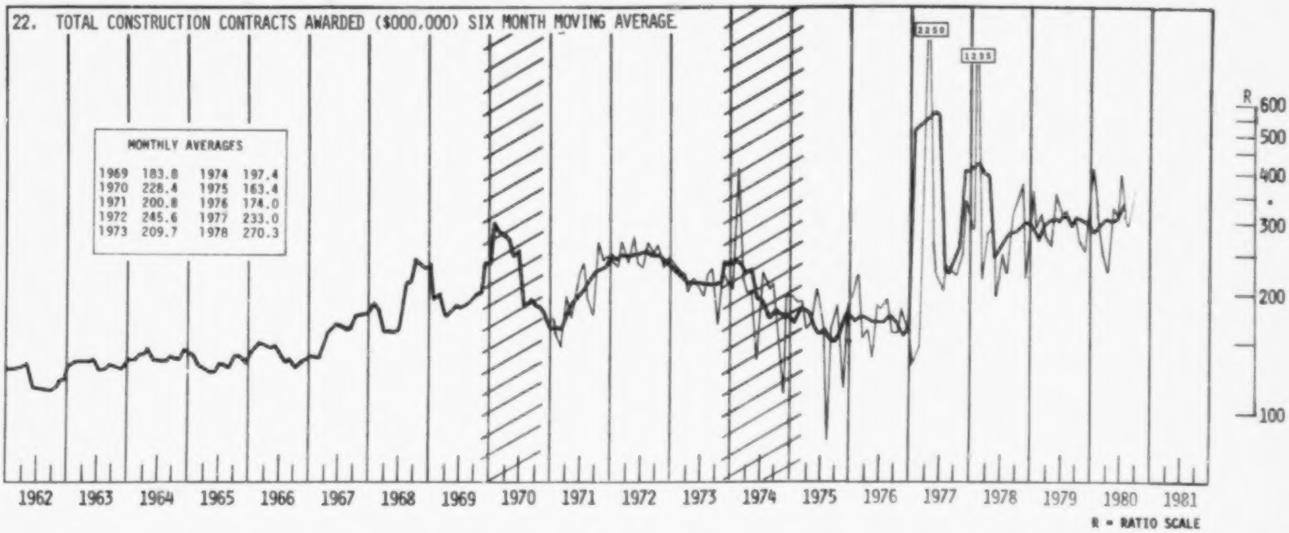
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.7	70.4	54.3	92.4	155.0	263.8	87.0	148.0
Feb	34.2	68.0	36.8	78.0	85.1	187.6	60.1	132.3
Mar	106.0	98.6	98.4	89.9	127.7	116.5	72.8	66.4
Apr	89.2	83.7	98.6	92.1	211.1	197.3	103.5	96.7
May	96.8	92.7	127.9	124.8	158.8	155.1	120.1	117.4
Jun	99.7	89.3	131.6	118.2	202.2	182.8	115.0	104.0
Jul	111.3	91.2	147.3	123.1	108.7	91.5	114.0	96.0
Aug	127.1	103.2	141.7	113.6	178.5	140.3	118.4	93.1
Sep	101.7	97.3	127.6	122.3	125.6r	120.6r	124.4	119.4
Oct	117.6	107.2	120.1	109.8	119.4r	110.7r	127.7	118.4
Nov	93.6	89.6	180.8	166.6	114.3	103.8		
Dec	104.8	105.8	97.9	99.3	86.1	87.9		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

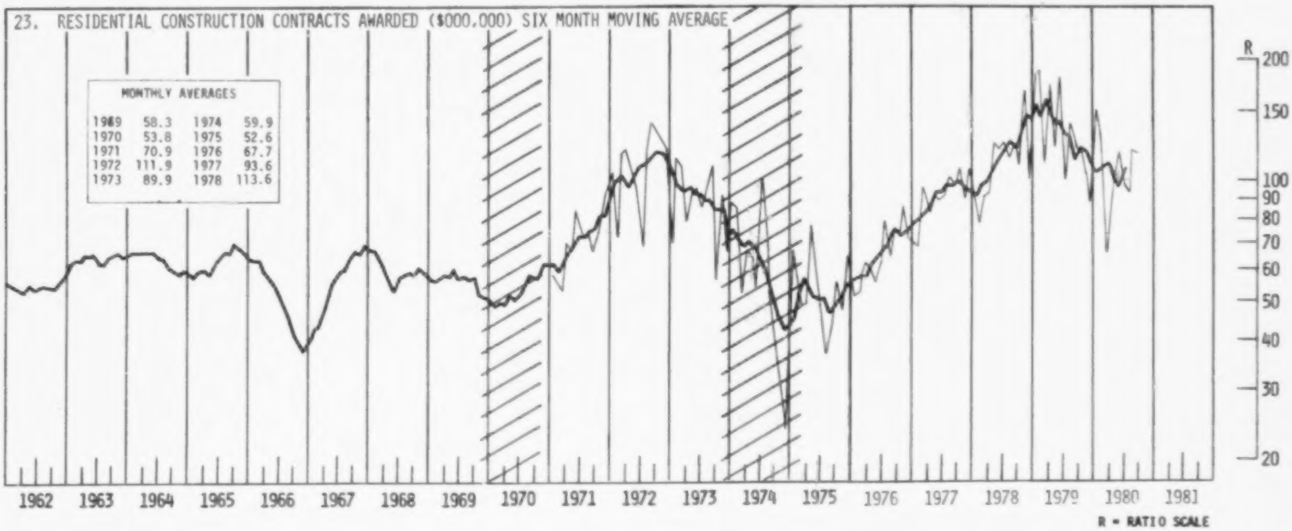
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.7	49.7	99.3	122.2	72.5	89.5	162.8	200.9
Feb	29.0	41.6	47.0	76.0	51.9	89.9	83.5	144.5
Mar	81.6	75.3	85.4	74.9	165.7	141.5	124.8	106.5
Apr	82.0	69.2	132.2	113.6	104.4	90.3	87.5	75.7
May	92.7	77.7	146.5	117.8	132.8	103.3	172.5	134.2
Jun	80.1	75.3	70.1	67.4	105.2	103.6	177.9	175.1
Jul	69.4	72.2	66.8	71.2	120.1	131.0	191.8	209.1
Aug	108.0	88.2	78.7	66.1	127.8	109.9	167.0	143.5
Sep	81.2	74.6	133.8	121.9	129.8r	117.2r	133.8	120.7
Oct	74.4	72.5	174.3	161.8	153.0r	139.9r	155.3	142.0
Nov	88.1	101.4	100.1	112.1	100.1	109.5		
Dec	87.9	107.0	68.1	85.4	93.8	118.6		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS


22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

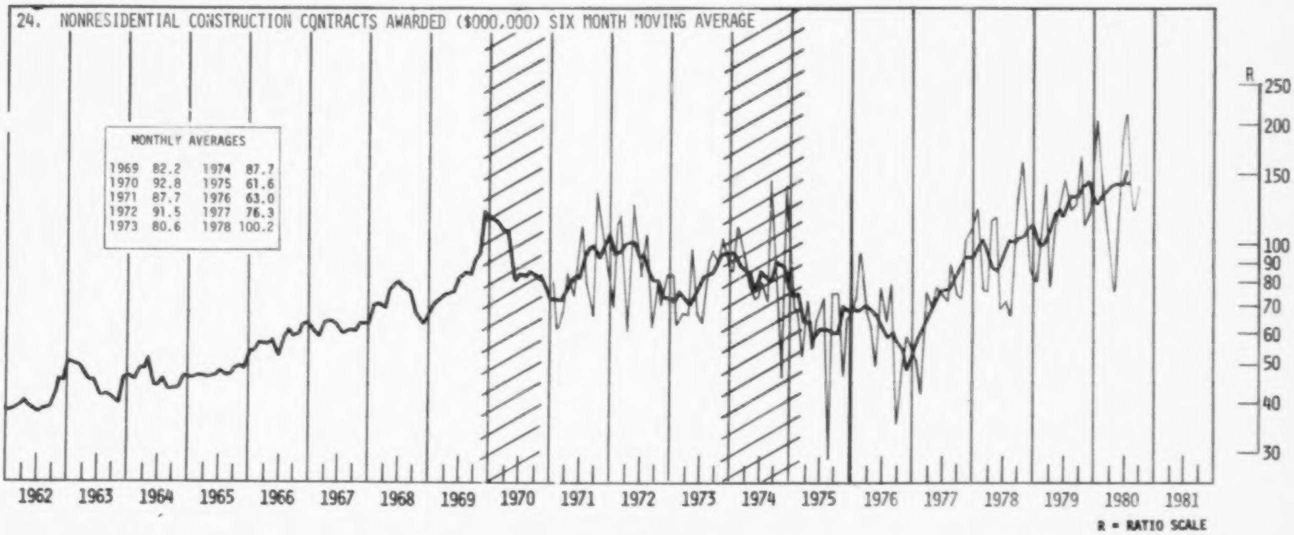
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	183.8	1974	197.4
1970	228.4	1975	163.4
1971	200.8	1976	174.0
1972	245.6	1977	233.0
1973	209.7	1978	270.3


23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	58.3	1974	59.9
1970	53.8	1975	52.6
1971	70.9	1976	67.7
1972	111.9	1977	93.6
1973	89.9	1978	113.6


24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	82.2	1974	87.7
1970	92.8	1975	61.6
1971	87.7	1976	63.0
1972	91.5	1977	76.3
1973	80.6	1978	100.2

TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	582	995	1,607	2,692	1,840	3,051	893	1,453
Feb	741	1,329	661	1,201	1,620	2,991	881	1,598
Mar	2,076	2,110	2,192	2,346	2,360	2,715	1,477	1,686
Apr	2,289	2,319	2,934	2,926	2,395	2,333	1,235	1,191
May	2,794	2,443	3,045	2,666	3,154	2,735	1,078	998
Jun	4,125	3,387	3,289	2,732	3,319	2,842	2,120	1,710
Jul	2,312	2,312	2,603	2,605	2,760	2,715	1,994	1,904
Aug	3,759	3,123	3,074	2,544	2,629	2,201	1,970	1,752
Sep	2,618	2,210	2,754	2,443	3,228	2,800	2,484	2,119
Oct	3,326	2,754	3,035	2,436	2,730	2,178		
Nov	2,341	2,218	3,795	3,462	2,351	2,214		
Dec	1,999	2,218	3,242	3,504	2,169	2,270		

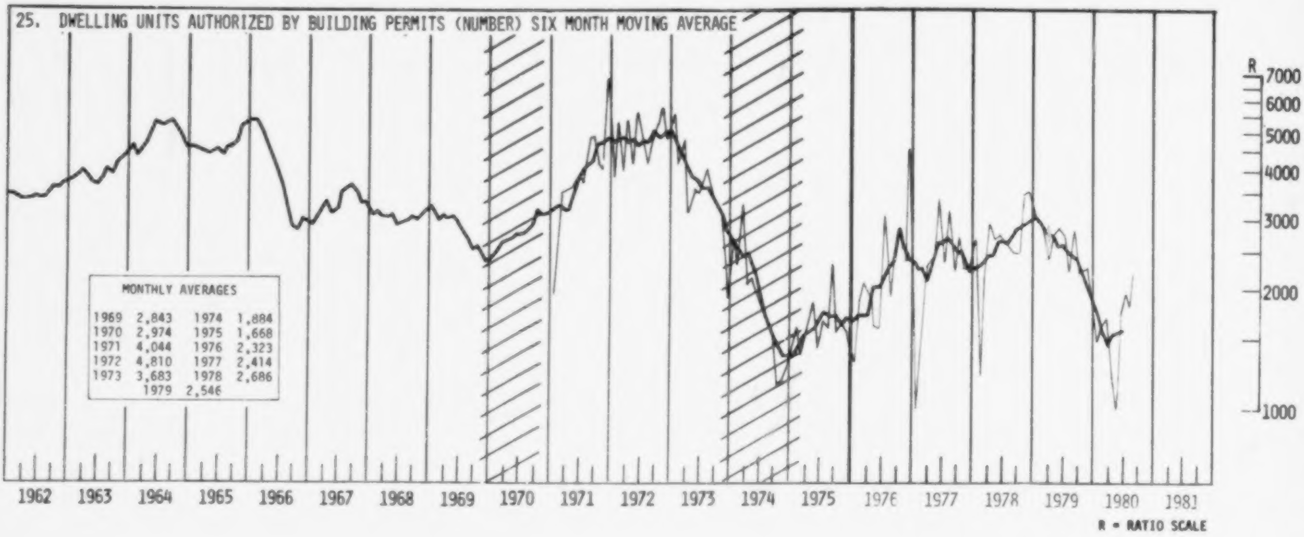
26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	344	626	1,348	2,461	1,019	1,879	754	1,360
Feb	549	951	551	964	1,301	2,285	594	1,035
Mar	1,713	1,625	1,634	1,664	1,576	1,607	810	846
Apr	1,671	1,525	2,028	1,880	1,746	1,595	731	662
May	2,105	1,634	2,305	1,759	2,673	1,988	762	585
Jun	2,120	1,789	2,462	2,098	1,715	1,531	1,032	898
Jul	1,667	1,606	2,203	2,052	1,706	1,548	1,159	1,023
Aug	2,196	1,851	2,316	1,854	2,102	1,738	1,314	1,149
Sep	1,905	1,644	2,234	1,995	1,769	1,572	1,599	1,317
Oct	1,838	1,690	2,247	2,035	1,491	1,359		
Nov	1,679	1,684	2,091	2,054	1,349	1,333		
Dec	1,401	1,731	1,579	2,053	1,107	1,360		

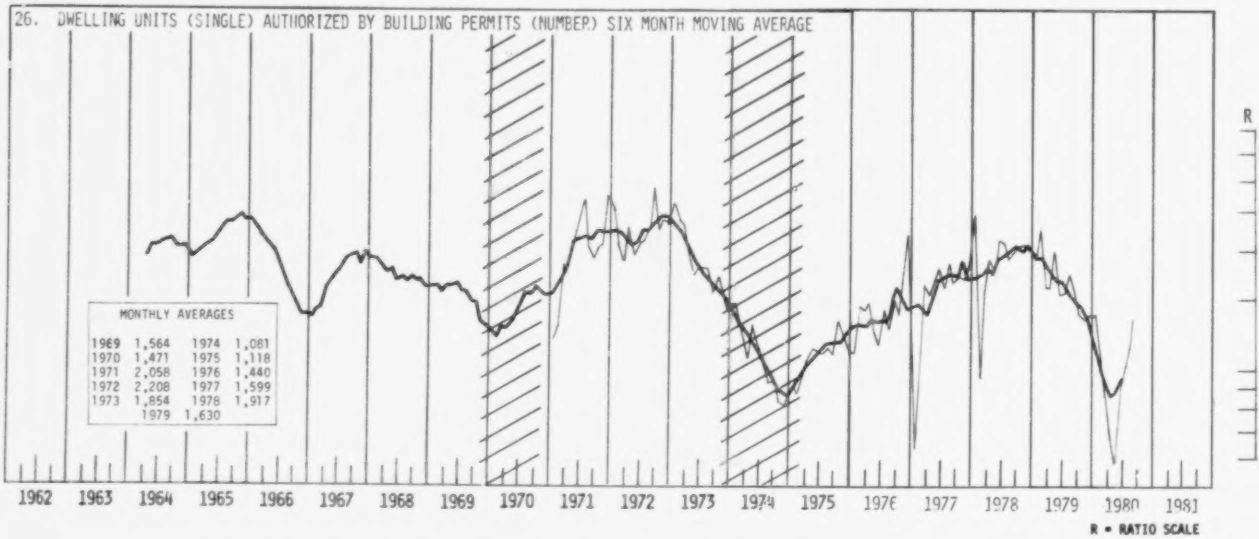
27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	132	337	133	344	740	1,980	47	107
Feb	6	20	21	85	154	735	80	433
Mar	250	341	348	506	416	616	447	692
Apr	390	507	486	629	446	562	356	415
May	365	450	539	734	302	421	247	366
Jun	1,876	1,252	608	365	1,426	804	759	436
Jul	474	469	242	251	873	961	649	608
Aug	1,120	810	424	345	224	192	545	516
Sep	511	386	89	70	1,022	855	666	644
Oct	1,148	773	492	313	894	557		
Nov	466	424	1,178	978	896	712		
Dec	330	254	1,555	1,181	683	515		

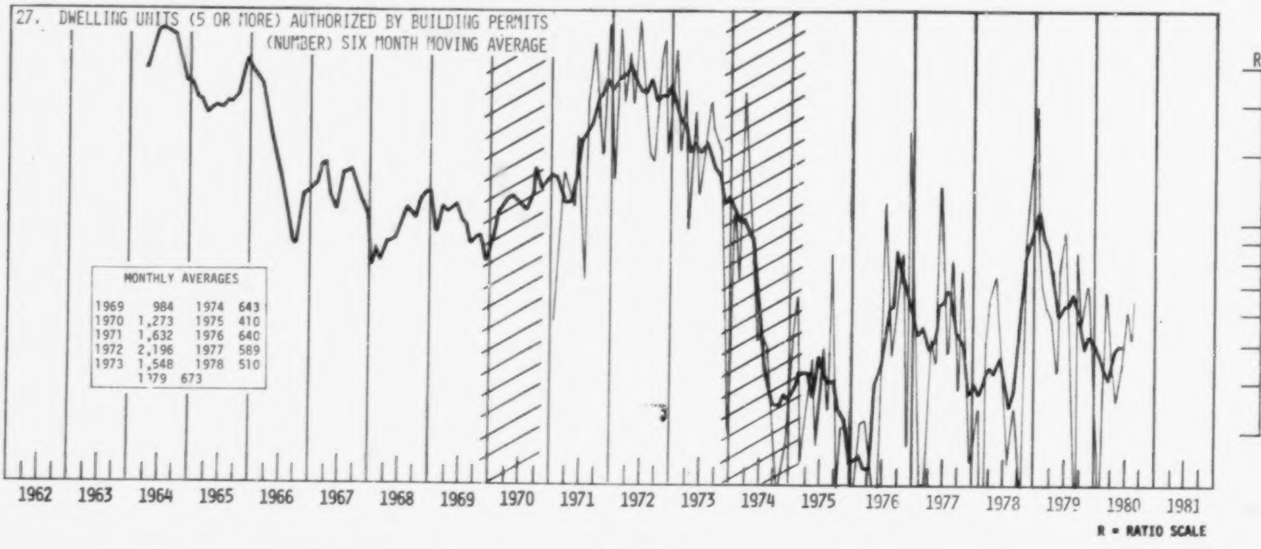
CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS


25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1969	2,843	1974	1,884
1970	2,974	1975	1,668
1971	4,044	1976	2,323
1972	4,810	1977	2,414
1973	3,683	1978	2,686
	1979	2,546	


26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1969	1,564	1974	1,081
1970	1,471	1975	1,118
1971	2,058	1976	1,440
1972	2,208	1977	1,599
1973	1,854	1978	1,917
	1979	1,630	


27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1969	984	1974	643
1970	1,273	1975	410
1971	1,632	1976	640
1972	2,196	1977	589
1973	1,548	1978	510
	1979	673	

TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,702	1,902	1,832	2,049	2,287	2,505	2,344	2,565
Feb	1,663	1,923	1,772	2,041	2,207	2,542	2,361	2,587
Mar	1,890	1,927	2,071	2,081	2,521	2,514	2,490	2,588
Apr	1,937	1,932	2,066	2,142	2,379	2,485	2,464	2,517
May	1,945	1,941	2,230	2,193	2,490	2,452	2,625	2,533
Jun	1,985	1,943	2,297	2,227	2,440	2,361	2,528	2,553
Jul	1,969	2,020	2,153	2,246	2,323	2,438	2,553	2,623
Aug	2,030	2,051	2,228	2,260	2,429	2,441	2,580p	2,631p
Sep	1,975	2,055	2,166	2,248	2,284	2,462		
Oct	2,116	2,181	2,323	2,407	2,431	2,467		
Nov	2,189	2,098	2,623	2,502	2,649	2,481		
Dec	2,675	2,050	3,572	2,776	3,299	2,590		

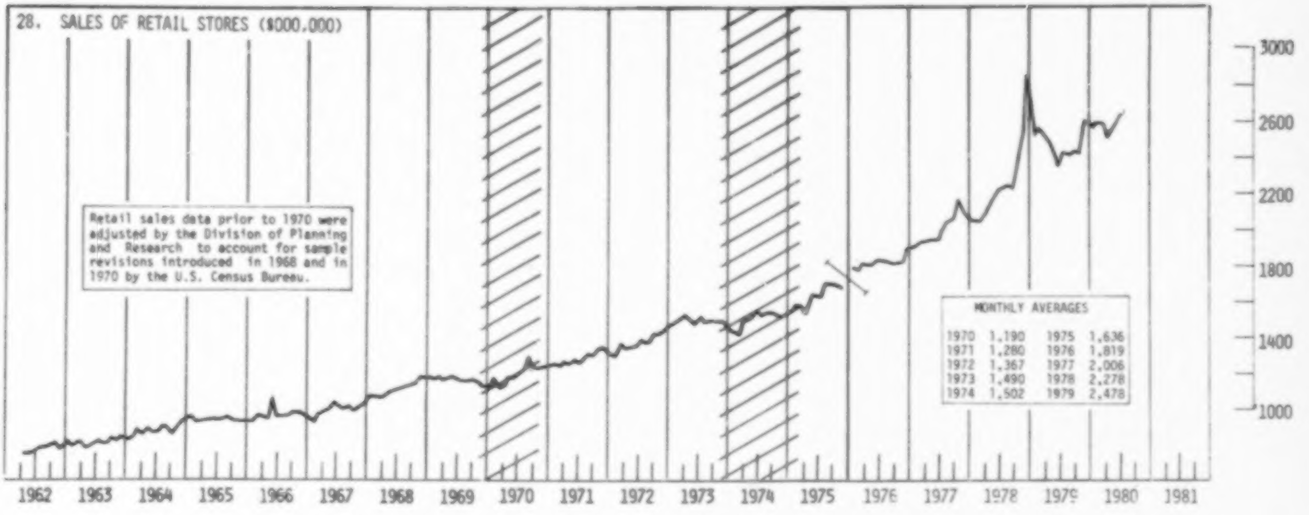
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

Date	1977 Adjusted	1978 Adjusted	1979 Adjusted	1980 Adjusted
Jan	1,118	1,143	1,297	1,174
Feb	1,115	1,133	1,297	1,166
Mar	1,110	1,147	1,274	1,149
Apr	1,106	1,170	1,241	1,109
May	1,107	1,189	1,210	1,110
Jun	1,101	1,195	1,151	1,108
Jul	1,142	1,196	1,177	1,133
Aug	1,157	1,205	1,171	1,124p
Sep	1,157	1,190	1,170	
Oct	1,225	1,268	1,167	
Nov	1,173	1,309	1,164	
Dec	1,147	1,447	1,205	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	37,135	38,519	30,596	31,499	35,441	34,524	35,562	35,463
Feb	33,054	38,616	24,703	28,888	29,477	34,488	33,215	37,580
Mar	36,298	36,228	33,628	33,845	37,640	36,220	40,687	41,779
Apr	30,654	32,176	31,789	37,083	30,702	33,970	33,610	37,007
May	37,879	35,851	50,777	45,470	31,584	28,995	35,451	31,602
Jun	42,684	34,739	47,326	37,431	43,507	35,540	32,865	27,856
Jul	41,387	40,251	42,040	37,559	38,083	33,641	34,625	29,571
Aug	48,530	40,423	42,699	36,480	38,683	33,529	34,196	32,511
Sep	37,188	41,751	33,485	37,990	27,721	34,255	28,970	30,341
Oct	33,885	36,278	34,860	37,249	35,989	36,272	32,360	33,851
Nov	31,024	37,096	32,221	37,722	27,539	31,360		
Dec	38,951	37,513	32,725	36,500	26,118	27,229		

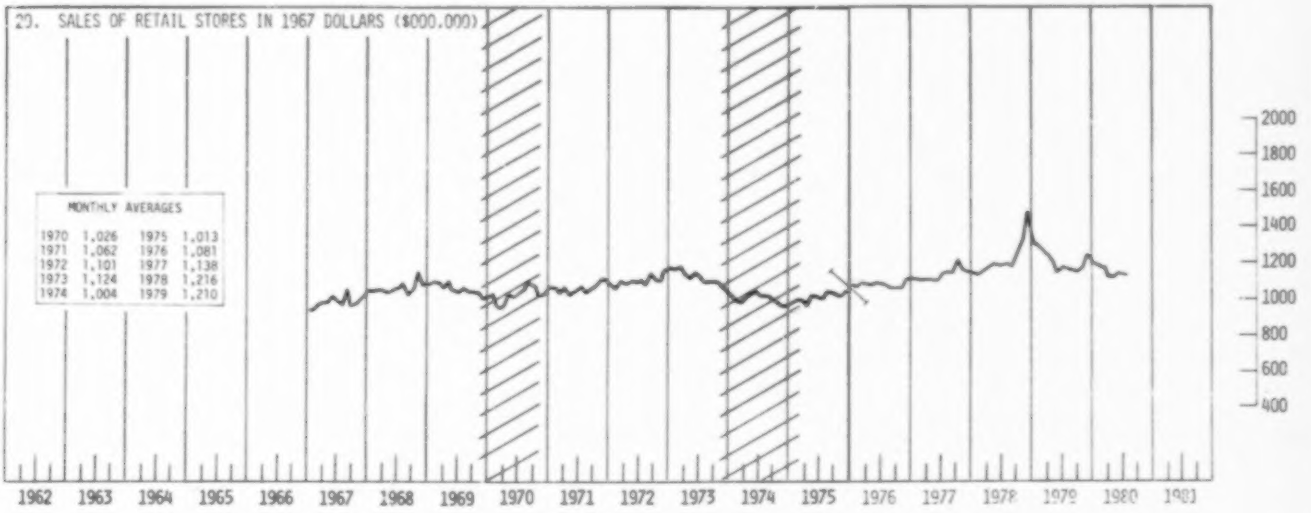
CHART X TRADE INDICATORS


28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

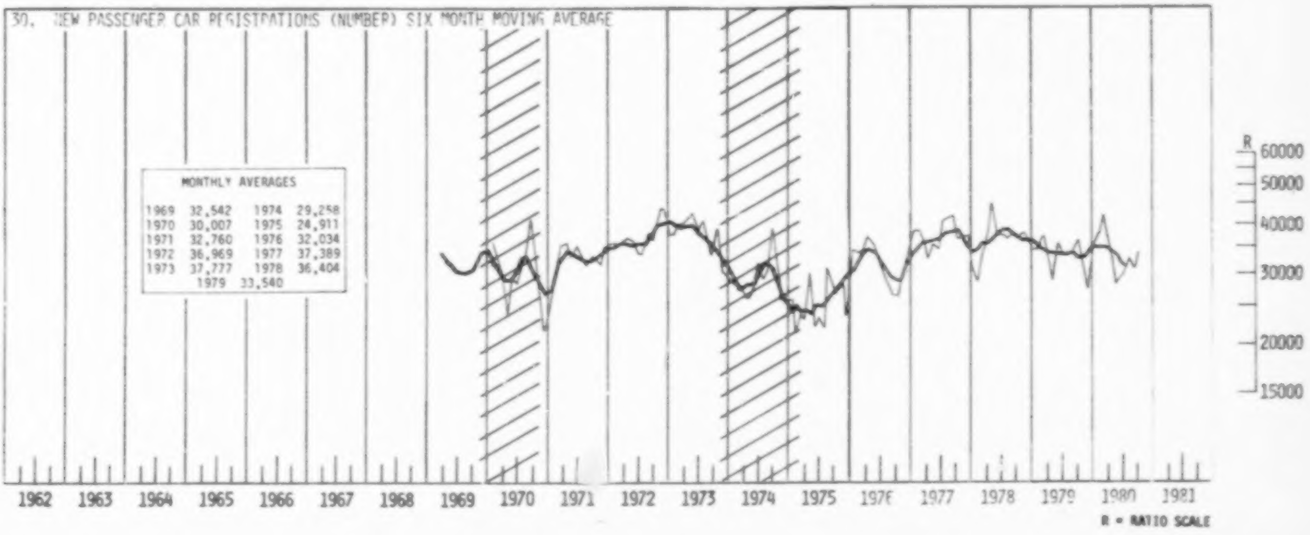
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,190	1975	1,636
1971	1,280	1976	1,819
1972	1,367	1977	2,006
1973	1,490	1978	2,278
1974	1,502	1979	2,478


29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1975	1,013
1971	1,062	1976	1,081
1972	1,101	1977	1,138
1973	1,124	1978	1,216
1974	1,004	1979	1,210


30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	32,542	1974	29,258
1970	30,007	1975	24,911
1971	32,760	1976	32,034
1972	36,969	1977	37,389
1973	37,777	1978	36,404
	1979	33,540	

TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

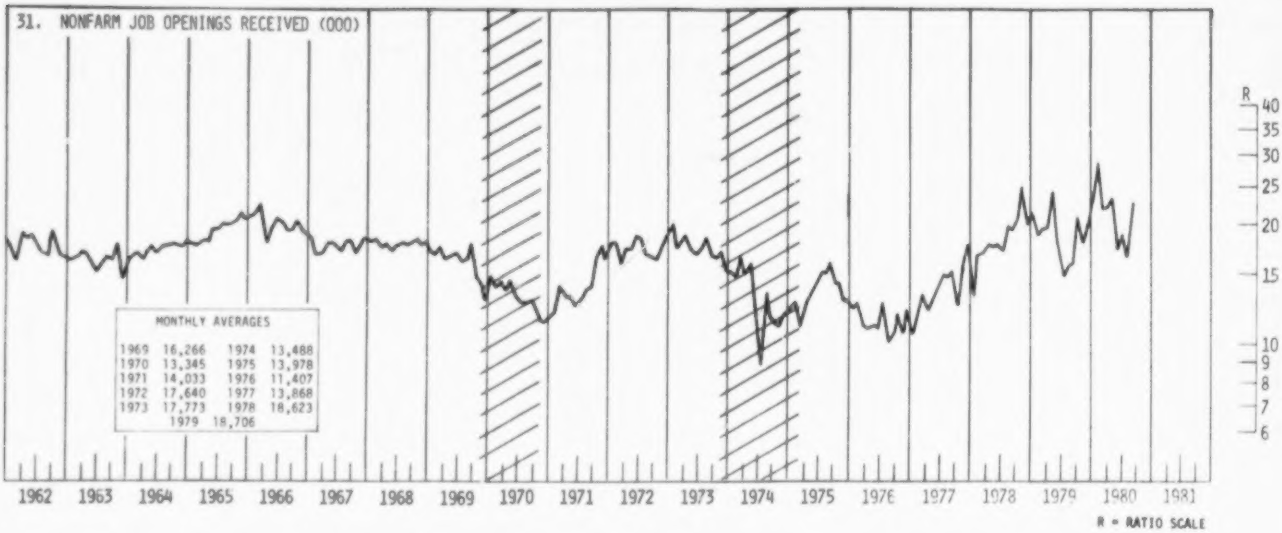
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	8,819	10,622	11,530	13,363	19,462	21,413	21,337	23,459
Feb	9,188	11,513	13,180	16,838	14,469	18,723	22,782	28,149
Mar	14,365	13,383	18,514	17,039	20,646	19,492	22,229	21,548
Apr	11,410	12,235	16,137	17,816	18,087	19,742	20,727	21,611
May	12,398	12,971	17,383	17,703	23,967	24,483	21,982	23,155
Jun	13,819	13,787	17,534	17,740	17,107	17,595	16,342	17,052
Jul	15,501	15,006	17,602	17,465	15,109	14,761	19,960	18,839
Aug	19,378	14,893	25,674	19,820	20,453	15,736	20,558	16,561
Sep	18,296	15,279	22,928	19,528	17,961	15,796	26,980*	22,959*
Oct	13,982	12,532	23,563	20,497	24,981	20,970		
Nov	14,493	15,753	22,805	24,922	16,138	17,741		
Dec	14,762	17,687	16,626	19,988	16,092	19,588		

32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Service.

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	6,188	7,871	7,946	9,754	11,806	13,635	12,963	14,852
Feb	6,769	8,445	8,591	10,768	10,157	12,780	13,116	15,697
Mar	10,403	9,225	12,617	10,975	13,292	11,828	14,150	13,158
Apr	7,457	8,070	10,178	11,448	11,152	12,543	13,310	14,133
May	8,056	8,758	10,281	10,845	13,962	14,704	13,936	15,010
Jun	9,414	9,139	10,394	10,321	11,584	11,738	10,504	11,015
Jul	10,563	9,611	11,286	10,658	9,781	9,186	12,143	10,853
Aug	12,928	10,404	14,542	11,753	11,995	9,668	13,331	11,300
Sep	11,670	10,062	15,128	13,072	10,215	9,100	21,725*	18,785*
Oct	9,730	9,785	12,042	11,999	15,393	14,767		
Nov	10,071	10,078	14,379	14,131	12,404	12,091		
Dec	10,980	11,981	11,875	13,198	10,492	11,934		

*Due to a change in operating procedures, all Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) summer youth program openings and placements were recorded prior to September 30, 1980. In past years, these openings and placements were distributed in the September, October, and November totals.

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

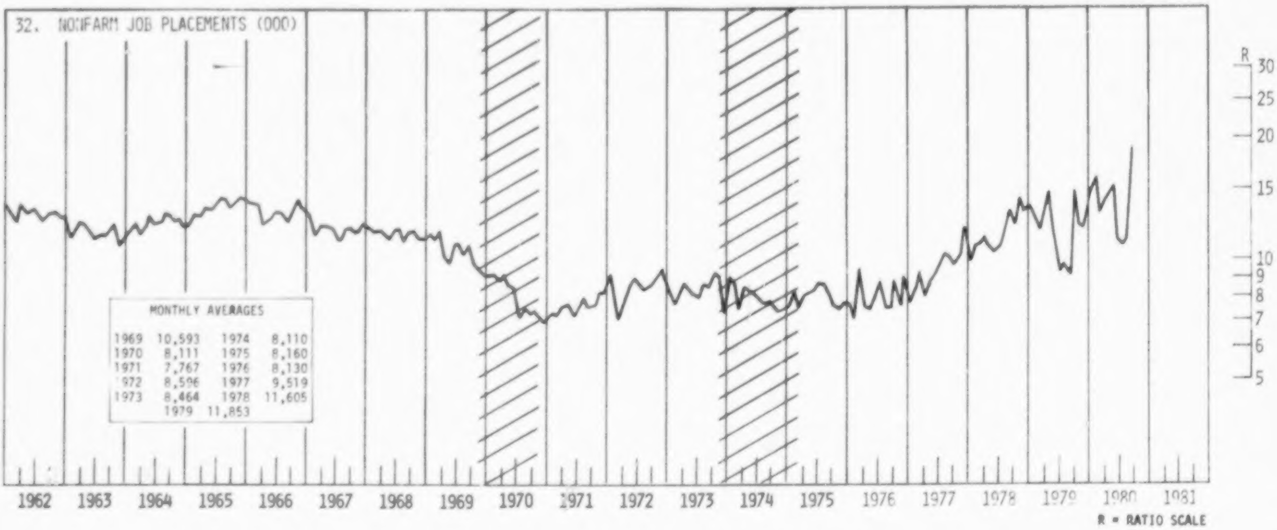


31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	16,266	1974	13,488
1970	13,345	1975	13,978
1971	14,033	1976	11,407
1972	17,640	1977	13,868
1973	17,773	1978	18,623
1979	18,706		

R = RATIO SCALE



32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	10,593	1974	8,110
1970	8,111	1975	8,160
1971	7,767	1976	8,130
1972	8,596	1977	9,519
1973	8,464	1978	11,605
1979	11,853		

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE XII LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS

33. MANUFACTURING ACCESSION RATES (%)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.0
Feb	4.2	4.7	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.6	4.1
Mar	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5
Apr	3.3	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.2
May	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.0
Jun	4.5	3.7	4.6	3.8	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.2
Jul	4.4	3.8	4.1	3.5	4.7	4.0	3.3	2.8
Aug	4.7	3.3	5.5	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.6	4.0
Sep	3.7	3.4	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.8
Oct	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1		
Nov	2.6	3.7	2.7	3.8	2.7	3.8		
Dec	2.1	3.5	2.2	3.7	2.3	3.9		

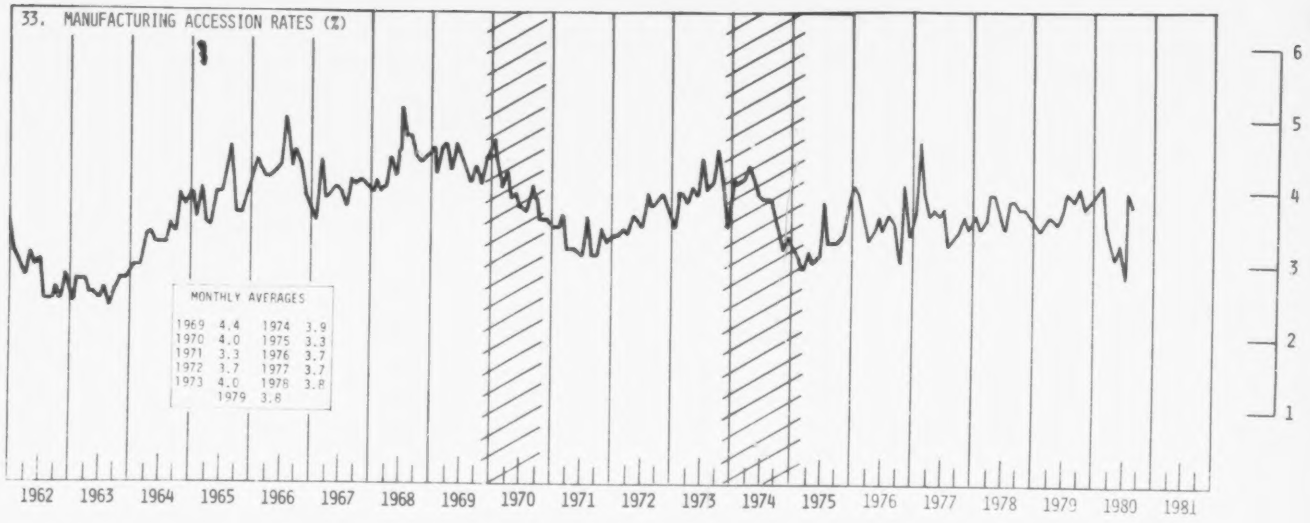
34. MANUFACTURING SEPARATIONS RATE (%)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.1	4.0
Feb	3.2	4.0	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.7	3.3	4.1
Mar	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.8
Apr	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.7
May	3.2	3.8	3.8	4.5	3.4	4.0	4.4	5.2
Jun	3.1	3.7	3.4	4.0	4.3	5.0	3.8	4.4
Jul	4.9	3.5	4.8	3.4	6.0	4.2	5.5	3.9
Aug	4.4	3.6	5.1	4.0	5.4	4.2	5.0	3.9
Sep	4.2	3.7	4.4	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.5
Oct	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0		
Nov	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.6	4.0		
Dec	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5		

35. MANUFACTURING QUIT RATE (%)

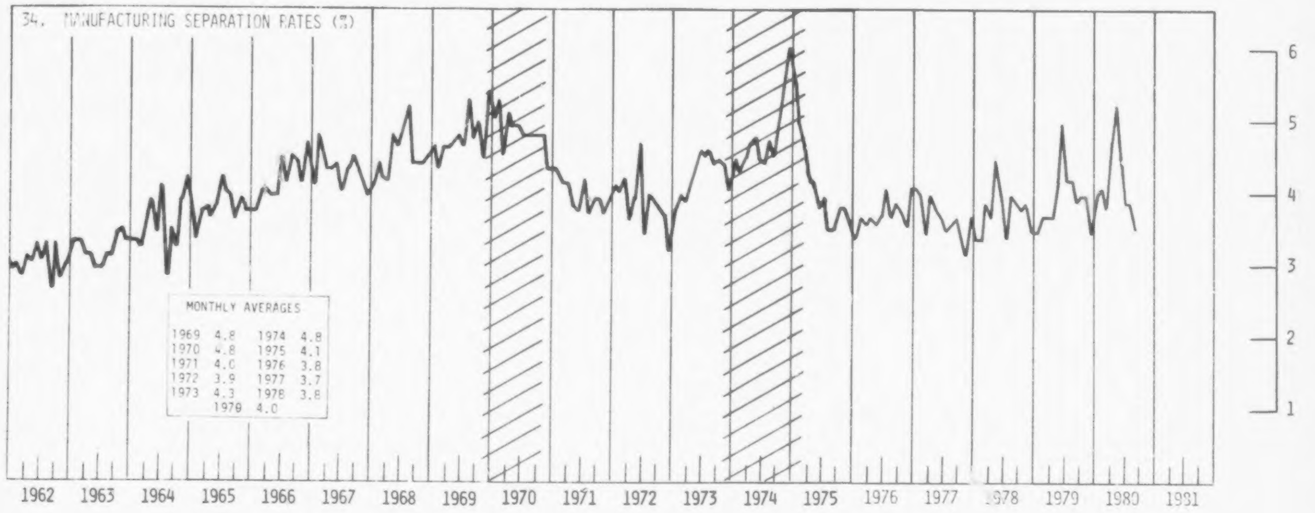
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8
Feb	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.7
Mar	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5
Apr	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5
May	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3
Jun	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1
Jul	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2
Aug	2.1	1.2	2.8	1.6	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.2
Sep	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.6	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.1
Oct	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6		
Nov	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.6		
Dec	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.6		

CHART XII LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS



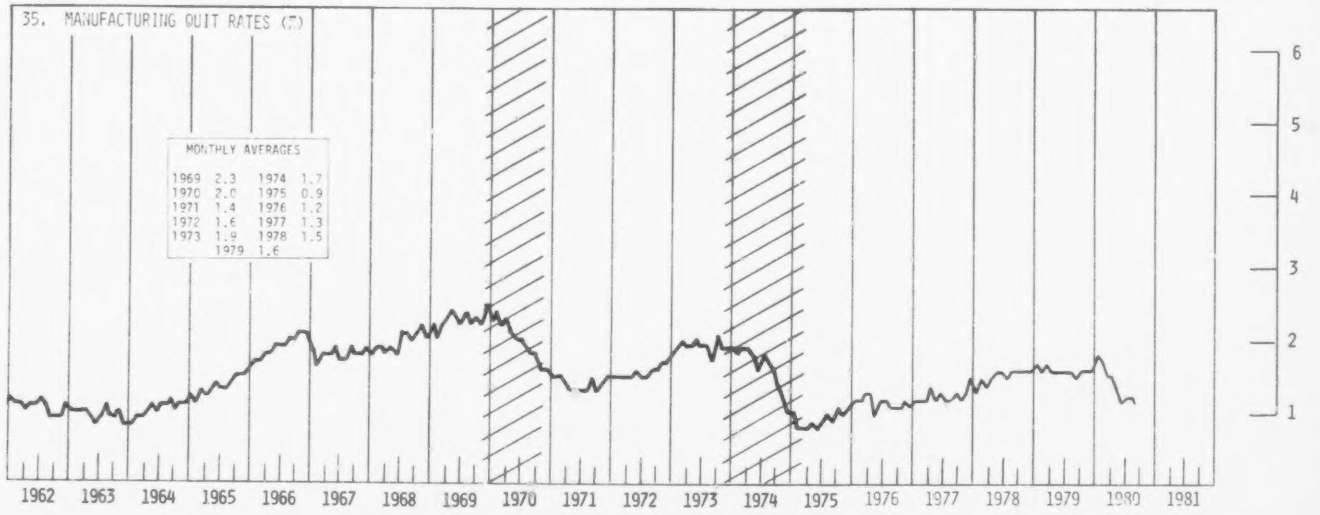
33. MANUFACTURING ACCESSION RATES (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1969	4.4	1974	3.9
1970	4.0	1975	3.3
1971	3.3	1976	3.7
1972	3.7	1977	3.7
1973	4.0	1978	3.8
	1979	3.8	



34. MANUFACTURING SEPARATION RATES (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1969	4.8	1974	4.8
1970	4.8	1975	4.1
1971	4.0	1976	3.8
1972	3.9	1977	3.7
1973	4.3	1978	3.8
	1970	4.0	



35. MANUFACTURING QUIT RATES (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1969	2.3	1974	1.7
1970	2.0	1975	0.9
1971	1.4	1976	1.2
1972	1.6	1977	1.3
1973	1.9	1978	1.5
	1979	1.6	

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - I

36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	7.29	5.89	6.30	5.11	5.92	4.81	5.42	4.41
Feb	7.85	6.14	6.57	5.13	6.21	4.84	5.40	4.22
Mar	6.86	5.79	6.11	5.16	5.83	4.93	5.06	4.28
Apr	6.03	5.72	5.13	4.92	4.81	4.63	4.77	4.59
May	5.27	5.58	4.55	4.86	4.27	4.58	4.52	4.85
Jun	4.90	5.53	4.41	4.99	3.99	4.53	4.45	5.06
Jul	5.00	5.41	5.02	5.42	4.25	4.59	4.91	5.29
Aug	4.75	5.28	4.88	5.38	4.25	4.68	4.69	5.16
Sep	4.43	5.41	4.26	5.18	3.77	4.57	4.09	4.96
Oct	4.43	5.36	4.12	4.96	3.72	4.48	4.02	4.82
Nov	4.85	5.35	4.50	4.93	4.11	4.49		
Dec	5.51	5.27	5.31	5.07	4.62	4.41		

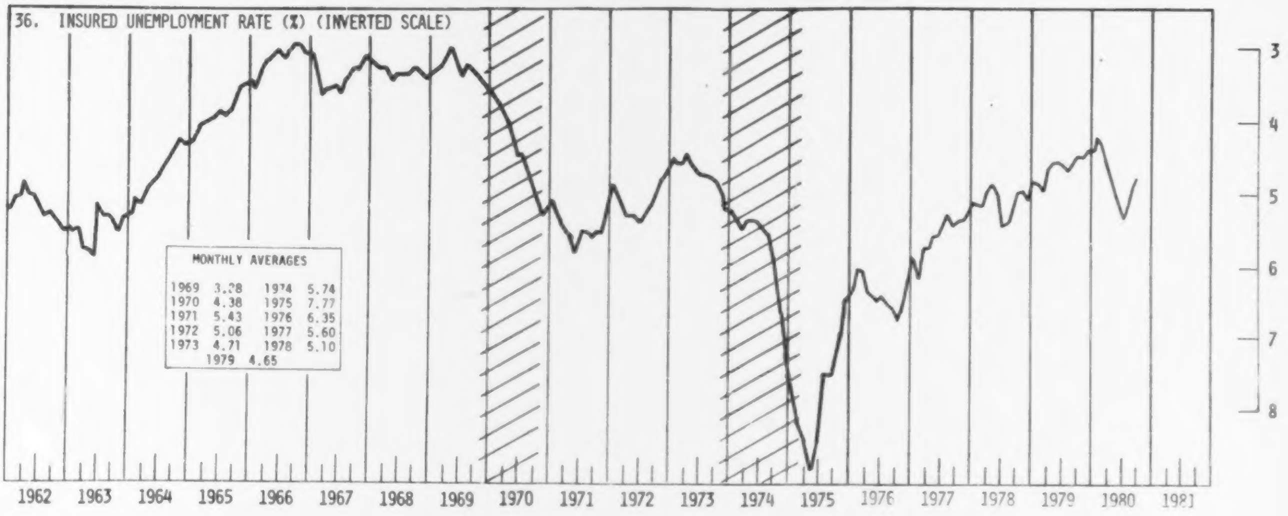
37. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,677	15,320	19,947	14,001	20,913	14,997	19,898	14,805
Feb	21,840	20,722	13,877	13,193	16,274	15,488	16,193	14,958
Mar	12,742	13,962	12,537	13,804	14,365	15,684	15,164	15,911
Apr	12,098	14,050	11,641	13,495	16,475	18,072	16,278	19,139
May	11,331	13,584	10,917	13,539	12,274	15,935	16,539	21,265
Jun	13,265	13,840	15,611	15,753	16.670	16,974	20,648	19,796
Jul	14,225	13,669	16,393	14,895	17,989	16,101	17,923	16,984
Aug	11,290	13,837	11,237	14,300	12,747	16,206	13,781	17,468
Sep	11,428	14,005	10,791	13,502	12,920	16,170	12,514	14,851
Oct	12,449	13,449	13,591	14,459	14,833	16,124	13,258	14,961
Nov	12,748	13,555	14,024	14,711	16,095	16,521		
Dec	18,406	13,142	20,175	14,665	22,542	15,725		

38. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (000)

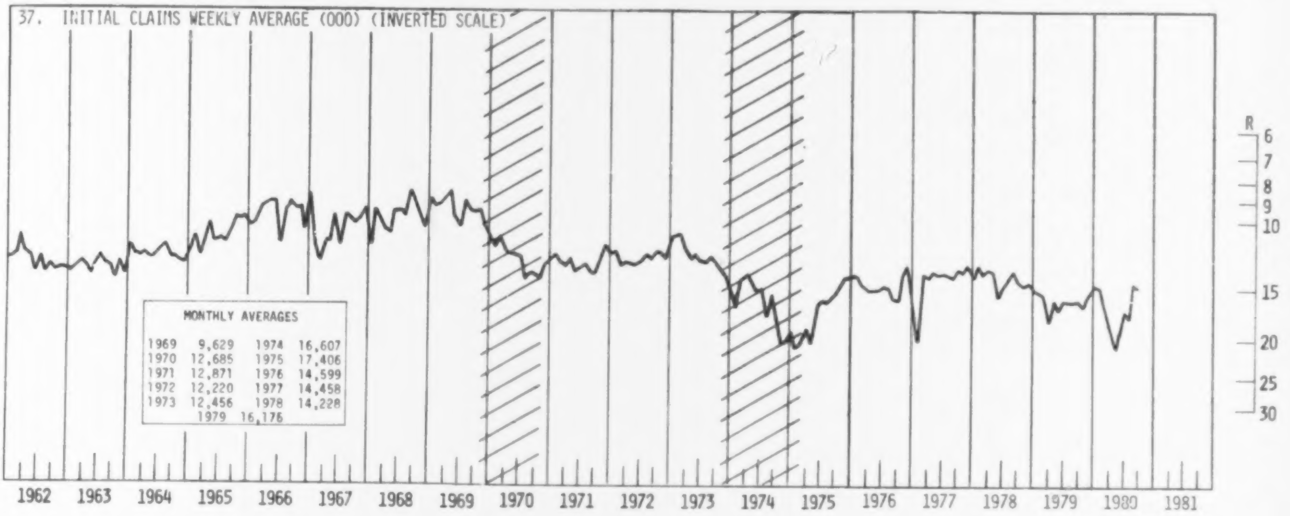
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	17,680	15,905	14,348	12.852	13,393	11,904	12,754	11,336
Feb	17,546	17,525	12,134	11,945	12,204	11,898	13,181	12,851
Mar	19,918	16,683	14,048	11,555	14,597	11,915	14,712	12,009
Apr	17,673	15,946	11,934	10,821	13,452	12,227	15,526	14,112
May	15,871	14,898	12,284	11,531	12,979	12,149	13,336	12,483
Jun	14,429	14,845	9,984	10,409	10,750	11,341	11,836	12,487
Jul	14,377	14,036	10,217	10,170	12,146	12,235	12,997	13,093
Aug	14,444	14,649	10,445	10,682	11,206	11,441	10,826	11,053
Sep	10,807	13,390	8,602	10,742	9,173	11,543	11,571	14,560
Oct	11,201	13,248	9,510	11,223	12,248	14,455	13,056	15,409
Nov	11,874	13,614	9,560	10,730	11,367	12,634		
Dec	12,746	12,709	10,677	10,759	11,981	12,115		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I


36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

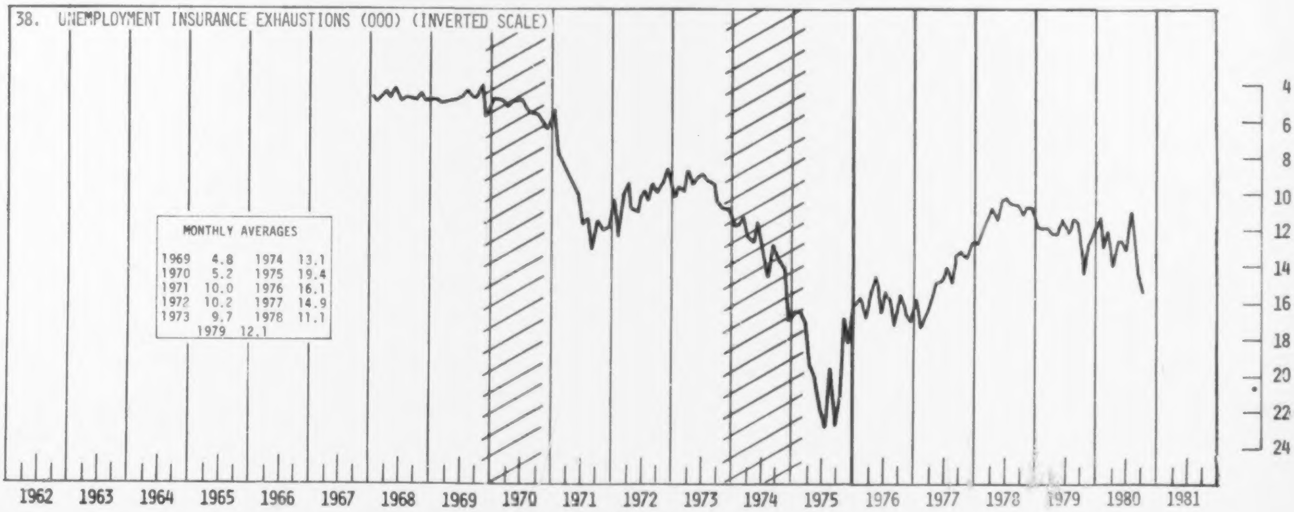
1969	3.28	1974	5.74
1970	4.38	1975	7.77
1971	5.43	1976	6.35
1972	5.06	1977	5.60
1973	4.71	1978	5.10
1979	4.65		


37. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	9,629	1974	16,607
1970	12,685	1975	17,406
1971	12,871	1976	14,599
1972	12,220	1977	14,458
1973	12,456	1978	14,228
1979	16,176		

R = RATIO SCALE


38. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	4.8	1974	13.1
1970	5.2	1975	19.4
1971	10.0	1976	16.1
1972	10.2	1977	14.9
1973	9.7	1978	11.1
1979	12.1		

TABLE XIV UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - II

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	60.5	46.4	50.7	39.2	52.3	40.7	56.7	44.1
Feb	57.3	47.5	49.6	41.1	47.5	39.4	52.1	43.2
Mar	49.5	45.3	43.2	39.6	46.0	42.2	48.5	44.6
Apr	50.9	46.7	42.2	38.9	44.8	41.3	49.6	45.8
May	42.1	42.4	39.0	39.7	41.8	42.9	50.3	51.5
Jun	41.1	43.4	40.0	42.4	37.1	39.5	51.8	55.0
Jul	37.3	37.5	44.0	44.5	37.1	37.6	58.1	58.8
Aug	36.4	41.3	35.5	40.2	37.8	42.7	55.8	63.0
Sep	34.2	42.8	31.8	39.6	34.4	42.7	43.9	54.5
Oct	34.6	41.2	34.0	40.1	37.7	44.4	46.6	54.8
Nov	35.7	42.0	32.0	37.4	39.0	45.6		
Dec	42.8	41.6	44.8	43.3	48.6	46.8		

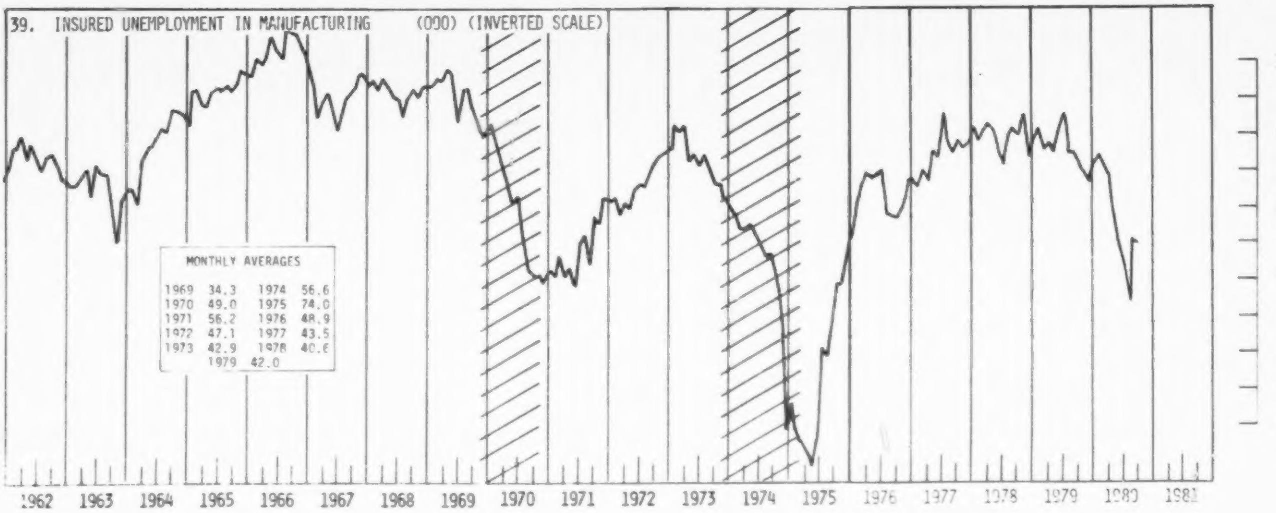
40. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

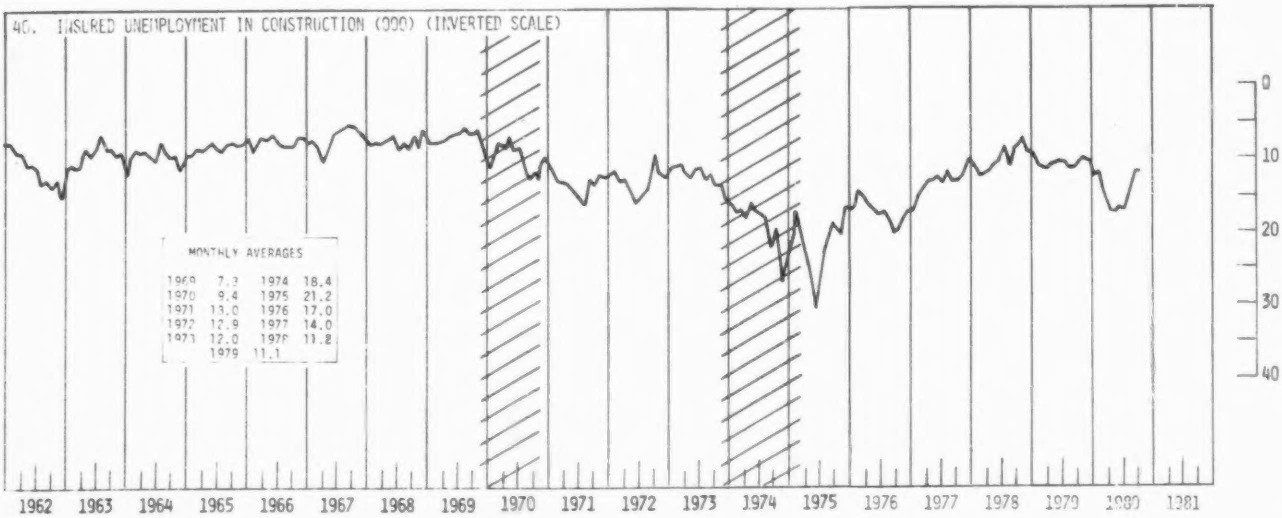
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	22.5	17.3	14.2	11.2	12.6	10.0	15.3	12.1
Feb	30.6	15.5	25.9	12.9	23.2	11.4	24.0	11.8
Mar	27.5	14.5	24.4	12.7	22.9	11.8	27.4	14.1
Apr	18.0	13.6	16.1	12.1	15.7	11.7	22.6	16.9
May	13.1	13.4	10.8	11.2	10.6	11.1	16.3	17.0
Jun	9.4	13.1	7.7	10.9	7.6	10.8	11.8	16.8
Jul	8.7	13.5	5.7	8.9	6.7	10.7	10.6	16.9
Aug	6.7	13.2	6.2	11.3	6.5	11.8	7.9	14.4
Sep	7.5	13.2	5.1	9.0	6.1	10.8	6.5	11.5
Oct	8.1	13.2	5.3	8.7	6.5	10.7	7.0	11.5
Nov	7.7	12.8	4.6	7.8	5.9	10.1		
Dec	8.7	10.6	7.9	9.8	8.7	10.8		

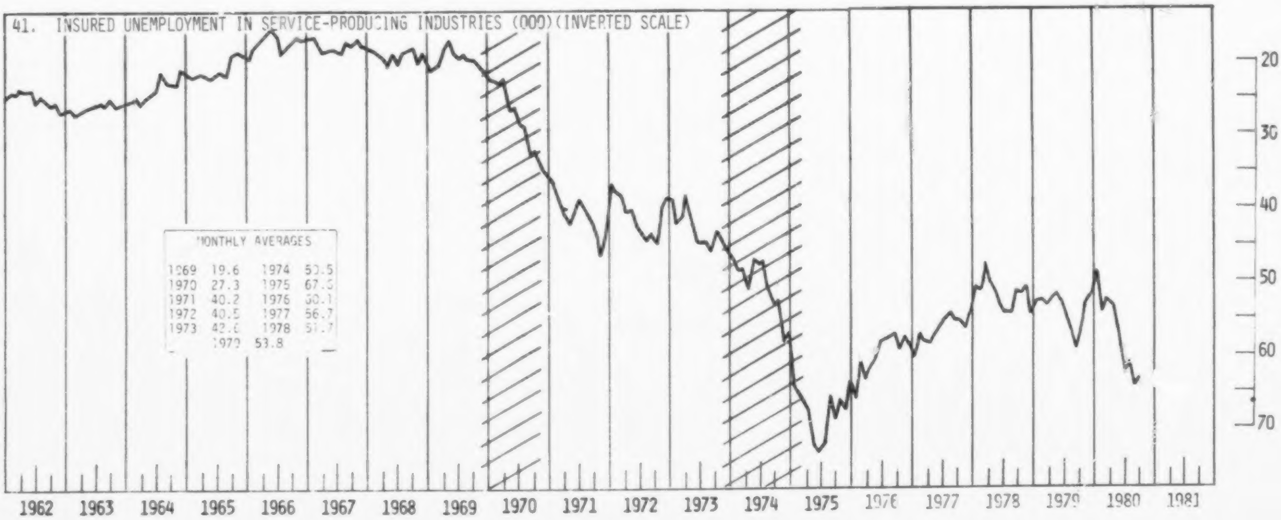
41. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	69.1	60.2	58.1	50.8	60.0	52.7	56.1	49.0
Feb	63.5	57.1	56.0	51.0	57.3	52.4	59.5	54.4
Mar	62.9	58.1	51.1	47.3	57.5	53.2	56.8	52.7
Apr	59.5	58.5	50.3	50.1	52.6	52.4	53.9	53.8
May	54.9	57.5	48.7	51.4	49.0	51.7	54.0	57.1
Jun	52.1	56.3	48.8	53.2	47.7	52.4	53.9	59.3
Jul	55.3	55.1	54.6	54.2	54.9	54.4	63.0	62.5
Aug	57.2	54.3	57.6	54.2	61.0	56.9	66.3	61.8
Sep	47.6	55.2	44.4	51.3	51.1	59.0	55.8	64.4
Oct	48.7	55.3	45.9	51.6	49.9	56.0	56.6	63.5
Nov	52.6	56.2	47.1	50.7	49.3	52.9		
Dec	56.9	54.4	57.4	54.4	55.5	51.8		

CHART XIV UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — II


39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)


40. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)


41. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)(INVERTED SCALE)

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1979			1980									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3044.4	3050.0	3068.3	3074.5	3080.5	3066.8	3051.4	3037.4	3023.8	3019.8	3021.0	3028.7	3037.0
PRIVATE SECTOR	2521.8	2526.4	2544.7	2548.2	2552.9	2536.8	2517.5	2500.3	2490.8	2487.8	2489.2	2494.8	2498.0
GOVERNMENT	522.6	523.6	523.5	526.3	527.6	530.0	533.9	537.1	533.0	532.0	531.8	533.9	539.0
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3060.8	3064.3	3073.1	3002.0	2996.6	3014.0	3029.9	3046.1	3086.2	3071.1	3070.8	3042.8	3052.0
MANUFACTURING	810.5	803.5	799.8	787.6	793.6	796.2	791.2	783.5	786.1	765.4	767.1	777.3	777.1
Durable Goods	398.7	396.1	397.2	390.4	393.8	397.0	394.3	386.9	388.1	377.5	372.6	380.2	381.7
Lumber & Wood Products	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0
Furniture & Fixtures	10.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.2	9.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	36.0	34.9	34.8	34.4	34.0	34.2	33.8	33.5	33.3	33.3	33.6	33.7	33.1
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	13.6	13.3	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.0
Pottery & related products	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0
Other stone, clay & glass prod	18.1	17.4	17.7	17.8	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.1
Primary Metal Industries	25.4	26.3	26.2	26.2	26.5	26.3	26.5	25.9	25.7	24.4	23.9	23.9	24.9
Blast furn. & basic steel prod	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Iron & steel foundries	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6
Primary & secondary nonfer. meta	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.2
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	10.0	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.7
Other primary metal industries	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.5
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	64.8	64.7	64.6	64.3	64.1	64.1	63.7	62.4	61.4	58.4	60.2	61.1	61.3
Metal cans	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.4
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	8.9	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	4.7	6.6	6.9	7.2
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	15.2	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.0	14.3	14.3
Metal stampings	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	26.7	26.8	27.1	26.8	26.7	26.8	26.6	26.3	25.8	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	75.4	75.9	76.4	76.8	76.9	77.1	75.7	74.8	75.7	74.8	73.9	73.6	73.7
Construction & related machinery	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.4
Metalworking machinery	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.4
Special industry machinery	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.0
General industry machinery	17.5	17.7	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.2	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.8	18.3	18.2
Service industry machinery	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	6.6	7.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1
Other machinery, except elec.	23.7	23.9	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.8	23.1	22.4	22.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	93.8	94.2	93.0	92.5	93.7	94.1	93.7	92.5	91.5	90.7	90.1	91.4	91.8
Elec. test & Distribution equip.	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.5	5.2	5.3
Electrical industrial apparatus	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.4
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	14.4	14.4	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.6	15.1	14.7	14.3	13.7	13.9	13.9	14.1
Radio & TV receiving equipment	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.4
Communication equipment	34.8	34.9	35.1	35.1	35.0	35.0	34.9	34.9	34.7	35.3	34.9	34.6	35.4
Electronic components & access.	18.8	18.9	19.0	18.9	18.9	19.1	19.0	19.0	19.1	18.8	18.9	19.3	19.4
Other elec. equipment & supplies	8.8	8.6	7.7	7.2	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.8
Transportation Equipment	19.8	17.3	22.5	17.2	20.0	21.9	21.8	19.0	21.3	17.8	12.3	18.3	18.4
Motor vehicles	13.7	11.2	16.5	11.2	14.2	16.3	16.2	13.3	15.4	12.4	6.8	12.6	12.7
Aircraft & parts	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
Other transportation equipment	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Instruments & Related Products	35.9	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.6	36.7	37.0	37.2	36.5	36.5	36.2	36.4
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	30.4	29.6	26.7	25.9	25.9	26.2	26.3	26.3	26.4	26.0	26.3	26.9	26.8
Nondurable Goods	411.7	407.4	402.6	397.2	399.8	399.2	396.9	396.6	398.0	387.9	394.5	397.1	395.4
Food & Kindred Products	49.4	48.9	49.8	49.7	49.4	48.7	47.4	47.7	48.2	46.7	48.9	48.9	49.2
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.7	9.6	9.3
Grain mill & bakery products	13.8	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.5	13.5	13.4	12.9	13.1	13.6	13.8	14.0	14.2
Beverages	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.6
Other food & kindred products	19.0	19.1	19.7	19.7	19.5	19.0	18.3	18.7	18.9	19.1	18.5	18.6	19.1
Tobacco Manufactures	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Textile Mill Products	22.4	22.0	21.2	20.8	20.9	21.2	20.7	20.5	20.2	19.0	19.4	20.1	20.1
Broad woven fabric mills	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Textile finishing, except wool	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.9
Other textile mill products	14.1	13.8	13.6	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.0	12.6	13.0	13.1

See note on page S-33.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1979			1980									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Apparel & Other Textile Products	62.7	60.2	57.4	55.0	57.7	57.1	56.3	58.2	59.3	52.8	58.3	59.9	58.8
Men's & boys' suits and coats	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.6
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4
Women's & misses' outerwear	35.3	33.0	31.1	29.4	31.4	30.6	30.2	32.0	32.5	28.0	32.2	33.1	31.8
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7
Other apparel & related products	14.7	15.1	14.7	14.1	14.5	14.7	14.4	14.4	14.8	13.9	14.4	15.1	15.3
Paper & Allied Products	33.4	33.1	33.0	32.5	32.0	32.3	32.4	31.7	30.5	29.3	30.0	30.3	30.0
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg.pap.	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.7
Paperboard containers & boxes	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.4
Other paper & allied products	16.8	16.5	16.7	16.2	16.0	15.9	16.2	15.8	15.0	15.1	14.9	15.0	14.9
Printing & Publishing	54.5	54.8	54.9	54.8	55.0	55.1	54.7	54.6	54.9	54.2	53.9	53.9	54.5
Newspapers	15.6	15.9	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.8
Commercial printing	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.5	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.6
Other printing & publishing	23.6	23.5	23.7	23.6	23.8	23.8	23.5	23.2	23.2	23.0	22.8	22.8	23.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	130.4	130.5	129.8	129.0	128.9	130.0	129.8	129.1	130.5	130.2	130.0	129.7	128.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.6
Plastic materials & synthetics	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.1
Drugs	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.9	41.7	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.5
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	25.1	25.2	24.8	24.2	24.2	24.8	24.4	24.2	24.7	24.9	24.9	25.5	25.0
Paints & allied products	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6
Industrial organic chemicals	27.6	27.5	27.3	26.9	27.1	26.9	26.9	26.7	26.9	26.8	26.4	26.3	25.7
Other chemicals & allied prods.	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	12.4	12.4	12.5	11.9	11.7	10.5	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.3
Petroleum refining	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.3	7.2	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.3
Other petroleum & coal products	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	39.0	38.2	37.0	37.1	37.8	37.9	37.1	36.6	36.1	35.3	35.4	36.0	35.7
Rubber & rubber products	8.1	8.1	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.3
Miscellaneous plastic products	31.0	30.2	29.6	29.7	30.2	30.1	29.4	28.9	28.5	28.0	28.2	28.6	28.4
Leather & Leather Products	6.9	6.9	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.4
Handbags, personal leather goods	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1
Other leather & leather products	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3
NONMANUFACTURING	2250.3	2260.8	2273.3	2214.4	2203.0	2217.8	2238.7	2262.6	2300.1	2305.7	2303.7	2265.5	2274.9
Mining	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
Construction	125.1	124.7	120.8	105.9	100.2	101.1	104.0	107.1	113.6	117.7	118.9	117.7	117.5
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	191.6	190.6	189.9	186.7	187.2	187.0	186.8	185.7	186.6	182.0	181.1	184.5	181.3
Railroad transportation	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4
Other transportation	107.4	106.4	106.0	103.1	103.4	103.3	102.6	101.0	101.3	96.9	96.1	100.1	97.3
Communications	50.2	50.6	50.7	50.5	50.7	50.6	50.8	51.2	51.7	52.0	52.0	51.8	51.5
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv	25.7	25.4	25.4	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.8	25.8	26.0	25.6	25.5	25.2	25.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	682.3	689.9	701.5	669.3	660.3	662.8	666.8	677.7	689.9	685.1	683.4	681.1	677.9
Wholesale trade	202.0	202.3	202.4	201.2	201.0	200.8	200.3	200.2	201.3	201.4	202.3	201.5	201.8
Retail trade	480.2	487.3	499.1	468.1	459.3	462.0	466.5	477.4	488.6	483.7	481.1	479.5	476.1
Retail General merchandise	77.5	82.3	88.0	78.7	74.0	73.8	73.0	73.1	73.4	71.9	71.2	71.6	73.9
Food stores	79.5	80.3	80.5	79.8	79.6	79.5	78.9	80.5	80.9	80.1	79.5	79.3	79.5
Auto dealers & service sta.	49.6	49.3	49.1	48.6	48.2	47.8	47.5	47.6	47.4	47.0	46.9	47.0	46.9
Apparel & accessories	42.0	43.4	46.0	39.9	38.0	37.7	37.4	37.5	37.6	36.4	35.7	38.7	39.9
Eating & drinking places	126.3	124.2	124.0	117.6	117.6	121.1	127.1	135.3	144.9	145.0	145.1	139.3	130.4
Other retail trade	105.4	108.1	111.5	103.5	101.9	102.1	102.7	103.4	104.4	103.3	102.7	103.6	105.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	153.1	153.3	154.4	153.6	153.2	154.1	154.8	154.4	157.1	158.2	157.8	155.0	154.8
Banking	44.4	44.7	45.0	44.9	44.8	44.9	44.9	45.1	46.1	46.3	46.3	45.4	45.5
Insurance agents & carriers	63.7	63.9	64.6	64.6	64.3	64.9	64.8	64.0	64.1	64.5	64.3	63.5	63.9
Other fin.,insur. & real estate	44.9	44.6	44.8	44.1	44.1	44.3	45.1	45.3	46.9	47.4	47.2	46.1	45.4
Services	577.4	574.8	578.7	573.0	572.3	578.1	586.9	596.8	612.1	617.9	624.8	611.0	606.3
Medical & other health services	159.3	160.2	160.5	161.6	161.8	162.7	162.7	164.0	165.3	165.8	166.7	165.9	167.1
Hospitals	89.6	90.1	90.4	90.9	91.2	91.5	91.7	91.9	93.2	94.1	94.3	93.5	94.2
Educational services	41.7	41.6	41.7	40.8	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.1	39.6	35.9	35.0	37.1	39.9
Other services	376.4	373.0	376.5	370.6	369.3	373.9	382.9	391.7	407.2	416.2	423.1	408.0	399.3
Government	518.2	524.9	525.4	523.4	527.3	532.1	536.4	538.2	538.0	542.0	534.9	513.6	534.5
Federal	71.3	71.6	71.9	71.4	71.5	73.4	77.9	80.4	77.1	76.4	75.5	72.0	72.0
State	94.5	95.4	95.4	95.0	96.7	96.7	97.0	96.9	95.8	95.4	93.9	94.2	101.0
Local	352.4	358.0	358.1	357.0	359.1	362.0	361.5	360.9	365.1	370.2	365.5	347.4	361.5

NOTE: Nonagricultural wage and salary workers include civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1979 Oct	Nov	Dec	1980 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	283.98	289.91	295.25	288.29	291.87	294.77	293.15	292.44	296.02	293.13	296.43	306.69	309.92
Durable Goods	296.52	300.61	311.04	300.33	302.82	306.29	303.88	303.14	308.60	300.03	302.66	324.31	328.74
Lumber & Wood Products	220.02	231.49	221.69	198.49	217.53	199.51	206.23	209.79	212.68	232.02	225.93	228.90	237.98
Furniture & Fixtures	239.80	232.40	223.15	235.21	234.36	221.43	218.82	222.63	240.83	236.32	242.18	237.72	225.76
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	276.14	289.82	295.25	290.02	291.48	293.82	286.44	289.84	297.92	243.60	291.12	297.20	297.14
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	279.89	280.67	286.75	297.56	294.27	293.22	291.45	305.03	316.73	309.96	312.42	313.25	314.91
Pottery & related products	266.56	267.16	273.91	265.92	264.99	263.74	279.53	279.68	296.21	277.30	245.78	273.27	289.04
Primary Metal Industries	343.33	348.64	347.59	344.71	345.19	347.47	338.77	342.32	352.23	330.91	333.31	344.64	354.12
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	325.01	325.31	334.48	329.06	332.35	342.66	341.74	329.04	323.16	353.50	340.98	344.29	328.44
Iron & steel foundries	280.34	277.55	288.20	292.37	280.39	280.13	283.66	279.97	331.50	327.35	316.40	339.46	139.90
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	515.00	522.04	508.26	538.38	525.69	525.69	530.45	534.05	539.76	492.66	489.12	498.92	549.68
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	335.33	342.41	337.01	335.30	331.11	329.47	314.94	320.77	327.77	316.30	319.56	329.19	323.18
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	304.38	306.29	311.18	304.72	308.70	310.57	311.92	309.34	308.32	302.40	308.73	315.88	323.53
Metal cans	384.10	411.15	415.28	429.63	402.87	416.26	421.07	411.21	412.68	404.06	415.40	404.10	407.25
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	362.64	333.29	343.48	329.86	336.16	343.80	335.54	330.75	334.85	333.87	365.57	382.45	381.38
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	280.59	296.65	308.14	315.19	312.70	313.32	318.86	319.54	316.92	302.54	300.92	306.53	315.65
Metal Stampings	268.27	264.68	277.62	270.44	277.69	281.79	275.22	278.20	273.61	276.90	276.90	291.72	292.23
Machinery, Except Electrical	321.59	328.41	331.32	322.50	321.48	326.74	333.33	330.50	334.27	327.12	335.54	350.96	358.05
Construction & related machinery	337.64	348.43	352.46	350.45	355.74	365.08	357.86	368.51	354.90	339.15	354.26	359.10	388.80
Metalworking machinery	298.56	301.84	311.19	315.29	308.74	314.65	312.80	325.58	321.94	318.00	314.01	321.97	338.66
Special industry machinery	352.11	361.28	370.94	342.22	343.65	364.34	362.96	361.05	371.37	351.71	350.47	349.68	373.35
General industry machinery	379.14	378.77	374.96	371.08	374.82	377.50	380.03	363.80	382.81	372.38	396.42	421.52	422.96
Service industry machinery	272.63	261.97	270.18	257.76	258.63	257.23	268.58	260.99	256.68	260.27	244.04	248.59	248.98
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	279.19	281.37	283.73	277.84	281.95	283.31	280.14	283.68	279.73	275.62	281.40	285.53	290.79
Elec. test & distribution equip.	264.15	266.36	268.13	251.42	254.33	259.31	260.02	261.16	258.16	256.39	284.67	308.20	298.53
Electrical industrial apparatus	182.79	177.89	182.41	188.31	183.93	180.18	181.38	180.65	188.16	179.10	194.27	191.56	195.78
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	236.14	234.52	229.31	228.10	231.73	225.98	230.22	238.60	237.61	231.11	233.79	240.95	241.30
Radio & TV receiving equipment	230.83	231.88	213.86	219.46	225.36	226.80	219.24	243.39	232.80	247.27	254.79	270.72	268.18
Communication equipment	368.83	370.18	374.45	361.05	370.48	373.85	366.74	362.78	358.22	345.31	346.42	350.15	363.53
Electronic components & access.	245.34	247.81	263.73	261.66	268.49	275.88	278.27	276.58	269.39	270.88	272.38	274.34	278.43
Transportation Equipment	458.92	444.00	500.76	446.00	439.85	449.79	427.05	424.60	444.40	447.87	475.90	508.22	508.99
Motor vehicles & equipment	509.02	472.27	524.16	486.82	457.42	467.75	431.11	439.21	453.65	465.16	543.01	535.84	536.00
Aircraft & parts	446.04	462.18	482.79	431.40	475.46	465.16	469.91	491.59	491.36	492.04	493.56	523.47	525.25
Ship & boat building & repairing	289.91	356.83	420.08	339.46	360.59	356.95	389.83	344.83	386.67	363.49	364.59	401.86	403.65
Instruments & Related Products	285.31	305.52	309.87	306.18	309.12	306.69	303.14	301.02	307.63	304.80	313.24	322.28	319.77
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	182.45	189.01	196.31	200.34	198.38	201.12	203.31	200.02	196.56	196.62	208.62	213.65	220.55
Nondurable Goods	271.67	279.39	279.45	277.16	279.61	282.21	282.58	282.58	284.90	286.64	289.87	292.93	295.82
Food & Kindred Products	297.56	307.57	303.00	304.14	303.05	295.92	302.17	302.74	310.75	314.91	316.73	317.43	321.22
Canned, cured & frozen foods	284.92	304.57	312.42	321.69	303.91	314.35	310.42	303.70	314.05	320.40	327.82	305.75	319.46
Grain mill & bakery products	252.95	257.75	262.44	266.02	260.55	265.77	262.55	267.30	269.33	276.60	273.31	287.70	278.80
Beverages	348.91	369.95	301.86	308.47	321.10	312.06	330.24	330.33	323.39	330.50	331.68	323.64	344.28
Textile Mill Products	222.07	226.46	230.54	228.25	234.92	233.50	232.67	242.38	242.53	225.82	243.28	248.63	244.61
Textile finishing, except wool	279.93	289.08	301.25	290.35	313.82	310.93	307.10	310.46	329.07	289.49	320.62	329.53	315.67
Apparel & other Textile Products	172.78	175.21	171.41	171.51	175.56	174.04	177.78	177.23	181.17	184.26	188.27	185.36	182.92
Men's & boys' suits & coats	180.72	173.23	190.53	187.28	185.71	176.25	215.72	225.84	231.26	235.09	237.72	221.43	231.71
Men's & boys' furnishings	179.33	183.94	179.79	177.02	181.76	175.72	181.89	187.46	187.01	178.53	187.42	188.79	177.02
Women's & misses' outerwear	165.27	166.74	164.72	165.86	168.78	168.78	170.51	165.53	170.33	178.51	185.40	180.67	175.12
Women's & children's undergarm.	156.52	160.52	150.68	161.03	167.74	161.84	163.50	168.67	167.92	163.67	173.74	184.08	177.13
Paper & Allied Products	287.84	297.71	300.11	301.60	300.45	294.70	300.55	296.36	291.60	289.09	302.53	309.12	310.46
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg.pap.	357.45	381.02	348.57	348.81	344.72	326.42	339.60	342.46	351.91	352.78	347.71	372.97	374.13
Paperboard containers & boxes	276.36	281.18	277.91	274.82	269.14	261.52	266.49	270.50	273.43	267.26	277.40	284.53	294.92
Printing & Publishing	290.53	297.72	305.72	295.10	296.50	307.00	288.69	300.77	304.41	305.14	304.80	308.06	304.93
Newspapers	280.26	286.62	294.84	288.36	307.82	307.57	299.13	299.98	304.13	302.91	303.23	305.55	314.18
Commercial printing	349.89	345.61	354.29	338.47	335.65	353.91	312.80	335.80	334.62	341.26	344.88	341.29	329.56
Chemicals & Allied Products	337.15	342.32	337.82	331.14	329.58	337.62	334.27	331.80	330.12	327.51	333.15	339.20	348.43
Industrial inorganic chemicals	421.50	415.90	405.61	385.90	393.82	401.02	396.47	386.75	402.96	393.83	408.13	414.51	438.96
Plastic materials & synthetics	340.99	342.76	343.08	330.06	325.31	336.11	323.18	335.16	336.98	342.31	349.02	362.02	372.71
Drugs	326.48	327.35	339.24	319.54	315.88	322.39	318.31	339.77	341.54	340.43	344.71	351.74	354.28
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	258.59	264.77	262.36	266.06	255.81	263.31	253.36	255.98	243.32	222.41	234.21	244.98	242.82
Industrial organic chemicals	390.31	400.69	374.03	374.09	374.95	388.06	386.30	366.77	362.08	369.80	365.92	371.07	396.94
Paints & allied products	337.93	340.51	317.55	326.64	331.19	368.22	380.00	368.48	369.20	405.11	396.68	400.50	389.24
Petroleum & Coal Products	434.93	476.00	471.20	474.81	507.40	546.82	620.31	613.83	618.83	619.36	637.89	641.82	654.94
Petroleum refining	488.65	540.41	540.20	539.23	584.59	651.32	717.67	704.30	704.91	704.06	724.57	726.88	744.04
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	223.18	232.27	232.54	228.11	222.71	223.91	223.36	221.65	222.61	223.00	227.66	235.53	237.63
Rubber & rubber products	274.01	272.67	278.03	271.30	257.71	268.83	264.69	248.88	254.40	261.67	266.49	274.13	278.00
Miscellaneous plastic products	207.50	218.97	218.97	217.35	213.33	211.83	212.76	214.50	213.72	213.01	217.56	225.10	226.89
Leather & Leather Products	158.00	158.04	149.60	159.68	164.44	165.17	163.11	168.63	177.51	172.77	171.05	174.78	179.14

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1979			1980									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.7	42.2	42.3	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.0	40.9	41.0	40.6	41.0	41.5	41.6
Durable Goods	42.3	42.7	43.2	42.3	42.0	41.9	41.4	41.3	41.4	40.6	40.9	41.9	42.2
Lumber & Wood Products	39.5	40.9	39.8	37.1	38.5	35.5	36.5	35.8	37.7	38.8	38.1	38.6	39.4
Furniture & Fixtures	44.0	42.8	43.3	43.8	43.4	41.7	41.6	41.0	42.4	42.2	41.9	41.2	39.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	41.4	41.7	42.3	42.4	41.7	41.5	40.4	40.2	40.7	40.0	39.5	40.0	40.1
Glass & Glassware/pressed,blown	40.8	40.5	41.2	43.0	41.8	40.5	40.2	41.5	42.4	42.0	41.6	41.6	41.6
Pottery & related products	44.5	44.9	45.5	44.1	43.8	44.4	45.6	45.7	46.5	42.4	39.2	42.9	44.4
Primary Metal Industries	45.9	46.3	46.1	45.9	45.5	45.6	44.4	44.4	43.1	43.2	43.4	44.7	44.6
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	42.1	41.6	42.5	41.6	41.7	42.2	42.4	39.5	39.7	41.2	40.4	40.6	39.1
Iron & steel foundries	42.8	42.7	44.0	43.9	42.1	41.5	41.9	41.6	42.5	41.7	40.0	41.6	41.3
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	51.5	52.1	51.6	53.2	52.1	52.1	51.4	51.4	51.9	47.6	48.0	49.3	52.5
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	47.7	48.5	47.4	47.9	47.1	46.8	44.8	44.8	46.1	44.3	45.2	46.3	45.2
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	42.1	42.6	43.1	41.8	42.0	41.8	41.7	41.3	41.0	40.7	41.0	41.4	41.8
Metal cans	46.0	48.2	47.8	49.1	46.9	46.2	47.1	46.1	45.3	44.5	45.9	44.9	45.2
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	40.7	38.8	39.3	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.0	37.5	38.4	38.2	40.8	40.6	40.4
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	39.8	41.9	43.4	43.0	42.2	42.0	42.8	42.1	41.7	40.5	40.5	40.6	41.1
Metal Stampings	41.4	41.1	42.0	41.1	41.2	41.5	39.6	39.8	38.7	39.0	39.0	40.8	40.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	43.4	44.2	44.0	43.0	42.3	42.6	42.9	42.7	42.8	42.1	42.1	42.8	43.4
Construction & related machinery	42.1	42.7	43.3	43.0	42.4	42.9	42.2	43.1	42.3	39.9	38.9	39.9	40.0
Metalworking machinery	40.4	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.2	40.6	40.0	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.3	39.7	41.1
Special industry machinery	45.2	46.2	46.6	44.1	43.5	45.6	45.2	44.3	45.4	43.8	43.7	42.8	45.2
General industry machinery	44.5	44.3	43.0	42.8	42.4	42.8	42.7	42.6	43.8	43.0	43.9	44.7	44.9
Service industry machinery	39.8	39.1	39.5	38.3	37.0	36.8	37.2	36.4	35.6	35.8	33.8	34.1	34.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	41.3	41.5	41.3	40.8	41.1	41.0	40.6	40.7	40.6	39.6	40.2	40.5	40.5
Elec. test & distribution equip.	44.2	45.3	45.6	43.2	43.7	44.1	43.7	43.6	42.6	42.1	43.2	46.0	45.3
Electrical industrial apparatus	31.3	31.1	32.4	32.3	32.1	31.5	31.6	31.2	32.0	30.0	31.9	31.3	32.2
Electric lighting '& wiring equip	41.5	41.0	40.3	39.6	40.3	39.3	39.9	39.9	39.8	38.2	38.9	39.5	39.3
Radio & TV receiving equipment	43.8	44.0	40.2	39.4	40.1	40.0	37.8	39.9	38.8	39.5	41.7	42.3	42.1
Communication equipment	42.2	42.5	42.6	41.5	42.1	42.1	41.3	40.9	40.8	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.6
Electronic components & access.	43.5	43.4	44.7	44.5	44.6	45.3	5.1	44.9	45.2	44.7	44.8	44.2	45.2
Transportation Equipment	50.1	50.0	53.5	50.0	47.5	47.0	43.8	44.0	44.0	44.3	47.4	47.9	48.2
Motor vehicles & equipment	53.3	52.3	54.6	52.8	48.2	47.2	42.6	43.4	43.0	43.8	48.7	47.8	47.9
Aircraft v parts	50.4	52.7	54.8	49.7	54.4	53.1	54.2	54.2	53.7	52.4	53.3	53.8	55.7
Ship & boat building & repairing	37.7	41.3	47.9	41.6	41.4	42.8	43.9	41.1	43.3	41.4	42.1	44.9	45.0
Instruments & Related Products	40.7	42.2	42.8	42.0	42.0	41.5	41.3	40.9	40.8	40.0	41.0	41.8	41.8
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	36.2	36.7	36.9	37.1	36.4	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.0	35.3	36.0	36.9	37.7
Nondurable Goods	41.1	41.7	41.4	41.0	40.7	40.9	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.6	41.0	41.2	41.2
Food & Kindred Products	41.5	42.6	42.2	42.3	41.8	41.1	41.0	41.7	41.6	42.1	42.4	42.1	42.1
Canned, cured & frozen foods	43.7	45.8	46.7	47.1	45.7	45.1	44.6	44.4	44.8	44.5	47.1	44.7	46.5
Grain mill & bakery products	39.4	40.4	40.5	40.8	39.9	40.7	39.6	40.5	40.5	42.1	41.6	42.0	41.0
Beverages	38.3	40.3	36.5	37.3	37.6	36.8	38.4	38.5	36.5	37.6	38.3	37.2	38.0
Textile Mill Products	41.2	41.4	42.3	41.5	41.8	41.4	41.4	42.3	41.6	38.8	41.8	42.5	41.6
Textile finishing, except wool	43.0	44.0	45.3	43.4	46.7	46.2	45.7	46.2	47.9	42.2	46.0	47.0	42.6
Apparel & Other Textile Products	33.1	33.5	32.9	32.3	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.7	33.0	33.2	33.8	33.1	32.9
Men's & boys' suits & coats	36.0	33.9	36.5	34.3	34.2	32.9	39.8	41.9	42.2	42.9	43.3	41.7	41.6
Men's & boys' furnishings	38.9	39.9	39.0	38.4	39.6	38.2	38.7	40.4	41.1	40.3	41.1	40.6	38.4
Women's & misses' outerwear	28.3	28.6	28.4	28.4	29.2	29.4	28.9	28.2	28.2	28.7	30.0	29.0	28.2
Women's & children's undergarm.	34.1	34.3	32.9	33.9	34.8	34.0	33.3	33.6	34.2	32.8	34.2	35.4	34.8
Paper & Allied Products	45.4	46.3	46.1	46.4	45.8	45.2	45.4	44.7	45.0	45.1	45.7	46.0	46.2
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg. pap.	48.5	50.6	46.6	47.2	46.9	44.9	45.1	45.6	47.3	47.1	46.3	48.5	48.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	49.0	48.9	48.5	48.9	47.3	46.7	47.0	46.8	46.9	46.4	47.5	47.9	49.4
Printing & Publishing	42.6	43.4	43.8	42.4	42.6	43.3	41.3	41.6	41.7	41.8	42.1	42.2	41.6
Newspapers	34.6	34.7	35.1	34.7	36.3	36.1	35.4	35.5	35.2	35.1	35.3	35.0	35.5
Commercial printing	50.3	49.8	49.9	48.7	49.0	50.2	46.0	46.9	46.8	47.2	48.1	47.6	45.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	43.9	44.0	43.2	42.4	42.2	42.9	42.1	42.0	42.0	41.3	41.8	42.4	42.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	50.0	48.7	47.0	45.4	45.9	46.2	44.9	44.2	46.0	44.5	44.8	45.5	47.2
Plastic materials & synthetics	43.0	44.0	43.1	42.1	41.6	42.6	40.6	39.9	40.6	40.8	41.6	43.2	43.9
Drugs	43.3	43.3	44.0	42.1	41.4	42.7	41.5	42.9	42.8	42.5	42.4	43.0	43.1
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	39.6	39.4	39.1	39.3	38.7	39.3	38.8	39.2	37.9	35.7	37.0	38.1	37.3
Industrial organic chemicals	46.3	46.7	43.9	43.6	43.7	44.4	43.6	43.2	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.4	44.6
Paints and allied products	44.7	45.1	43.5	44.2	44.1	47.1	47.5	47.0	47.7	50.1	49.4	50.0	48.9
Petroleum & Coal Products	49.2	50.8	49.6	49.0	49.6	51.2	53.8	55.4	55.7	56.0	56.5	57.0	57.2
Petroleum refining	51.6	53.4	52.6	51.7	53.0	56.1	58.3	60.3	60.3	60.8	61.3	61.6	61.9
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	40.8	41.7	41.6	41.1	40.2	40.2	40.1	39.3	39.4	39.4	39.8	40.4	40.9
Rubber and rubber products	44.7	44.7	44.7	43.9	41.7	43.5	42.9	40.6	40.9	41.8	42.1	42.9	43.1
Miscellaneous plastic products	39.6	40.7	40.7	40.4	39.8	39.3	39.4	39.0	39.0	38.8	39.2	39.7	40.3
Leather & Leather Products	37.8	37.9	36.4	38.2	38.6	38.5	38.2	38.5	39.1	39.0	38.7	39.1	39.2

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1979 Oct	Nov	Dec	1980 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	6.81	6.87	6.98	6.93	7.05	7.12	7.15	7.15	7.22	7.22	7.23	7.39	7.45
Durable Goods	7.01	7.04	7.20	7.10	7.21	7.31	7.34	7.34	7.43	7.39	7.40	7.74	7.79
Lumber & Wood Products	5.57	5.66	5.57	5.35	5.65	5.62	5.65	5.86	5.88	5.98	5.93	5.93	6.04
Furniture & Fixtures	5.45	5.43	5.36	5.37	5.40	5.31	5.26	5.43	5.68	5.60	5.78	5.77	5.73
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.67	6.95	6.98	6.84	6.99	7.08	7.09	7.21	7.32	7.34	7.37	7.43	7.41
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	6.86	6.93	6.96	6.92	7.04	7.24	7.25	7.35	7.47	7.38	7.51	7.53	7.57
Pottery & related products	5.99	5.95	6.02	6.03	6.05	5.94	6.13	6.12	6.37	6.54	6.27	6.37	6.51
Primary Metal Industries	7.48	7.53	7.54	7.51	7.50	7.57	7.63	7.71	7.81	7.66	7.68	7.71	7.94
Blast Furn. & basic steel prod.	7.72	7.82	7.87	7.91	7.97	8.12	8.06	8.33	8.14	8.58	8.44	8.48	8.40
Iron and Iron foundries	6.55	6.50	6.55	6.66	6.66	6.75	6.77	6.73	7.80	7.85	7.91	8.16	8.23
Primary & secondary nonfer, met.	10.00	10.02	9.85	10.12	10.09	10.09	10.32	10.39	10.40	10.35	10.17	10.12	10.47
Nonfewr. rolling & drawing metals	7.03	7.06	7.11	7.00	7.03	7.04	7.03	7.16	7.11	7.14	7.07	7.11	7.15
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	7.23	7.19	7.22	7.29	7.35	7.43	7.48	7.49	7.52	7.43	7.53	7.63	7.74
Metal cans	8.35	8.53	8.69	8.75	8.59	9.01	8.94	8.92	9.11	9.08	9.05	9.00	9.01
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	8.91	8.59	8.74	8.59	8.80	9.00	8.83	8.82	8.72	8.74	8.96	9.42	9.44
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	7.05	7.08	7.10	7.33	7.41	7.46	7.45	7.59	7.60	7.47	7.43	7.55	7.68
Metal stampings	6.48	6.44	6.61	6.58	6.74	6.79	6.95	6.99	7.07	7.10	7.10	7.15	7.18
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.41	7.43	7.53	7.50	7.60	7.67	7.77	7.74	7.81	7.77	7.97	8.20	8.25
Construction & related machinery	8.02	8.16	8.14	8.15	8.39	8.51	8.48	8.55	8.39	8.50	9.12	9.00	9.72
Metalworking machinery	7.39	7.38	7.59	7.69	7.68	7.75	7.82	7.98	7.91	7.97	7.99	8.11	8.24
Special industry machinery	7.79	7.82	7.96	7.76	7.90	7.99	8.03	8.15	8.18	8.03	8.02	8.17	8.26
General industry machnery	8.52	8.55	8.72	8.67	8.84	8.82	8.90	8.54	8.74	8.66	9.03	9.43	9.42
Service industry machinery	6.85	6.70	6.84	6.73	6.99	6.99	7.22	7.17	7.21	7.27	7.22	7.29	7.28
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	6.76	6.78	6.87	6.81	6.86	6.91	6.90	6.97	6.89	6.96	7.00	7.05	7.18
Elec. test & distribution equip.	5.75	5.88	5.88	5.82	2.82	5.88	5.95	5.99	6.06	6.09	6.59	6.70	6.59
Electrical industrial apparatus	5.84	5.72	5.63	5.83	5.73	5.72	5.74	5.79	5.88	5.97	6.09	6.12	6.08
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	5.69	5.72	5.69	5.76	5.75	5.75	5.77	5.98	5.97	6.05	6.01	6.10	6.14
Radio & TV receiving equipment	5.27	5.27	5.32	5.57	5.62	5.67	5.80	6.10	6.00	6.26	6.11	6.40	6.37
Communication equipment	8.74	8.71	8.79	8.70	8.80	8.88	8.88	8.87	8.78	8.72	8.77	8.82	9.18
Electric components & access.	5.64	5.71	5.90	5.88	6.02	6.09	6.17	6.16	5.96	6.06	6.08	6.11	6.16
Transportation Equipment	9.16	8.88	9.36	8.92	9.26	9.57	9.75	9.65	10.10	10.11	10.04	10.61	10.56
Motor vehicles & equipment	9.55	9.03	9.60	9.22	9.49	9.91	10.12	10.12	10.55	10.62	11.15	11.21	11.19
Aircraft & parts	8.85	8.77	8.81	8.68	8.74	8.76	8.67	9.07	9.15	9.39	9.26	9.73	9.43
Ship & boat building & repairing	7.69	8.64	8.77	8.16	8.71	8.34	8.88	8.39	8.93	8.78	8.66	8.95	8.97
Instruments & Related Products	7.01	7.24	7.24	7.29	7.36	7.39	7.34	7.36	7.54	7.62	7.64	7.71	7.65
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	5.04	5.15	5.32	5.40	5.45	5.51	5.48	5.48	5.46	5.57	5.70	5.79	5.85
Nondurable Goods	6.61	6.70	6.75	6.76	6.87	6.90	6.96	6.96	7.00	7.06	7.07	7.11	7.18
Food & Kindred Products	7.17	7.22	7.18	7.19	7.25	7.20	7.37	7.26	7.47	7.48	7.47	7.54	7.63
Canned, cured & frozen foods	6.52	6.65	6.69	6.83	6.65	6.97	6.96	6.84	7.01	7.20	6.96	6.84	6.87
Grain mill & bakery products	6.42	6.38	6.48	6.52	6.53	6.53	6.63	6.60	6.65	6.57	6.57	6.85	6.80
Beverages	9.11	9.18	8.27	8.27	8.54	8.48	8.60	8.58	8.86	8.79	8.66	8.70	9.06
Textile Mill Products	5.39	5.47	5.45	5.50	5.62	5.64	5.62	5.73	5.83	5.82	5.82	5.85	5.88
Textile finishing, except wool	6.51	6.57	6.65	6.69	6.72	6.73	6.72	6.72	6.87	6.86	6.97	6.99	7.41
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.22	5.23	5.21	5.31	5.32	5.29	5.42	5.42	5.49	5.55	5.57	5.60	5.56
Men's & boys' suits & coats	5.02	5.11	5.22	5.46	5.43	5.39	5.42	5.39	5.48	5.48	5.49	5.31	5.57
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.59	4.60	4.70	4.64	4.55	4.43	4.56	4.65	4.61
Women's & misses' outerwear	5.84	5.83	5.80	5.84	5.78	5.74	5.90	5.87	6.04	6.22	6.18	6.23	6.21
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.59	4.68	4.58	4.75	4.82	4.76	4.91	5.02	4.91	4.99	5.08	5.20	5.09
Paper & Allied Products	6.34	6.43	6.51	6.50	6.56	6.52	6.62	6.63	6.48	6.41	6.62	6.72	6.72
Paper/p'b'd mills ex bldg. pap.	7.37	7.53	7.48	7.39	7.35	7.27	7.53	7.51	7.44	7.49	7.51	7.69	7.73
Paperboard containers & boxes	5.64	5.75	5.73	5.62	5.69	5.60	5.67	5.78	5.83	5.76	5.84	5.94	5.97
Printing & Publishing	6.82	6.86	6.98	6.96	6.96	7.09	6.99	7.23	7.30	7.30	7.24	7.30	7.33
Newspapers	8.10	8.26	8.40	8.31	8.48	8.52	8.45	8.45	8.64	8.63	8.59	8.73	8.85
Commercial printing	6.97	6.94	7.10	6.95	6.85	7.05	6.80	7.16	7.15	7.23	7.17	7.17	7.18
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.68	7.78	7.82	7.81	7.81	7.87	7.94	7.90	7.86	7.93	7.97	8.00	8.16
Industrial inorganic chemicals	8.43	8.54	8.63	8.50	8.58	8.68	8.83	8.75	8.76	8.85	9.11	9.11	9.30
Plastic materials & synthetics	7.93	7.79	7.96	7.84	7.82	7.89	7.96	8.40	8.30	8.39	8.39	8.38	8.49
Drugs	7.54	7.56	7.71	7.59	7.63	7.55	7.67	7.92	7.98	8.01	8.13	8.18	8.22
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	6.53	6.72	6.71	6.77	6.61	6.70	6.53	6.53	6.42	6.23	6.33	6.43	6.51
Industrial organic chemicals	8.43	8.58	8.52	8.58	8.58	8.74	8.86	8.49	8.44	8.62	8.49	8.55	8.90
Paints & allied products	7.56	7.55	7.30	7.39	7.51	7.82	8.00	7.84	7.74	8.09	8.03	8.01	7.96
Petroleum & Coal Products	8.84	9.37	9.50	9.69	10.23	10.68	11.53	11.08	11.11	11.06	11.29	11.26	11.45
Petroleum refining	9.47	10.12	10.27	10.43	11.03	11.61	12.31	11.68	11.69	11.58	11.82	11.80	12.02
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	5.47	5.57	5.59	5.55	5.54	5.67	5.57	5.64	5.65	5.66	5.72	5.83	5.81
Rubber & rubber products	6.13	6.10	6.22	6.18	6.19	6.18	6.17	6.13	6.22	6.26	6.33	6.39	6.45
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.24	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.36	5.39	5.40	5.50	5.48	5.49	5.55	5.67	5.63
Leather & Leather Products	4.17	4.17	4.11	4.18	4.26	4.29	4.27	4.38	4.54	4.43	4.42	4.47	4.57

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 WORKERS FOR SELECTED NEW JERSEY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1979				1980								
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
ACCESSION RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	4.2	3.9	2.7	2.3	4.1	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.3	5.6	4.1
Durable Goods	4.1	3.8	2.6	1.9	3.7	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.6	3.3	2.9	6.0	4.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.5	2.6	1.8	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.3
Primary Metals Industries	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.0	3.0	8.6	4.0
Fabricated Metals,incl. Ordnance	4.7	3.7	3.7	2.0	4.2	4.1	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.8	8.5	6.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.4	3.2	1.9	1.6	3.9	2.2	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.9	3.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	3.7	3.4	2.2	1.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.6	4.0	2.9
Transportation Equipment	2.7	2.8	2.0	0.8	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.2	3.4	2.6	5.4	38.3	5.7
Instruments & Related Products	2.6	3.8	2.6	1.9	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.5
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	8.9	9.6	5.4	2.7	6.0	6.7	6.5	4.8	4.9	9.0	5.0	6.0	7.6
Nondurable Goods	4.2	3.9	2.7	2.7	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.2	3.8	5.3	4.0
Food & Kindred Products	4.3	2.6	2.6	4.0	2.5	2.1	3.0	3.3	4.5	6.0	3.4	6.3	4.0
Textile Mill Products	6.2	5.2	3.1	2.5	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.4	7.1	7.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.6	6.4	4.3	5.3	10.3	9.5	5.4	6.7	8.0	6.4	7.5	12.3	5.8
Paper & Allied Products	4.1	3.1	1.7	1.6	3.6	2.1	3.7	2.2	2.7	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.6
Printing & Publishing	4.7	4.6	3.6	2.9	5.1	3.8	3.8	3.3	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.1	4.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	2.2	1.3	0.9	2.1	0.7	3.0	1.2	1.9	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.5
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	6.9	7.6	4.1	3.1	5.9	6.0	5.3	4.4	4.0	5.5	5.8	6.9	7.2
Leather & Leather Products	10.5	10.5	8.9	2.9	15.1	10.4	5.6	7.3	5.2	7.1	13.2	13.3	9.8
NEW HIRE RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	3.1	3.1	2.1	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.5
Durable Goods	3.2	3.2	2.0	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2.3	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.1
Primary Metal Industries	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.3	2.2	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.9
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	3.0	2.8	2.3	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.4	2.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	3.3	2.8	1.6	1.4	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.7	2.2
Transportation Equipment	1.7	2.2	1.6	0.4	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.5	1.0
Instruments & Related Products	2.1	3.4	2.3	1.6	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.7	2.0
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	8.2	9.2	5.0	2.3	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.4	3.1	5.9	3.6	4.6	4.8
Nondurable Goods	3.0	3.0	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.6
Food & Kindred Products	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.6	1.8	3.3	2.1
Textile Mill Products	3.8	3.3	2.1	2.1	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	3.0	3.6
Apparel & Other Textile Products	3.7	3.7	2.9	2.0	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.4
Paper & Alllied Products	3.6	2.6	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
Printing & Publishing	4.2	4.1	3.3	2.6	4.5	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	4.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.8	0.5	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.9
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	5.8	6.9	3.6	2.4	4.5	4.9	4.6	3.1	3.0	3.7	4.0	4.9	4.5
Leather & Leather Products	7.7	8.8	6.2	2.3	5.5	5.1	2.6	4.4	3.5	4.8	4.3	6.9	5.1
SEPARATION RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.4	3.8	5.5	5.0	4.0
Durable Goods	4.6	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.4	4.3	4.6	3.6	5.8	5.3	3.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.8	3.9	5.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	4.7	3.6	4.9	3.7	2.3	4.5	5.0
Primary Metal Industries	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.9	4.1	6.4	4.4	6.8	2.6
Fabricated Metals, Incl.Ordnance	4.9	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	5.1	6.3	4.8	7.7	7.6	4.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.3	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.4	2.1	2.7	4.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	4.1	3.1	2.5	2.5	3.3	2.8	2.6	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.5	4.9	3.3
Transportation Equipment	4.6	5.6	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.6	3.0	4.4	6.4	2.4	42.0	5.6	3.4
Instruments & Related Products	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.3	3.2	2.1	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.8
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	12.3	8.8	8.4	7.9	6.3	6.2	6.4	7.8	9.0	6.3	7.1	9.1	6.4
Nondurable Goods	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.6	3.5	3.5	4.2	4.3	3.9	5.2	4.6	4.1
Food & Kindred Products	5.2	4.8	2.5	3.0	3.6	3.3	2.9	5.8	4.8	3.3	3.7	4.9	5.7
Textile Mill Products	3.9	4.6	5.2	5.3	6.5	4.6	4.9	6.4	7.6	6.7	11.5	4.3	3.7
Apparel & Other Textile Products	4.4	5.4	8.6	10.2	9.8	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.9	4.5	13.3	7.1	5.5
Paper & Allied Products	4.6	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.3	2.9	3.8	6.8	5.3	5.7	4.4	3.3
Printing & Publishing	3.9	3.8	2.6	2.7	4.8	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.7	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.6	2.5	2.1	3.2	1.1	1.0	2.9	1.4
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	7.7	7.6	6.3	5.7	5.4	4.9	5.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	5.3	9.1	5.8
Leather & Leather Products	9.4	10.7	9.8	11.9	12.2	9.2	7.9	9.9	10.6	10.1	11.2	9.3	14.7
QUIT RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	2.3	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.7
Durable Goods	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.3
Primary Metal Industries	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8
Fabricated Metals, Incl. Ordnance	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	2.4	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.3
Transportation Equipment	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9
Instruments & Related Products	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.7
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	6.2	4.8	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.3	4.9	2.9
Nondurable Goods	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.9
Food & Kindred Products	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.4
Textile Mill Products	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.1
Paper & Allied Products	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.8
Printing & Publishing	2.9	2.6	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.6
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	4.8	4.0	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	4.2	3.2
Leather & Leather Products	5.9	8.0	5.6	3.3	4.2	4.2	3.1	2.3	2.6	3.8	1.9	3.9	4.1

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Oct 1980	Sept 1980	Oct 1979	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,573	3,519	3,553	+54	+20
Total Employment	3,331	3,269	3,329	+62	+ 2
Total Unemployment	242	249	224	- 7	+18
Seasonally adjustnd unemployment total	261	249	244	+12	+17
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.1	6.3	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	7.3	7.1	6.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Oct 1980	Sept 1980	Oct 1979	Net Change from month ago	Net Change from year ago
Regular State UI program	119,854	117,303	109,024	+2,551	+10,830
Federal Employees' Program	2,117	1,779	1,237	+ 338	+ 880
Veterans' Program	2,110	1,761	2,125	+ 349	- 15
Extended Benefits[1]	27,961	37,578	26,955	-9,617	+ 1,006
TOTAL	152,042	158,421	139,341	-6,379	+12,701

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Current data may not be comparable with earlier data because benefits were not paid under the Extended Benefits (EB) program from November 1979 through mid-March 1980.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program only)
(thousands)

	Oct 1980	Sept 1980	Oct 1979	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	119.9	117.3	109.0	+2.6	+10.9
Male	64.7	62.3	59.4	+2.4	+ 5.3
Female	55.2	55.0	49.6	+0.2	+ 5.6
White, not Hispanic	81.5	80.6	NA	+0.9	NA
Black, not Hispanic	28.3	26.1	NA	+2.2	NA
Hispanic	9.6	10.0	NA	-0.4	NA
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2	0.3	NA	-0.1	NA
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2	0.2	NA	0	NA
INA	0.1	0.1	NA	0	NA
MANUFACTURING	46.6	43.9	37.7	+2.7	+ 8.9
Durable Goods	24.4	23.4	18.4	+1.0	+ 6.0
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	3.5	3.6	3.2	-0.1	+ 0.3
Machinery except electrical	3.1	3.4	3.0	-0.3	+ 0.1
Electrical machinery	3.6	3.3	2.4	+0.3	+ 1.2
Nondurable Goods	22.2	20.6	19.3	+1.6	+ 2.9
Food & kindred products	2.0	2.1	1.5	-0.1	+ 0.5
Textile mill products	1.3	1.5	1.7	-0.2	- 0.4
Apparel & other textile products	6.2	5.4	6.6	+0.8	- 0.4
Printing & publishing	1.5	1.4	1.8	+0.1	- 0.3
Chemicals & allied products	4.3	3.7	2.3	+0.6	+ 2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.8	2.2	2.0	+0.6	+ 0.8
NONMANUFACTURING	71.9	63.2	57.3	+8.7	+14.6
Contract construction	7.0	6.5	6.5	+0.5	+ 0.5
Transportation & public utilities	5.7	6.9	5.0	-1.2	+ 0.7
Wholesale & retail trade	24.6	25.2	22.4	-0.6	+ 2.2
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.9	3.8	3.5	+0.1	+ 0.4
Services	22.4	20.0	19.0	+2.4	+ 3.4
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	29.4	28.2	27.2	+1.2	+ 2.2
25 through 34	36.3	35.6	31.8	+0.7	+ 4.5
35 through 44	22.2	22.4	16.3	-0.2	+ 5.9
45 through 54	18.0	17.2	15.4	+0.8	+ 2.6
55 through 64	12.4	12.2	12.0	+0.2	+ 0.4
65 & over	1.6	1.7	6.4	-0.1	- 4.8
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	11.4	9.6	13.4	+1.8	- 2.0
3 to 4 weeks	15.1	11.6	12.2	+3.5	+ 2.9
5 through 14 weeks	56.9	61.5	49.1	-4.6	+ 7.8
15 weeks & over	36.4	34.7	34.3	+1.7	+ 2.1

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Sept[1] 1980	Aug [2] 1980	Year to Date[3]		
			1980	1979	% change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,484	1,970	14,132	23,305	-39.4
Private Units	2,484	1,970	13,789	22,885	-39.7
Single family	1,599	1,314	8,755	15,607	-43.9
Two-family	192	82	1,084	1,304	-16.9
Three-or-four family	27	29	154	371	-58.5
Five or more family	666	545	3,796	5,603	-32.3
Public Units	0	0	343	420	-18.3
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$133,897	$125,471	$858,430	$1,022,950	-16.1
New Buildings	$105,292	$ 98,981	$630,844	$ 832,769	-24.2
Additions and Alterations	$ 28,605	$ 26,490	$227,586	$ 190,181	+19.7

[1] Based on reports received from 440 of 567 municipalities
[2] Based on reports received from 445 of 567 municipalities
[3] Does not include any late reports
Source: N.J. Department of Labor and Industry

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

	CASH RECEIPTS FROM N.J. FARM MARKETINGS (millions)			INDEXES OF FARM PRICES RECEIVED BY N.J. FARMERS (1967 = 100)				
	Cumulative January-August			Oct. 15 1980	Sept. 15 1980	Oct. 15 1979	% change	
	1980	1979	% change				month ago	year ago
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	264.6	257.6	+2.7	226	233	204	- 3.0	+10.8
Livestock products	79.4	75.9	+4.6	232	229	209	+ 1.3	+11.0
Poultry & eggs				200	200	172	--	+16.3
Dairy products				249	242	230	+ 2.9	+ 8.3
Meat animals				253	257	235	- 1.6	+ 7.7
Crops	185.3	181.6	+2.0	223	237	202	- 5.9	+10.4
Fresh vegetables				246	274	265	-10.2	- 7.2
Processed vegetables				148	148	148	--	--
Potatoes & sweet potatoes				355	360	186	- 1.4	+90.9
Fruits & berries				195	215	161	- 9.3	+21.1
Grains & hay				260	253	210	+ 2.8	+23.8
PRICES PAID BY U.S. FARMERS				288	286	257	+ 0.7	+12.1
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED BY N.J. FARMERS TO PRICES PAID BY U.S. FARMERS				78	81	79	- 3.7	- 1.3

SOURCE: New Jersey Crop Reporting Service

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN NEW JERSEY

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Percent Change	
				Previous Month	Previous Year
TOTAL RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	572,882	574,695	570,082	-0.3%	0.5%
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	23,421	23,556	22,841	-0.6%	2.5%
COUNTY WELFARE BOARD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS[1]					
Assistance for Families with Dependent Children	320,371	322,005	321,954	-0.5%	-0.5%
Regular Segment	302,033	302,780	303,480	-0.2%	-0.5%
Unemployed Father Segment	12,575	13,362	12,298	-5.9%	2.3%
Insufficient Employment of Parents Segment	5,763	5,863	6,176	-1.7%	-6.7%
FEDERAL/STATE PROGRAM (Supplemental Security Income)	84,096[2]	83,240	82,936	1.0%	1.4%
Aged	32,609	32,244	32,782	1.1%	-0.5%
Disabled	50,442	49,974	49,154	0.9%	2.6%
Blind	1,045	1,022	1,000	2.3%	4.5%

[1] The unemployed father segment and insufficient employment of parents segments of the AFDC program were introduced July 1, 1977 when assistance to families of the working poor was terminated.
[2] Of this number, approximately 78,300 persons received a state supplemental assistance payment.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Human Services, Division of Public Welfare, Bureau of Management Services

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1979
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.8	747.9	1,951.9	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.0
1976	2,753.1	756.2	1,996.9	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	479.8
1977	2,835.7	767.3	2,068.4	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	502.9
1978	2,961.3	786.8	2,174.4	2.6	105.3	188.5	666.4	147.7	542.7	521.4
1979	3,031.7	799.8	2,231.9	2.7	115.1	188.7	680.4	152.3	572.1	520.8

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	396.3	6.8	10.3	35.4	25.6	65.0	76.3	92.9	21.3	35.4	27.3

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.3
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.7	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	45.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.5	49.2	0.5	21.7	57.3	33.6	53.9	129.9	12.0	38.7	6.9

Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

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NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Brendan Byrne
Governor

John J. Horn
Commissioner

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The nation's economic recovery continued in November, as did inflation and upward pressure on interest rates that could spell trouble for the months ahead. Industrial production climbed for the fourth month in a row, housing starts held steady following a five-month advance, and personal income and employment recorded further gains sparked by recalls in manufacturing. The rate of recovery has been quicker than previously reported, with recently revised U.S Commerce Department estimates putting gross national product growth at 2.4% in the third quarter (compared with an original estimate of 0.9%) and close to 4% in the fourth.

Unfortunately, negative economic signals cloud the outlook. Consumer prices advanced at a 12% annual rate in November, the same as in the two preceding months. Producers' prices for finished goods climbed at an improved 7.2% rate, but double-digit increases for intermediate and crude products cancel this otherwise-good news. Major banks raised their prime interest rates for the best business customers to 21 1/2% in mid-December and some analysts think borrowing costs could go higher unless a business slowdown eases inflationary pressures in 1981. Signs that this could happen are already evident in announced layoffs by auto producers and a decline of new home sales that began last summer. Inflation-weary consumers face a further problem: increased social security taxes in January that will further depress their purchasing power.

"Bullish" economic forecasters are hard to find, given these and other negative conditions. Forecasts range from sluggish continued recovery on the optimistic side to an early-1981 mini-recession on the pessimistic. Governor Brendan Byrne's Economic Policy Council leans towards the latter view. The Council told the Governor, on December 16, that gross national product would drop at a 2% annual rate during the first half of 1981 and then rebound at a 2 1/2% annual rate during the second half, aided by an anticipated $40 billion federal tax cut and declining interest rates.

Though the brief recession projected by the Economic Policy Council would be very mild by historical standards, it would still mean a substantial rise of unemployment from its current 7.5% level to an average of 8.3% for the full year of 1981. This is above last summer's high of 7.8%. The Council sees inflation diminishing, but only marginally to a 9% annual rate by the second half. Not a particularly happy prospect, but the Council ends its report on an upbeat note. They see this a "transition year" leading to a decade of improved economic performance during the 1980s. For details, see their full report reprinted in this issue of *Economic Indicators* starting on page 6.

THE STATE

Business conditions in New Jersey mirrored national trends during November. The economic pace quickened, with employment rising for the fourth month, but soaring interest rates and eroding consumer purchasing power cast disturbing shadows over homebuilding, retail trade, and the cyclically-sensitive industrial sector. In its recent report to the Governor, the New Jersey Economic Policy Council said that New Jersey would share in its projected national slowdown during the first half of 1981. The council expects unemployment in the State to advance to about 8.2% during the second quarter and average about 8.0% for the full year, slightly below their predicted 8.3% annual average for the nation as a whole.

This is not the best news for a year-end issue of *Economic Indicators*, but there are some positive overtones in the Council's forecast. For the first time in several years, the Council sees New Jersey doing no worse than the nation--and possibly better, with below average unemployment anticipated in 1981. The Council's confidence appears to be well-grounded, given the state's economic performance during the 1980 recession. In contrast to the 1974-75 recession, when New Jersey was among the hardest hit of all states, the Council finds that New Jersey roughly matched national trends during 1980, after allowing for long-term differences in growth trends.

The retrospective news about 1980 is, in fact, even better than reported by the Economic Policy Council. The Council concentrated on employment and personal income trends since early 1980 that are subject to considerable estimating error, seasonal distortion, and potential future revision. When measured over the full course of the manufacturing cycle, which began nationally in early 1979 and in New Jersey in early 1980, New Jersey lost considerably fewer factory jobs than would have been indicated by national trends. New Jersey also experienced a disproportionately modest increase of business failures, a smaller-than-national drop of new business incorporations, and countercyclical gains of nonresidential construction and tourism.

The bottom statistical line is unemployment, and here the data are unmistakably positive for New Jersey. Based on official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) estimates, New Jersey's jobless rate averaged 7.3% in New Jersey over the five-month period ending November 1980, compared with a national average of 7.6%. This is the first time since 1972 that the State has been below the national average. In 1979, New Jersey was above the national average by 1.1 percentage points, and in 1976 the difference was 2.7 percentage points.

These BLS unemployment figures are subject to the usual sampling error, but unemployment insurance claims are not. In recent weeks, UI claims in New Jersey have been running at about pre-recession levels. For the year-to-date, they are up 9.1% in New Jersey and 42.0% nationally.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

(seasonally adjusted)

New Jersey Data				Series		Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ INA	$ 6,644	$ 6,080	Sept	Personal income (millions)		INA	+11.1
$ 2,639	$ 2,597	$ 2,462	Sept	Retail Sales (millions	S-22	+ 4.5	+ 6.3
1,829	1,894	1,817	Oct	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 0.8	INA
36	39	37	Sept	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+ 9.2	+49.9
57.8	61.9	63.6	Oct	Dwelling Units Authorized (1967=100)	S-20	-38.3	-26.9
$ 271.4	$ 396.1	$ 288.1	Nov	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+ 0.3	-14.8
$ 123.9	$ 127.7	$ 131.3	Nov	Residential*	S-18	-24.8	-18.1
$ 121.5	$ 155.3	$ 91.8	Nov	Nonresidential*	S-18	+18.7	+ 2.2
$ 26.0	$ 113.0	$ 65.0	Nov	Nonbuilding*		+35.0	-28.5
3,036.2	3,034.8	3,050.0	Nov	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
768.0	768.0	797.2	Nov	Manufacturing (thous.)	S-10	- 2.2	- 3.4
2,268.2	2,266.8	2,252.8	Nov	Nonmanufacturing (thous.)		+ 1.5	+ 2.2
274	261	247	Nov	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	+ 3.7	+26.0
7.7	7.3	7.0	Nov	Percent of labor force *official*	S- 6		
131.2	140.7	128.1	Nov	Insured Unemployment (thous.)		+ 9.1	+42.2
4.5	4.8	4.5	Nov	Percent of covered employment	S-28		
41.2	41.1	41.5	Nov	Average Factory Workweek (hours)		- 1.0	- 1.4
$ 7.57	$ 7.49	$ 6.94	Nov	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-36	+ 8.8	+ 8.4
$ 314.91	$ 307.84	$ 290.79	Nov	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-34	+ 7.8	+ 7.0

INA - Information not available

*Not seasonally adjusted

Introduction of Production Worker Series

Thomas Brown
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis
Division of Planning and Research

INTRODUCTION OF PRODUCTION WORKER SERIES

The Division of Planning and Research has recently completed revisions to the historical estimates of hours and earnings of manufacturing production workers derived from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) monthly establishment survey program. The revisions reflect the retabulation of the CES reports that have been corrected or were not originally included in the monthly estimate.

THREE NEW SERIES INTRODUCED

The updating of the hours and earnings data has made possible the introduction of three new series which are found on pages S-12 and S-13:

Series 13. *Manufacturing Employment - Production Workers*
Series 14. *Manufacturing Workweek - Production Workers*
Series 15. *Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours - Production Workers*

In addition, the following series which appear on pages S-14 and S-15 have been revised:

Series 16. *Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers*
Series 18. *Net Spendable Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Workers in 1967 Dollars*

The above-mentioned series as well as Series 7 through 12 are generated from the establishment survey conducted each month by the Division of Planning and Research. The CES survey solicits information on the number of total employees and of nonsupervisory (production) workers as well as the hours worked by and earnings paid to production workers for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. The data are adjusted to a weekly basis and estimates of employment, workweek, and earnings are derived. Technical notes on the specific series are found on page S-2.

THE SERIES AS INDICATORS

As an analytical tool, *production worker employment* has been found generally to "coincide" with the swings in the business cycle: it serves as a descriptive indicator of the magnitude of the cyclical changes in factory production.

The *workweek* is classified as a leading economic indicator at both peaks and troughs. On the upside, a lengthening in the workweek precedes hiring, production rises, and other signs of economic expansion. On the downside, a shortening of the workweek precedes economic contraction.

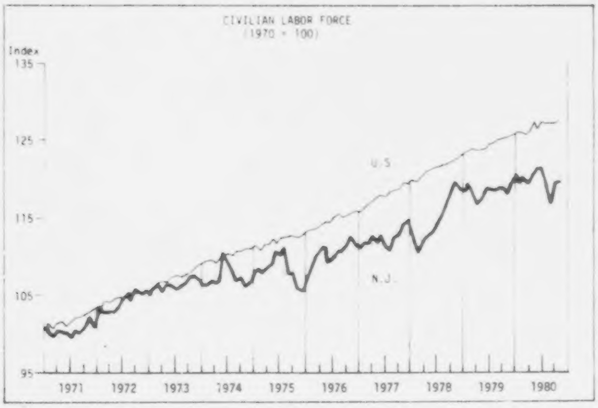
Aggregate weekly manhours appears to be a "roughly coincident" indication of business cycle timing; it usually mirrors manufacturing employment and the unemployment rate. Although there is no monthly indicator of New Jersey worker productivity, the manhours series provides more information on the cyclical behaviour of industrial production than the employment series.

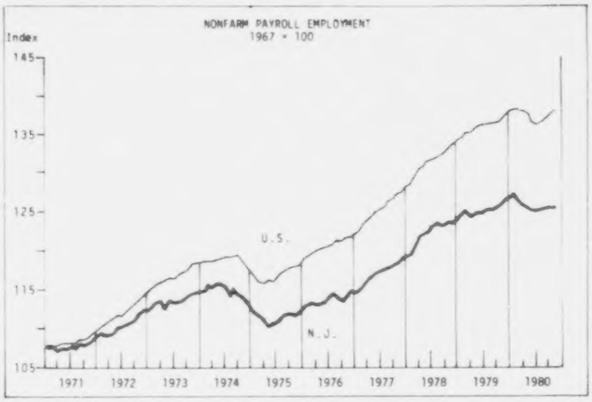
Net spendable earnings (series 18) which is *derived from weekly earnings* (series 18) measures "take home" pay by adjusting for taxes and inflation to reveal the trend in real earnings.

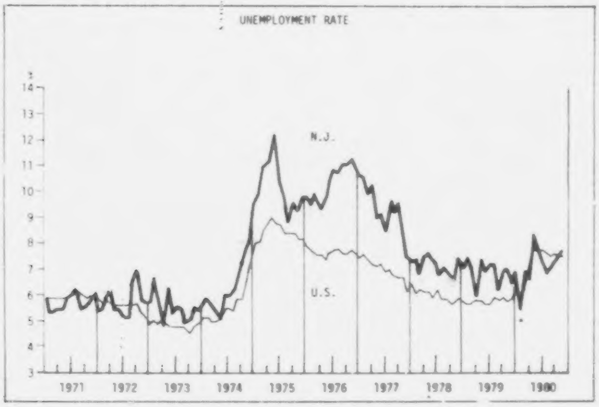
ADDITIONAL DATA AVAILABLE

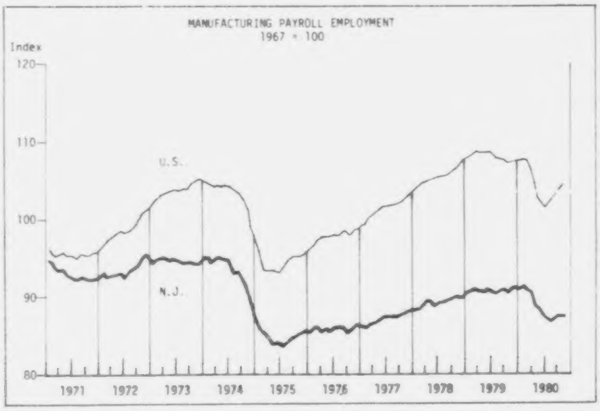
State and labor area data with industry revisions are available for the hours and earnings series. Readers wishing to be placed on a mailing list to receive such data or seeking additional information on any of these series should write to the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry, Division of Planning and Research, CN 383, Trenton, NJ 08625 or phone (609) 894-0165.

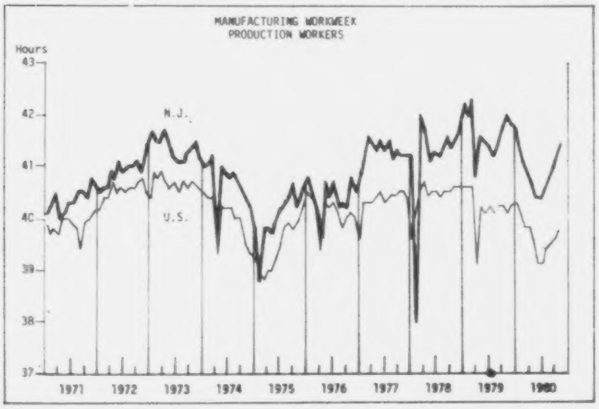
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States

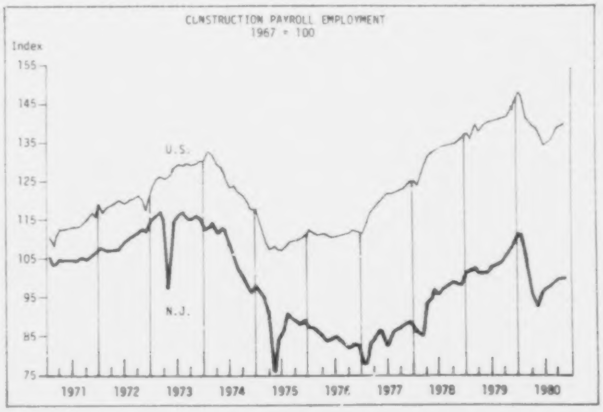

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(1970 = 100)


NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1967 = 100

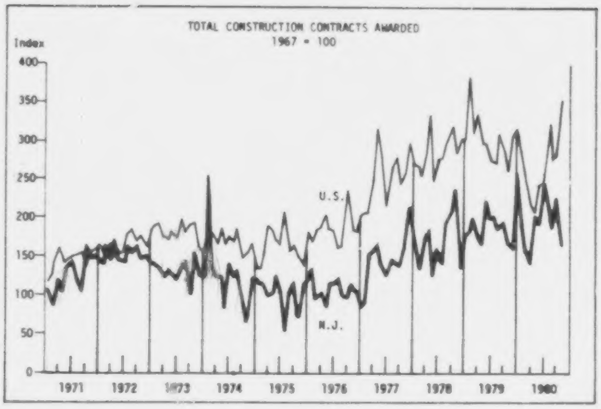

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

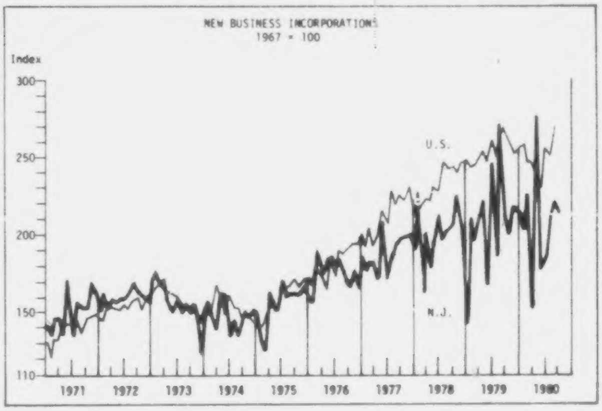

MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1967 = 100

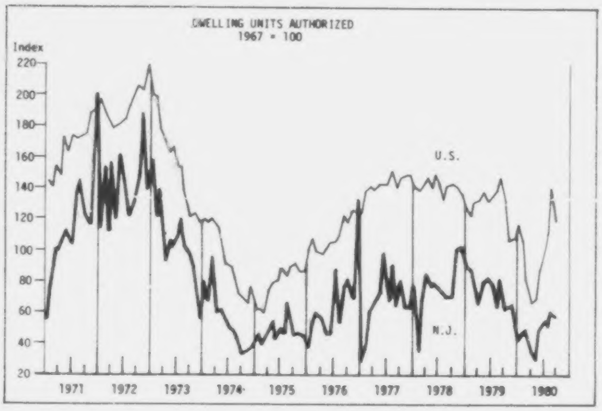

MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK
PRODUCTION WORKERS

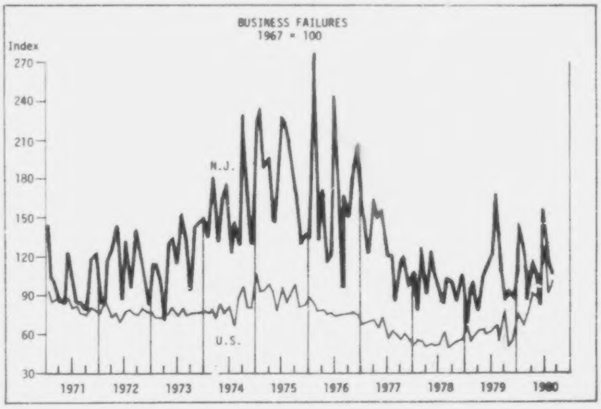

CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1967 = 100

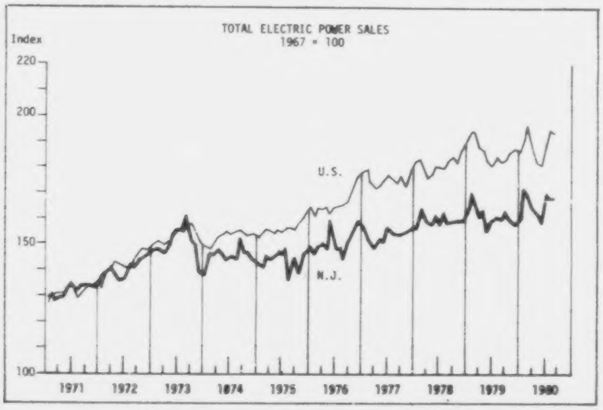
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1967 base with three exceptions. The data on civilian labor force have been indexed to a 1970 base (New Jersey data from 1970 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier data), and data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

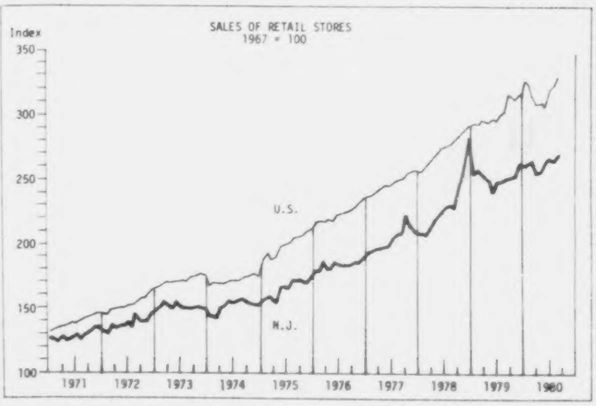












This report is a reprint of the statement issued by the Governor's Economic Policy Council at the end of 1980.

Annual Statement of the Economic Policy Council

I. NATIONAL ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR 1981

Forecasting the economic outlook for 1981 is more difficult than usual. Uncertainties abound. The economy went into a deep decline in the second quarter of 1980, as the Federal Reserve stepped hard on the credit brakes. Its aim was to let some air out of inflation and to reduce the inflation expectations of consumers and business.

In retrospect, having tightened credit in March, the Federal Reserve reversed course too fast and allowed credit to ease too soon -- before the public became convinced of the Fed's determination and effectiveness against inflation. When the Fed allowed the money supply to rise rapidly again in the summer, the public concluded that it did not really mean business.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE'S MOST LIKELY COURSE

It now seems likely that the Federal Reserve has learned its lesson and that it will not again relent too soon. Its credibility depends on its willingness to perservere in its battle to reduce inflation. We recognize the difficulties the Federal Reserve has been experiencing in limiting the growth of the money supply on a week-to-week basis. But we believe it can and will do better.[1]

Money rates have again soared. An important reason is that our sole inflation defense, at present, is monetary policy. Fiscal policy, or federal outlays and borrowing, have continued to expand.

Tight money hurts. It exacts casualties. It chokes off credit and makes borrowing expensive. For some businesses, it becomes prohibitive. As a result, the Economic Policy Council expects a renewed, though modest, recession during the first half of 1981.

The recession of 1980 was most severe for the housing and automobile industries and their suppliers. Many regions of the country were spared the brunt of the downturn. However, the Midwest, Michigan and Illinois, and steel-producing states like Pennsylvania, suffered severely. But other states, including New Jersey, were outside the eye of the storm.

This time, as the Federal Reserve keeps the pressure on longer, we expect the circle of repercussions to widen. Even now, companies are curbing their purchasing because of the heavy cost of financing inventories held in warehouses and showrooms.

THE YEAR AHEAD

- We expect the nation's Gross National Product (after adjusting for inflation) to decline an average of 2% per annum during the first half of 1981, with the sharpest drop during the first quarter. By historical standards (e.g., the 9.6% decline in the second quarter of 1980), this will be a relatively modest recession.

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[1] Among the problems confronting the Washington money managers are the rising "underground economy," the appropriate definition of the money supply, the large weekly statistical revisions, and the unreliability of the seasonal adjustment factors.

- In the months ahead, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) will be inflated unnaturally by current high mortgage rates. Apart from this factor, we expect the base rate of inflation to remain around 10% in the first half of 1981, declining to 9% in the second.
- The recession will reduce private demands for credit. Consequently, we expect a gradual easing in interest rates even if the Federal Reserve is successful in restraining money growth (M-1B) to 6%. We see the federal funds rate declining from 20% at present to 14% in the first quarter and 10% in the second. The rate on 30-year U.S. Government bonds, now in excess of 13%, will fall to 12% and 11% in next year's first two quarters.
- A moderate business recovery is expected in the second half of 1981, with real GNP rising an average of 2.0% at annual rates.[2] The CPI is likely to increase by 10% per annum. Interest rates will edge down a bit farther, with federal funds trading around 9% toward yearend.
- Despite the economic recovery in later 1981, nationwide unemployment is expected to average 8.3%. Overall, employment will be up in the second half of 1981.

In sum, we expect a rather lackluster year, a kind of transition year toward the beginning of a better decade.

Table 1 summarizes the national outlook for the key economic indicators in 1981.

LONGER-TERM PROSPECTS IN THE 1980s

The Economic Policy Council is relatively optimistic about longer-term prospects for the U.S. Although many uncertainties continue, there is, in our opinion, a better-than-even chance that the 1980s will turn into a better decade than the 1970s.

- There is a new national awareness that the health of our economy depends on greater productivity growth. Continuing the neglect of productivity will mean less consumer buying power and more inflation.
- The new stress on supply side economics will bring tax reforms designed to encourage capital formation and productivity improvements.
- Government regulations and restrictions will be increasingly scrutinized to ensure that their benefits justify their costs in terms of lost productivity and diminished U.S. competitiveness. Deregulation and regulatory reform is spreading (e.g., in airlines, trucking, banking, and communications).
- Federal government spending and borrowing are likely to receive closer examination. In the past, rapidly rising federal outlays, taxes, and borrowing have reduced private savings and private investment. In turn, capital formation and productivity suffered, and inflation was intensified. Though we recognize prospects for increased defense spending, an effort to curb the rise in nondefense outlays will be made.
- The U.S. economy is beginning to adapt to higher energy costs not only through increased incentives to supply but more energy-efficient machinery and equipment and general energy conservation.
- U.S. business is now striving to increase productivity through its own greater awareness of the problem. New policies, such as the Quality of Work Movement (which encourages employees to participate in decisions regarding work patterns), and greater research and development are beginning to appear.

Table 1

National Economic Outlook
(annual rates in percent)

	Quarter				Annual
	Iq	IIq	IIIq	IVq	1981
National Data					
GNP in current dollars	7	8	10	14	9.5
GNP (in 1972 dollars)	-3	-1	+1	+5	.0 to 1
Inflation (GNP deflator)	10	9	9	9	9
Consumer Price Index	13	12	11	10	11 to 12
Interest Rate (30-year government bonds)	12	11	10	10	10 to 11
Unemployment Rate	7.5	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.3

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[2] We anticipate a tax cut of some $40 billion by mid-year to offset tax increases in the form of rising social security, the new windfall profits tax, and the inflation-induced "bracket creep" rise in rates.

- The age distribution of the U.S. population is changing in an important and dramatic way. The baby-boom fed millions of new relatively less productive workers into our labor force in the 1970s. This flood of youngsters coming out of our high schools and colleges has ended. As the baby-boom generation grows older and more experienced, our productivity growth should get a boost.
- Perhaps most encouraging is the growing public awareness of the need to enhance U.S. competitiveness in world markets.

II. NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR 1981

In 1980, the New Jersey economy closely followed the national economic pattern. This relatively similar performance of New Jersey and the nation, in addition to our assessment that 1981 nationally will be a year of another mild downturn followed by a modest recovery, leads us to the following forecast for New Jersey in 1981 (see Table 2):

PERSONAL INCOME

In current dollars, the state's total personal income is expected to increase by 12% for the entire calendar year, rising from near $80 billion in 1980 to close to $90 billion in 1981 (see Table 2, line 1). In constant dollars, after accounting for inflation, personal income is expected to grow by 1% in 1981. This average is based on a decrease in the first quarter, no gain in the second, and improvements in the final two quarters of 1981 (see Table 2, line 2).

INFLATION

Inflation will slowly moderate in 1981 and for the year as a whole in New Jersey, we expect prices to show an increase of 11%. This reflects a decline in the rate from 13% in the first quarter to 10% in the final quarter (see Table 2, line 3).

UNEMPLOYMENT

In 1980, the state's unemployment rate was lower than the national unemployment rate (whether the basis of comparison is the official Bureau of Labor Statistics rate for New Jersey or the state's own unofficial measure). Through October 1980 the New Jersey official unemployment rate for the year averaged 7.1% compared with the national average of 7.2% over this time. It should be noted that this is the first time since 1972 that New Jersey had an annual unemployment rate lower than the nation. We expect this relative position to continue in 1981 and project that the unemployment rate in New Jersey will rise with the national increase and average approximately 8% over the year (see Table 2, line 4). This expected increase from a current rate of 7.3% (as measured by the BLS in October 1980) translates to an unemployment total of 275,000 (compared with a current estimate of 245,000 in October 1980).[3]

Table 2

New Jersey Economic Outlook for 1981

New Jersey Data	Quarter Iq	IIq	IIIq	IVq	Annual 1981
1. Personal Income (current)	11%	11%	12%	13.5%	12%
2. Personal Income (real)	-2%	0	2%	3.5%	1%
3. Inflation	13%	11%	10%	10%	11%
4. Unemployment (rate)	7.8%	8.2%	8.1%	7.9%	8.0%

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Earlier this year the Office of Economic Policy developed an Index of leading New Jersey Economic Indicators. This Index consists of four labor market components (manufacturing workweek hours, manufacturing quit rates, new job openings, and initial unemployment claims). It has been used to forecast employment in the state's economy (see Figure 1). Listed below is the value of this index for the first three quarters of 1980.

Index of Leading New Jersey Economic Indicators
(1969 = 100)

1980 I	137.6
1980 II	115.7
1980 III	115.9

The index declined sharply in the second quarter of 1980 and has remained essentially at that lower level for the third quarter. This index usually forecasts future employment changes and this specific evidence for New Jersey confirms our predictions for a slowdown in the state's economy in early 1981.

III. REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN 1980

It is clear that the national economy experienced a recession in 1980, even though the widely accepted definition of two consecutive quarters of decline did not materialize. In-

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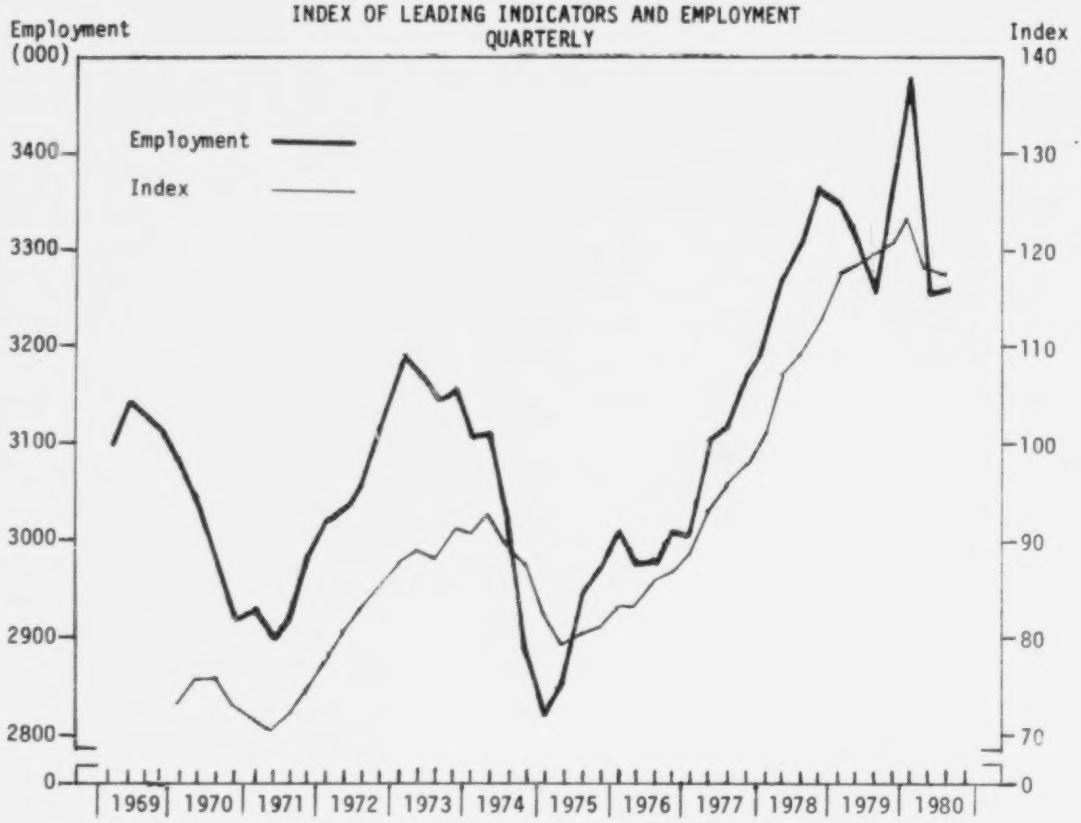
[3] We estimate the October 1980 unemployment total as an average between the BLS estimate (261,000) and the state estimate (227,000).

Figure I
NEW JERSEY
INDEX OF LEADING INDICATORS AND EMPLOYMENT
QUARTERLY



stead, there was a continuing decline of the rate of growth of GNP from the third quarter of 1979 to the first quarter of 1980. Then, in the second quarter, GNP declined by an annual rate of 9.6% -- a very steep decline close to the worst quarterly decline experienced during the 1974-75 recession. Since most forecasts were for a less severe recession in 1980, the severity of the second quarter decline surprised many economists. However, even more astounding was the sudden reversal of the recession after only a one quarter decline.[4] Table 3 shows the recent performance of several key economic indicators.

Disposable Personal Income is the purchasing power left at the disposal of households after deductions of various direct taxes from personal income. Adjusting nominal disposable income for price increases (using the Consumer Price Index) shows that real purchasing power declined considerably (Table 3, line 2a) during 1980 (the change from the fourth quarter of 1979 to third quarter of 1980 was 0.8%). However, the Consumer Price Index exaggerates the price increases by attaching too much weight to the housing component, especially at a time of rising mortgage rates. On the other hand, the consumer expenditure component of the GNP Implicit Price Deflator is probably a better measure of overall inflation, and deflating disposable income by this measure of inflation (Table 3, line 2b) shows that the overall change in disposable income was -.6% from 1979:IV. Bearing in mind the minimal increases in real GNP and that high inflation rates cause federal income taxes to rise disproportionately, a decline in real disposable income is quite plausible.

Labor and Proprietors' Income (which does not include rental, interest and dividend incomes and transfer payments) (Table 3, lines 3a and 3b) shows even greater declines in 1980 than

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[4] Extensive study is needed to explain the sudden interruption of the 1980 recession. The answer to this reversal will certainly have to do with the wide gyrations in monetary policy, changes in inflation expectations, and federal fiscal policy. These policies are briefly discussed in later sections.

Table 3

Annual Growth Rates (%) of Various Income Measures**
(National Data)

Period		79: I	79: II	79: III	79: IV	80: I	80: II	80: III	1979:IV to 1980:III
		Year: Quarter							
1. GNP		1.1	-2.3	3.1	2.0	1.3	-9.6	0.9	-2.6
2. Disposable Personal Income	2a)	0.1	-5.0	-2.7	-1.4	-1.9	-3.9	3.7	-0.8
	2b)	2.0	-1.3	+0.1	+1.0	+1.0	-6.0	3.5	-0.6
3. Labor & Proprietors' Income	3a)	2.1	-4.8	-3.6	-0.8	-5.8	-7.5	-1.7	-5.0
	3b)	4.0	-1.1	-0.8	+1.6	-3.0	-9.6	-1.9	-4.9

** GNP revisions for 1980 made by the Commerce Department (23 December 1980) are not reflected in Table 3.

disposable income (-5.0%). This means that the majority of wage earners, who do not have any significant interest and dividend income and are not recipients of transfer payments (social security benefits, etc.), suffered substantial income losses, especially during 1980. There is little doubt that pressures to increase wages and salaries will grow in order to regain part of these losses, making it more difficult to reduce substantially the inflation spiral.

INFLATION

While there is unanimous agreement that prices have risen significantly in 1980, there is a degree of controversy as to the magnitude of inflation. The well-publicized Consumer Price Index (CPI) shows a 13.8% increase over a year ago. Although food, apparel, and medical care have increased less than the average, the cost of services, transportation, and home mortgage rates have experienced above-average increases.

The leading criticism of the CPI is that it measures changes in the prices of a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by a *typical* urban consumer. However, when relative prices change, consumers respond by buying less of a good if its price rises, and more, if the price falls. The result is that the basket of goods purchased changes. For example, consumers have learned to conserve relatively expensive gasoline and home heating oil.

The Gross National Product deflator (or implicit price deflator) measures changes in the prices of items actually purchased in each time period. The GNP deflator increased 9.2% last year in comparison to 13.8% for the CPI. The smaller increase reflects the fact that households, businesses, and government purchase relatively less of goods and services whose prices are rising. In breaking down the components of the GNP deflator, prices for personal consumption items rose 10.5%, investment expenditures 8.2%, and prices for government purchases 9.9%.

A third well recognized measure of inflation is the Producer Price Index (PPI). This index

Table 4

Measures of Inflation
(quarterly changes at annual rate)
(national data)

Year and Quarter	Consumer Price Index	Gross National Product Deflator	Producer Price Index
1979			
I	10.5%	9.3%	13.8%
II	14.9	9.3	9.4
III	13.7	8.5	11.8
IV	11.9	8.4	15.9
1980			
I	16.6	9.5	17.1
II	15.2	10.7	10.2
III	7.7	9.8	13.2
1979 to 1980	13.8%	9.2%	13.8%

measures changes in prices received in primary markets by producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used to calculate the index contains prices of 2,800 commodities. In contrast to other measures of inflation, the PPI increased 13.8% last year. Above-average increases were observed in the prices of fuels, chemicals, pulp and paper products; while textile and furniture were below average. Producer prices of leather goods and lumber products declined over the past year. Table 4 summarizes the three measures of price changes.

MONETARY POLICY

Since October 1979 the Federal Reserve Board attempted to steer the supply of money within the pre-announced range with much less regard to the levels of interest rates than before. As a result, it became easier to anticipate the Fed's next move. For example, if the weekly release of money statistics showed that the supply of money exceeded the announced range, the Fed would be expected to tighten money supply during the ensuing weeks. In anticipation, credit demand then increased before credit supply became scarce. In addition, easy money will also increase inflationary expectations, which tend to increase interest rates in order to maintain a constant net rate of return (nominal interest rate minus the inflation rate).

Figure 2 shows that the interest rate on long-term government bonds rose sharply since October 1979 whenever the supply of money (measured by M1-B; demand deposits, currency in circulation, and checkable savings deposits) exceeded the announced range of 4% to 6.5% growth. For convenience, the period since October 1979 can be divided into four stages. During Stage 1 (October to December 1979) interest rates rose moderately in response to the Fed's announcement of new monetary strategy. However, as supply of money fell below the announced range, interest rates decreased somewhat. Despite the Fed's new commitment, money supply during the next two months (Stage 2) rose above the permissible range, causing one of the most dramatic rises in interest rates during the same period.

Failure to curb monetary growth during January and February 1980 and the acceleration of inflation, which came close to a 20% annual rate, forced the Fed to adopt a draconian credit control policy. Consequently, both money supply and interest rates during the subsequent three months (Stage 3) fell. Partly for fear of a

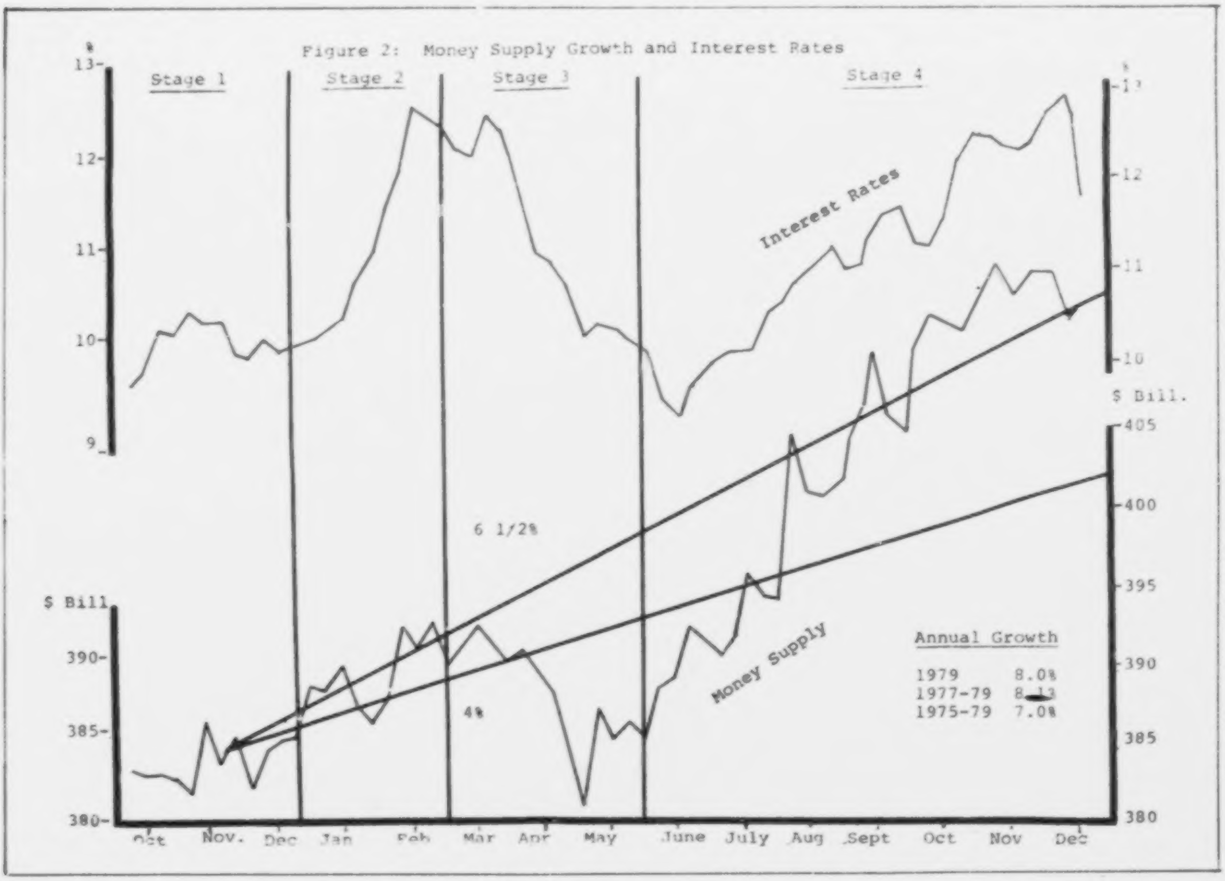


Figure 2: Money Supply Growth and Interest Rates

deep recession, the Federal Reserve Board eased the monetary squeeze during the subsequent period (Stage 4). Initially, the rise in money supply did not significantly raise the interest rate since the level of money supply still remained below the target range. However, the continued rise in money supply eventually pushed the quantity of money over the target levels, creating another surge in interest rates.

The prime rate in December 1980 reached a record high of 21.5%. Coupled with an already weak economy, high interest rates are sure to slow down the economy during the coming months. On the other hand, the slowdown in economic activity means a decrease in credit demand, which, in turn, will lower interest rates. Thus, it appears that interest rates will fall again during the first half of 1981. The extent of fall in interest rates depends on many factors, including the reactions to the new administration's monetary and fiscal attitude. However, if the Fed does not repeat the drastic credit controls of March 1980, interest rates are not likely to fall by as much as they did in the spring of 1980.

FEDERAL FISCAL POLICY

The federal budget deficit increased in 1980. In the third quarter of this year the annualized deficit was nearly $60 billion (see Table 5).

Table 5

Federal Receipts and Expenditures, 1979-1980
(billions at annual rates)

Year and Quarter	Total Receipts	Total Expenditures	Deficit
1979			
I	475.0	486.8	-11.8
II	485.8	492.9	- 7.1
III	504.8	516.1	-11.3
IV	524.7	540.4	-15.7
1980			
I	538.4	561.3	-22.9
II	529.9	579.1	-49.2
III	550.0	608.4	-58.4

The recession of 1980 has visibly diminished the flow of federal revenues especially in the second quarter of 1980. Expenditures, however, have not been reduced, thus causing a sharp increase in the federal budget deficit.

The pace of federal expenditures can also be judged from changes in the real level of government purchases. Federal purchases of goods and services increased during the three quarters of 1980 over a similar period in 1979 by 6.9% (in constant 1972 dollars: $105 billion in 1980 compared to $98.8 billion in 1979).

On the other hand, state and local government purchases remained constant over that same period. Therefore, there is evidence for concluding that federal fiscal policy was not restrained in 1980.

THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

In October 1980 there were 300 thousand fewer full-time jobs than a year earlier. At the same time, part-time jobs increased by 946 thousand. Overall, the job situation in 1980 deteriorated as a result of the recession. The total number of persons unemployed in October 1980 was nearly 1.9 million higher than in the same month of 1979. The major setback in employment opportunities took place during the second quarter of 1980.

Table 6

Total Employment in the United States
in Thousands (1979-80)

Year and Quarter	Civilian Employment
1979	
I	96,425
II	96,467
III	97,230
IV	97,664
1980	
I	97,804
II	96,893
III	97,070

In the section reviewing the New Jersey economy, additional analyses are provided of the industry distribution of employment changes in the U.S. and New Jersey during the recession and recovery period.

PRODUCTIVITY AND PRODUCTION COSTS

Inflationary pressures on the supply side did not ease in 1980. Productivity in the private business sector continued to decline (the only exception being a 0.3% increase in the third quarter of 1980). (see Table 7)

Despite a considerable slowdown in the growth of unit labor costs in the third quarter of 1980, due to lower compensation and gains in productivity, the overall inflation rate (measured by the implicit GNP price deflator) did not ease much. It remained at a disturbingly high level of 11% in the third quarter of 1980. This was the result of wide swings in crude materials costs, which increased by an annual rate of 46% in the third quarter of 1980, following a decline of 12.4% in the previous quar-

Table 7

U.S. Productivity and Production Costs, 1979-1980
(annual rates of change in percents)

Year and Quarter	Productivity (Private Business Sector)	Compensation Per Hour	Unit Labor Costs	Crude Material Costs	Implicit Price Deflator
1979					
I	-3.1	11.0	14.6	30.1	9.3
II	-2.0	9.5	11.8	4.3	10.1
III	-1.4	8.7	10.3	17.0	8.3
IV	-0.3	7.5	7.8	15.5	7.2
1980					
I	-0.3	11.7	12.1	5.9	9.4
II	-2.7	12.0	15.1	-12.4	11.9
III	+0.3	8.7	8.4	-46.1	11.0

ter. Thus, the underlying inflation rate increased in 1980 in spite of the economic recession.

INVENTORIES

Businesses were extremely cautious and avoided excessive inventories prior to the widely forecasted 1980 recession. For some perspective, we note that the ratio of inventories to sales reached a peak of 1.65 during the 1974-75 recession. Table 8 lists the recent behavior of the investory-sales ratio. In 1979, the ratio hovered around 1.42. The January 1980 ratio was 1.38 and it increased over the first half of the year to 1.52 in June. Since then it resumed a downward trend standing at 1.43 in September 1980.

The significance of such relatively low accumulation of inventories lies in the mild reaction to the temporary increase of inventories during the months of the 1980 recession. It meant that large reductions of output and workers could be avoided except in the automobile industry and its immediate suppliers. This is one of the reasons why the 1980 recession did not spread widely across many industries and the recovery started sooner than otherwise would have been possible.

Nevertheless, the recession significantly reduced the degree of capacity utilization in

Table 8

U.S. Inventories and Capacity Utilization

Year: Month	Total Business Inventory-Sales Ratios	Manufacturing Capacity Utilization Rate	Manufacturer's Unfilled Orders (billions of 1967 dollars)
1979: 8	1.42	84.9	123.3
9	1.41	85.2	123.3
10	1.42	84.8	122.4
11	1.43	84.4	122.1
12	1.41	84.1	122.4
1980: 1	1.38	83.9	122.0
2	1.40	83.5	121.0
3	1.44	82.8	120.1
4	1.51	80.3	119.3
5	1.52	77.6	117.9
6	1.52	75.7	115.8
7	1.48	74.9	114.6
8	1.47	75.4	113.1
9	1.43	76.5	114.5
10		77.6	

manufacturing. It fell from a high of 85%-86% in 1979 to the 75% range by mid-year with only minimal improvements by October 1980 (77.6%). Similar results can be seen in the statistics of unfilled orders by manufacturers. They declined to a level of 113-114 billion dollars in August-September of 1980 from a high of 123 billion dollars one year earlier (both in 1967 dollars).

These statistics lead to the conclusion that by the beginning of the fourth quarter of 1980 the economy still had a long way to go to full recovery. The economy's fragility at this point makes it extremely susceptible to any further shocks.

CONSUMER SPENDING AND SAVING

The decline in real incomes and the psychology to "buy now" because of inflationary expectations caused the share of disposable personal income devoted to consumption to increase. In 1973, the saving ratio was 7.8% of disposable personal income. This ratio then declined reaching a low of 3.55% in the fourth quarter of 1979 and 3.7% in the first quarter of 1980. The extraordinary measures adopted in March 1980 to curtail consumer credit had a slight effect on the savings ratio for the second quarter of 1980. However, after the credit restrictions were removed, the saving rate declined again.

Table 9

U.S. Personal Saving as Percents of
Disposable Personal Income
(Years and Quarter)

Period	Ratio	Period	Ratio
1973	7.80%	1979:I	5.04%
1974	7.28	II	5.36
1975	7.69	III	4.29
1976	5.79	IV	3.55
1977	4.98	1980:I	3.71
1978	4.94	II	4.91
1979	4.54	III	4.61

No doubt the small effect of the recession on slowing the basic inflation rate together with declining real incomes prevented the saving ratio from returning to the normal level observed in previous years.

RETAIL SALES

Table 10 below shows total retail sales in constant prices for the period beginning with the first quarter 1979 and ending with the third quarter 1980. Inflation-adjusted, retail sales in the first three quarters of 1980 were 5.4% lower than at the same period in 1979 reflecting both a decline through 1979 as well as the 1980 recession. Third quarter 1980 sales were 5.3% below the same period in 1979.

Table 10

Total U.S. Retail Sales in 1967 Prices,
Seasonally Adjusted

Period	Total Sales ($ million)	Percent Change From Previous Quarter
1979:I	107,754	-
II	105,177	-2.41
III	106,111	+0.09
IV	105,102	-1.00
1980:I	103,499	-1.50
II	97,746	-5.56
III	100,484	+2.80

Despite the decline in real sales, employment in retail trade increased fairly steadily during the seven-quarter period. As a result, there was a severe decline in productivity, as measured by real sales per employee (see Table 11).

Table 11

U.S. Employment and Productivity
in Retail Sales

Year: Quarter	Average Employment (thousands)	Real Sales Per Employee (1967 dollars)	Index of Productivity- (First Quarter 1979 = 100)
1979:I	14,894	7,236	100.0
II	14,994	7,015	96.9
III	15,081	7,036	97.2
IV	15,192	6,918	95.6
1980:I	15,298	6,766	93.5
II	15,226	6,420	88.7
III	15,304	6,566	90.7

Since employment continued to rise despite the decline in sales, productivity in the retail trade sector sharply declined. Between the first quarter of 1979 and third quarter of 1980, the index of productivity fell by 9.3%.

AUTOMOBILES

The automobile industry bore the major brunt of the 1980 recession. Sales of new motor vehicles of all kinds declined in model year 1980 to 12.0 million from 14.7 million in 1979. Last year, the value of automobile output reached $77 billion. The recession and other economic factors will reduce the value of 1980 output by 19.7% (after adjusting for price level changes).

The decline in passenger car retail sales (9.2 million units in 1980, down from 11.0 million in 1979) was almost entirely absorbed by domestic manufacturers. Even domestic small cars (sub-compacts and compacts) sales declined slightly. Imported car sales were up from 2.2 million to a record 2.4 million and accounted for 26% of total sales (see Table 12).

The decline in the volume of automobile sales can be attributed to a number of economic and financial developments during 1980. Real disposable income was virtually unchanged for six quarters through the first quarter of 1980, then dropped sharply in the second quarter. Record high interest rates and constraints on the availability of credit discouraged new car purchases -- of which about 60% are purchased on credit. Finance rates on auto installment loans had been about 12% at the beginning of the 1980 model year but rose to 15 1/2% during the second quarter, and are now (December 1980) at the 17%-19% level.

The 1980 model year was also hampered by a high level of new car inventories accumulated during 1979. Gradual reductions in production helped reduce inventories, but resulted in significant layoffs. During the second quarter of 1980, production fell to 5.3 million units, the lowest level since 1975 while the number of workers on indefinite layoff was nearly 250,000, considerably above the 205,000 peak registered during the 1974 recession.

The modest recovery from the 1980 recession in the latter half of 1980 further reduced inventories to the point where they could not sustain a large increase in sales. However, the prospects for further economic decline in 1981 will discourage increases in automobile production.

Table 12

U.S. Retail Sales of New Passenger Cars, In Millions
(seasonally adjusted at annual rate)

	Total	Domestic	Imported	Import Share of Market
1979:I	11.6	9.3	2.3	19.8%
II	10.5	8.0	2.5	23.8
III	10.7	8.6	2.1	19.6
IV	9.8	7.5	2.3	23.5
1980:I	10.7	7.9	2.8	26.2
II	7.7	5.5	2.2	28.6
III	8.7	6.5	2.2	25.3

HOUSING

Economic downturns are especially harsh to the cyclically sensitive housing industry and the 1980 recession was no exception. The cumulative effect of rising prices for materials, declining real incomes, and tight credit markets reduced housing starts to .9 million units in May 1980, down from 1.7 million units in 1979. Despite a recovery in the third quarter, housing starts will total only about 1.3 million units for 1980, a reduction of 25% from one year earlier (see Table 13). Due to underlying commitments in commercial and industrial construction, total employment in this sector fell a modest 3.2% in 1980.

Sales of homes have also suffered as potential buyers experienced difficulty in locating and arranging mortgage commitments. Other factors that contributed to the reluctance of buyers to purchase were: mounting uncertainty about job security as the unemployment rate rose and losses in the value of monetary assets.

Despite weakness in both the supply and demand for housing, inventories of unsold houses actually declined during the year. This is in stark contrast to the 1974 recession where builders were caught with about .5 million completed housing units. The relatively low level of unsold houses provides a stepping stone for construction in 1981 as new household formation fuels the demand for residential housing.

Table 13

U.S. New Housing Starts (in thousands)
(seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

	Units
1979:I	1,615
II	1,834
III	1,834
IV	1,604
1980:I	1,263
II	1,053
III	1,383

FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE

Exports of U.S. merchandise continued to grow at a fast pace. More importantly, imports slowed down, leading to a reduction in the merchandise trade deficit (see Table 14).

Table 14

U.S. Merchandise Balance of Trade (billions)

	Exports	Imports	Balance
1979:IV	$50.2	$59.5	- 9.3
1980:I	54.7	65.6	-10.9
II	54.7	52.3	- 7.6
III	56.4	59.1	- 2.7

In comparison with the fourth quarter of 1979, exports in the third quarter of 1980 were 12.4% higher. This was a greater increase than GNP growth over the same period (+5.3% in current dollars).

U.S. imports were also rising, but slowed down considerably in the second and third quarter. In the third quarter of 1980, U.S. imports were 0.7% lower than in the fourth quarter of 1979. Undoubtedly, this resulted from the decline of demand due to the recession.

The more favorable merchandise trade deficit coupled with other international transactions (travel and transportation receipts, other services and transfers) led to a $4.9 billion surplus in a broader measure of the current account of the U.S. balance of payments of the third quarter of 1980.

Despite these favorable developments, it should be noted that exports in real terms, i.e., after adjusting for price increases, declined in the second and third quarters of 1980.

IV. REVIEW OF THE NEW JERSEY ECONOMY IN 1980

Last year's gloomy economic forecast did not fully materialize. While New Jersey experienced the effects of the sharp national downturn, these effects were both briefer and less severe than generally expected.

NEW JERSEY IN 1980

1. Recession

The national recession began in New Jersey in February 1980. The peak employment level for the state occurred in February when *total resident employment* reached 3,339,100. From February, employment declined until August when it reached bottom (3,269,100) for a total employment loss of 70,000 jobs.

Table 15 compares the employment decline in New Jersey to that of the U.S. over the recession. The percentage decline in New Jersey employment was 2.1% compared with a national employment decline from peak to trough of 1.4% (see line 1, Table 15). This comparison indicates that the New Jersey economy essentially followed the national pattern of recession. This is even more evident when we account for the fact that population and economic activity in general have for some time been growing slower in New Jersey than nationally. After adjusting for this long-term trend differential, the recession was essentially identical in its impact nationally and in New Jersey (2.5% vs. 2.6%, respectively) (line 3, Table 15).

A more detailed examination of the effects of the recession on specific sectors of New Jersey and U.S. economies is given in Table 16. In general, New Jersey's manufacturing sector fared better than the nation's during the recession. In manufacturing, New Jersey lost 42,300 jobs or 5.3% of its manufacturing employment, compared to a 5.5% decline nationally (line 1, Table 16). The major reason for this relatively better performance was in the durable goods component of manufacturing where New Jersey's decline of 6.1% (24,300 jobs) was significantly less than the national job loss of 7.1% (see line 1a, Table 16). However, in the nondurable sector, New Jersey did not fare that well (4.6% vs. 3.4%, line 1b, Table 16). The general reason for the basically favorable overall performance of employment in New Jersey relative to the nation is that the state's manufacturing sector's share in total employment has declined to approximately the U.S. share (26.4% vs. 23.4%). This has reduced the previous tendency of New Jersey to suffer disproportionately in national recessions because of heavier reliance on recession-sensitive manufacturing employment (e.g., in 1973, just prior to the last national recession, New Jersey's manufacturing share was 30.5% vs. 26.1% in the U.S.).

Secondly, within the manufacturing sector, the major effect nationally of the 1980 recession was concentrated in automobiles, an indus-

Table 15

1980 Recession -- New Jersey vs. United States
(employment in 1,000)

	NEW JERSEY					UNITED STATES				
	Peak	Trough	Change	(%)	Length (mos.)	Peak	Trough	Change	(%)	Length (mos.)
1. Total Resident Employment	3339.1	3269.1	-70.0	(-2.1)	6	97953	96537	-1416	(-1.4)	4
2. Total Non-Agricultural Employment	3080.5	3019.8	-60.7	(-2.0)	5	91186	89867	-1319	(-1.4)	5
3. Adjusted for Trend	--	--	-80.8	(-2.6)	5	--	--	-2313	(-2.5)	5

Table 16

Nonagricultural Employment During the 1980 Recession by Sector: New Jersey and United States

	NEW JERSEY				UNITED STATES			
	Peak	Trough	% Change	Length (mos.)	Peak	Trough	% Change	Length (mos.)
1. Manufacturing	805.7	763.4	- 5.25	6	20983	19828	-5.50	7
a. Durables	399.1	374.8	- 6.09	6	12715	11819	-7.05	5
b. Nondurables	407.2	388.6	- 4.57	7	8290	8009	-3.40	6
2. Nonmanufacturing	2274.8	2249.4	- 1.12	5	70309	70033	-0.39	2
3. Construction	123.6	103.5	-16.26	4	4745	4322	-8.91	6
4. Trade	686.6	671.5	- 2.20	7	20637	20459	-0.86	4
5. Transportation, Public Utilities	190.8	180.7*	- 5.39	12*	5216	5114	-1.96	8
6. Finance, Insurance, Real Estate		No down-turn.				No down-turn.		
7. Services	605.2	604.0	- 0.20	1		No down-turn.		
8. Government	537.1	531.8	- 0.99	3	16384	16108*	-1.68	6*
9. Total	3080.5	3019.8	- 1.97	5	91186	89867	-1.45	5

*October 1980, the latest month for which the statistics are available, is the lowest point. It can't be said whether Transportation/Public Utilities (TPU) in New Jersey and Government in the United States have bottomed out yet.

try where New Jersey is under-represented relative to the nation (2.7% of total employment in New Jersey is in transportation equipment production vs. 9.0% nationally).

However, in the nonmanufacturing sector, New Jersey did worse than the nation during the recession (1.1% or a job loss of 25,400 vs. a decline of only 0.4% nationally (line 2, Table 16). This relatively poorer performance was attributable to the construction and trade sectors (lines 3 and 4, Table 16) and occurred despite the significant employment contribution associated with casino activity in Atlantic City over this time.

2. Recovery

The national recovery began in July 1980. Comparable data for both New Jersey and the United States are now available through October 1980. Table 17 shows the relative recovery of the New Jersey economy over this period. In general, the recovery to date has been very modest in New Jersey. The state has regained only about 28% of the jobs lost during the recession (17,200 out of 60,700 nonagricultural employees). Nationally, the recovery has been somewhat stronger, with 56% (745,000 out of 1,319,000 of the lost jobs regained by October--compare Table 17, line 2 with Table 15, line 2).

Table 17

1980 Recovery -- New Jersey vs. United States

	NEW JERSEY					UNITED STATES				
	Trough	Oct 80	Change	(%)	Length (mos.)	Trough	Oct 80	Change	(%)	Length (mos.)
1. Total Resident Employment	3269.1	3293.0	+23.9	(+0.7)	2	96537	97176	+639	(+0.7)	4
2. Total Nonagricultural Employment	3019.8	3037.0	+17.2	(+0.6)	3	89867	90612	+745	(+0.8)	3
3. Adjusted for Trend	--	--	+ 5.4	(+0.2)	3	--	--	+159	(+0.2)	3

Table 18

Nonagricultural Employment During the 1980 Recovery by Sectors: New Jersey & United States

		NEW JERSEY				UNITED STATES			
		Trough	Oct 80	% Change	Length (mos.)	Trough	Oct 80	% Change	Length (mos.)
1.	Manufacturing	763.4	768.2	+0.63	2	19828	20138	+1.56	3
	a. Durables	374.8	378.7	+1.04	2	11819	12031	+1.79	3
	b. Nondurables	388.6	389.5	+0.23	2	8009	8107	+1.22	3
2.	Nonmanufacturing	2249.4	2268.8	+0.86	3	70033	70474	+0.63	4
3.	Construction	103.5	110.1	+6.38	5	4322	4437	+2.66	3
4.	Trade	671.5	676.0	+0.67	2	20459	20637	+0.87	4
5.	Transportation, Public Utilities	No recovery yet.				5114	5142	+0.55	3
6.	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	No down-turn				No down-turn			
7.	Services	604.0	605.0	+0.17	1	No down-turn			
8.	Government	531.8	539.0	+1.35	2	No recovery yet.			
Total		3019.8	3037.0	+0.57	3	89867	90612	+0.83	3

Adjusting for the long-term trend (line 3, Table 17). The strength of the recovery in New Jersey is similar to that of the nation (0.2% in both cases).

A closer examination of the recovery in New Jersey and the United States by industrial sector appears in Table 18. In contrast with the recession, the recovery in the manufacturing sector is lagging behind the national recovery (0.6% in New Jersey vs. 1.6% in the United States-line 1, Table 18). However, the recovery in all sectors of the economy is similar to the national recovery (0.6% in New Jersey vs. 0.8% in the United States-line 9, Table 18). In New Jersey the recovery of employment losses in the nonmanufacturing sectors exceeded that of the nation (0.9% in New Jersey vs. 0.6% in the United States-line 2, Table 18). This is due, to a large extent, to a strong recovery in the construction industry as well as in the government sector.

3. 1980 Summary for New Jersey

Figures 3 and 4 summarize the change in nonagricultural employment in New Jersey and the nation over the entire recession-recovery period. Figure 3 is unadjusted (for the long-term trend) and shows that New Jersey closely followed the national pattern of decline and recovery but lost proportionately more employment during the entire period (-1.4% for New Jersey vs. -0.6% for the United States from February to October 1980). After adjusting for the usually slower growth rate of employment in New Jersey due to a slower rate of population growth, Figure 4 shows that the state essentially reflected the national pattern (-2.4% for New Jersey vs. -2.3% for the United States).

PERSONAL INCOME

Personal income in New Jersey grew by 10.7% through the first three quarters of 1980, slightly ahead of the 10.3% rise nationwide. Offsetting this income growth was the sizeable increase in inflation which left New Jersey

Figure 3
INDEX OF NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
February 1980 = 100

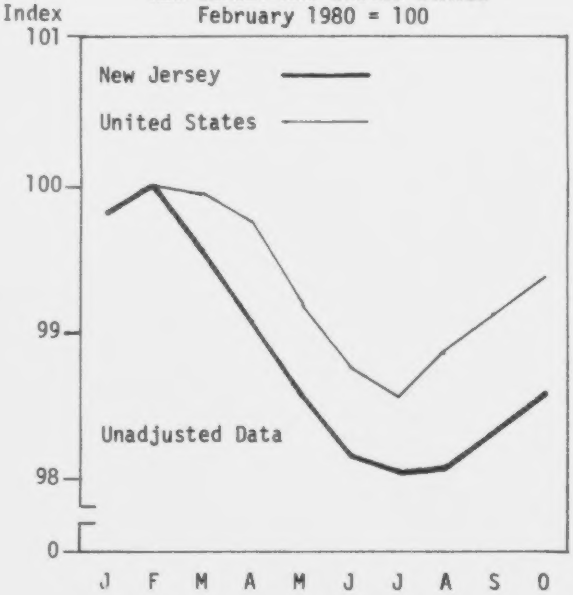
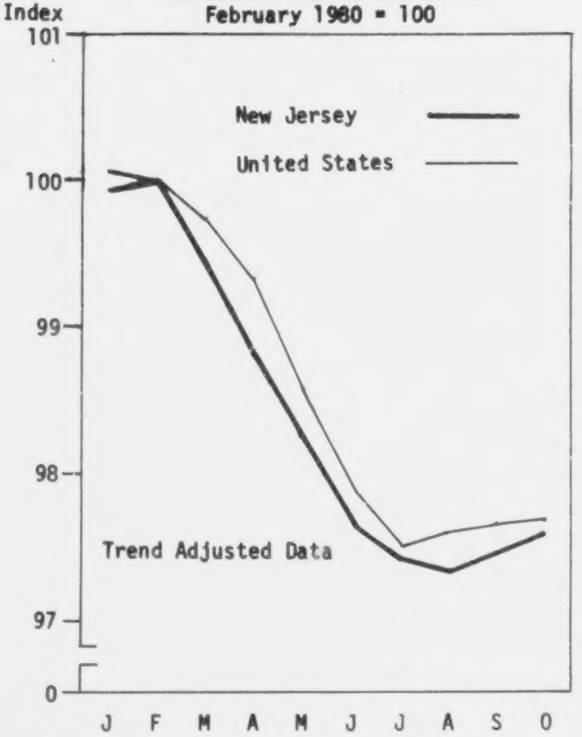


Figure 4
INDEX OF NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
February 1980 = 100



residents with about one percent less purchasing power than one year earlier. Last year's *Outlook* forecast a 3% decline in output for both New Jersey and the United States during the 1980 recession. U.S. personal income closely followed this forecast with a 3.3% decline during the first three quarters of 1980. New Jersey closely followed the national decline with a 3.9% reduction of Personal Income for the same period. In the third quarter, despite an improving U.S. economy, New Jersey personal income declined at the annual rate of 2.4% (see Table 19). Contributing to this decline was a drop in nonagricultural employment.

REGIONAL COMPARISONS

The brevity of the 1980 recession provides an opportunity to compare the change in Personal Income for New Jersey with its regional neighbors. Figure 5 depicts an index of income growth from the fourth quarter of 1979 through the second quarter of 1980. The recession was particularly severe in durable manufacturing states (like Pennsylvania) which declined relative to the nation (.99). New York with its service-oriented economy (1.006) and New Jersey (1.009) with a more diversified economy, outperformed the U.S. average for personal income growth (1980-II).

However, a continuation of this relatively favorable income pattern is unlikely. Tight credit is being felt in other than the automotive and steel industries. A more widespread downturn in early 1981 is likely to effect industries that largely escaped the 1980 recession.

Figure 5
INDEX OF PERSONAL INCOME
MID-ATLANTIC STATES
1979 IV = 1.00

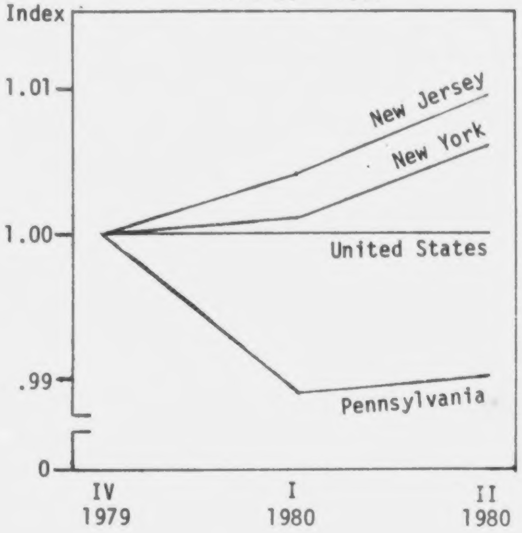


Table 19

Personal Income, New Jersey and United States, 1980
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

Quarter 1980	Personal Income (billion $) N.J.	Personal Income (billion $) U.S.	Real Personal Income (in 1967 $) N.J.	Real Personal Income (in 1967 $) U.S.	Quarterly Change at Annual Rate N.J.	Quarterly Change at Annual Rate U.S.
I	$77.3	$2057.4	$33.6	$870.0	-2.3%	-4.9%
II	78.3	2080.5	33.0	849.2	-7.0	-9.2
III	79.5(p)	2141.1	32.8	857.7	-2.4	+4.1
Average for 1980					-3.9%	-3.3%

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Since 1974 the Economic Policy Council has monitored the relative growth of the state's economy with an index that summarizes changes in employment, personal income, and retail sales for both the state and the nation. Since changes in the New Jersey indicators are compared with their national counterparts, an index value greater than one means New Jersey outperformed the United States and vice-versa.

The Comparative Economic Index (CEI) for New Jersey has generally declined since 1974; however, a recent slower rate of inflation in this region has changed the relative importance of both the personal income and retail sales factors (see Table 20). The "real" inflation-adjusted CEI shows New Jersey performance to approximate the United States average.

It should be noted that the Comparative Economic Index measures changes in *aggregate* economic activity. However, the absolute size of the economy may reflect a growing population and therefore, not be entirely indicative of the well-being of the state's residents. A further adjustment is to correct the CEI for differing rates of population growth. The per capita CEI (Figure 7) improves the state's relative standing with an index of 1.039 for 1980, up from 1.025 in 1979.

Figure 7
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDEX - PER CAPITA
1975 = 1.00

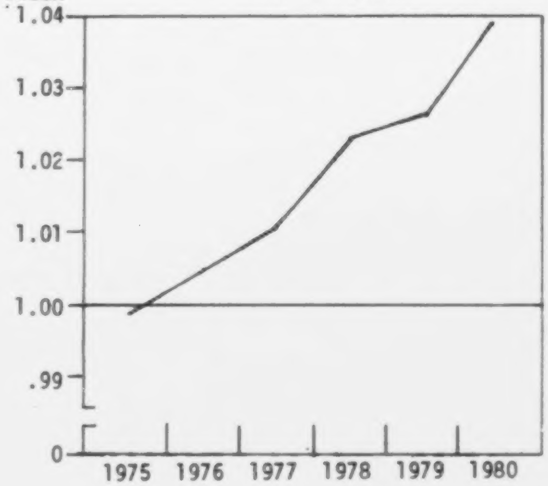


Figure 6
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDEX
1975 = 1.00

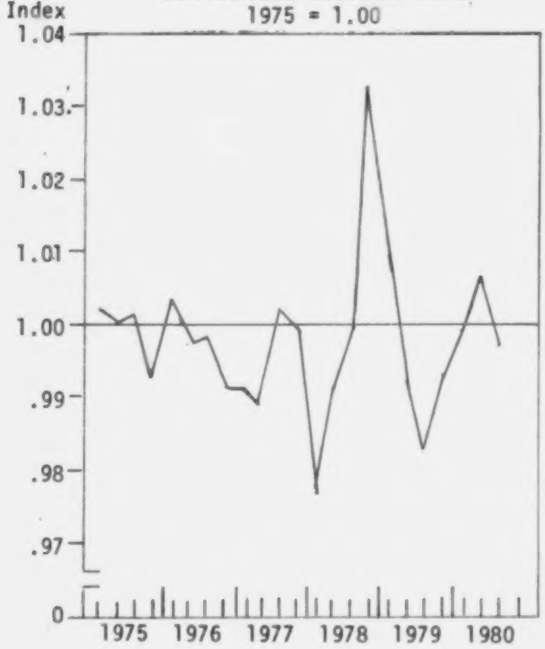


Table 20

New Jersey
Comparative Economic Index
(1975 = 1.00)

Year and Quarter 1979	CEI	Real CEI	Per Capita Real CEI
I	.987	1.009	1.025
II	.967	.992	
III	.956	.983	
IV	.961	.993	
1980			
I	.964	.999	1.039 (p)
II	.969	1.006	
III	.964 (p)	.997 (p)	

RETAIL SALES

Retail sales in New Jersey rose by 4.8% (in current dollars) in the first three quarters of 1980 compared with the same period last year; third quarter 1980 sales were 5.2% higher than the previous year. Real retail sales, however, registered nearly consistent declines from quarter to quarter as the inflation rate outstripped the increase in dollar sales. Table 21 shows real and nominal retail sales during the seven-quarter period.

Table 21

New Jersey Retail Sales

Year and Quarter	Quarterly Totals Nominal Sales (million current $)	Real Sales (million 1967 $)
1979: I	$7,561	$3,868
II	7,298	3,602
III	7,341	3,518
IV	7,538	3,536
1980: I	7,740	3,489
II	7,603	3,327
III	7,929	3,384

Retail sales in the first quarter of 1979 were $3.8 billion, considerably above the level of recent years, making the 1980 performance appear somewhat worse than the actual case. Nevertheless, even if the first two quarters of 1979 are ignored, the performance of sales since the third quarter can only be considered poor, with real sales falling 3.8% from $3,518 million to $3,384 million over the one year period.

Adjustment to declining sales normally requires a reduction in the number of retail trade employees. The only alternatives are falling profits and/or rising prices. Of course, neither lost profits nor higher prices are desirable. There has been some reduction in retail trade employment in the state; but, the readjustment has been minor. Table 22 shows what has happened to productivity -- real sales per employee -- in the state since the beginning of 1979.

The nation as a whole also experienced a lag in retail trade productivity, but the New Jersey problem was somehwat more severe. The New Jersey productivity index, shown above, was consistently less than that of the U.S., ranging from 4.3 percentage points below the U.S. in the third quarter 1979 to 0.3 percentage points in the third quarter 1980.[5]

CONSUMER PRICES

The New Jersey Consumer Price Index (computed by the Office of Economic Policy), which is a

Table 22

Sales Employment and Productivity in the Retail Sales Sector

Year and Quarter	Average Employment (thousands)	NEW JERSEY Real Retail Sales Per Employee 1967 Dollars	Index (1979 = 100)	UNITED STATES Real Retail Sales Per Employee 1967 Dollars	Index (1979 = 100)
1979					
I	487.5	7,934	100.0	7,236	100.0
II	481.3	7,484	94.3	7,015	96.9
III	477.4	7,369	92.9	7,036	97.2
IV	480.1	7,365	92.8	6,918	95.6
1980					
I	482.7	7,228	91.1	6,766	93.5
II	476.8	6,978	88.0	6,420	88.7
III	472.0	7,169	90.4	6,566	90.7

---

[5] These differences imply that New Jersey's productivity declined proportionately more than the U.S. However, the levels of New Jersey productivity remained above those of the U.S. throughout 1979 and 1980.

weighted average of the New York and Philadelphia metropolitan area CPI indices, increased at the annual rate of 12.2% for the first three quarters of 1980. Although the price rise was considerably higher than the historic trend, the price increase in the state was less than the 13.8% experienced nationwide (see Table 23). The inflation rate was led by rising fuel and utility prices, mortgage rates, and increases in transportation costs. Below average increases were observed for apparel and entertainment.

Table 23

New Jersey Consumer Price Index[1]
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)(1967 = 100)

Year and Quarter	Quarterly Change At Annual Rate-NJ	Quarterly Change At Annual Rate-US
1979		
I	9.7%	10.5%
II	12.2	14.9
III	12.1	13.7
IV	9.4	11.9
1980		
I	14.7	16.6
II	13.9	15.2
III	10.1	7.7
1979 to 1980	12.2	13.8

[1] Weighted average of New York and Philadelphia CPIs, computed by the Office of Economic Policy.

NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS

New car registrations in the state totaled 298,827 in the 1980 model year, a drop of 3.4% from 1979. The New Jersey decline was far less than the national drop of over 16% over the same period. Since 1977, registrations in the state have, on the average, exhibited a slight downward trend. The 3.4% decline in 1979-1980 is approximately the same order of the declines of preceding years (2.6% in 1978-1979; 7.9% in 1977-1978), hence it might appear that the New Jersey 1980 new car sales were largely unaffected by the recent recession. New car sales for some months during the second quarter were poor, however; in the second quarter total registrations were 15% below the same period in 1979. While third quarter registrations were up somewhat, the October total was again (6.7%) below the corresponding 1979 figure. Recovery in car sales from the summer slump is not yet evident. Moreover, the high interest rates in effect during the fourth quarter of 1980 do not augur well for any early improvement in 1981.

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

It has been a difficult year for the New Jersey housing industry. Rising house prices and interest rates have effectively cooled what was previously thought to be a rather strong underlying demand for residences. Leading the housing problem has been the lack of an adequate flow of mortgage financing at affordable rates. Another problem is that residential construction is a labor intensive activity with the implication that opportunities for productivity gains are limited. The cost of newly constructed homes thus followed the path of labor and materials costs and tends to outpace the overall rate of inflation. As a result of these two major problems, the number of residential building permits declined to 19,200 in 1980 (9 months at annual rate), which is a 40% reduction from 1979.

The decline in residential construction has affected both single-family and multiple-family dwellings which account for about one out of every three new housing permits.

The precipitous fall in residential construction was cushioned by the value of nonresidential construction contracts which increased by 34% over 1979. Construction activity in Atlantic City was largely responsible for this increase.

ABOUT THE REPORT

Section I was prepared by Dr. William C. Freund, Senior Vice President and Chief Economist, New York Stock Exchange and Member of the New Jersey Economic Policy Council, Sections II, III, and IV were prepared by Dr. Joseph J. Seneca, Professor of Economics, Rutgers University and Chairman of the Economic Policy Council, with the assistance of the Office of Economic Policy.

The analyses in Sections III and IV are based on the following publications:

1. *Economic Indicators* - various issues, prepared by the Council of Economic Advisers
2. *Survey of Current Business* - various issues (U.S. Department of Commerce)
3. *Consumer Price Index* - various issues (U.S. Department of Labor)
4. *New Jersey Economic Indicators* - various issues (N.J. Department of Labor and Industry)

The Council and Office are pleased to respond to any inquiries about this Economic Outlook and related economic issues. Please contact:

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Employment Outlook in New Jersey's Major Labor Areas

The following are brief economic analyses of the status of New Jersey's major labor areas near the end of 1980 and the specific prospects for each area in 1981. The reports for the most part are based on comparisons of the January-October 1980 period with the January-October 1979 period. Since the 1980 recession began in February and ran for approximately six or seven months, the ten-month comparisons do not fully reflect the recessionary fluctuations and their effects in the areas at the time.

For more complete information on each area, please telephone the labor market analyst listed at the end of each article.

ATLANTIC CITY LABOR AREA

(Atlantic County)

Atlantic County was relatively unaffected by the 1980 nationwide recession. Manufacturing was down by only 400 over the year.

Moreover, the usual seasonal fluctuations that have been incident to Atlantic County for several decades were less evident in 1979, and even less visible in 1980 due to the hotel-casino openings. The traditional summer resort season fluctuations were less severe because some shops and services in the immediate vicinity of the hotel-casinos were able to extend their season by a few weeks.

The primary development in the county has been concentrated in the hotel-casinos. In October 1977, total service employment was 15,400. By October 1980 this figure had risen to 34,500. The October estimates for the *hotel-casino industry* were 18,559. Another significant factor in this hotel-casino development, besides the increase in employment, has been the increase in total wages paid. The most recent covered employment reports for the first quarter of 1980 indicated that some $55.3 million in total wages was paid to 14,300 employees in the hospitality sub-industry group (hotels-casinos, hotels, motels) during the three-month period as compared with $2.1 million paid to 1,800 employees in the three-month period in 1978.

Construction employment, which increased considerably beginning with the first casino in 1978, increased further in 1979, held reasonably stable from 1979 to 1980 and had a gradual reduction in 1980 due to the completion of several hotel-casino projects.

Looking toward 1981, there will be additional expansion in employment and it again will be primarily hotel-casino related. There will be something of a lull during the first part of 1981 as construction employment declines upon completion of the newly opened and about-to-be opened facilities.

It is evident by the experience of ever-increasing hotel-casino-related employment and payrolls that have occurred in Atlantic City, and those increases which are anticipated in the near future, that the area has been somewhat isolated overall from the recessionary trends that have been experienced in other parts of the state and throughout the nation. Whatever happens in the nation and state in 1981, whether slowed recovery from the 1980 recession or a second recession, Atlantic County should again be relatively recession-resistant.

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CAMDEN LABOR AREA

(Burlington, Camden and Gloucester Counties)

The striking feature of the 1980 recession is that it was highly concentrated in the automobile and housing sectors and in the heavy industrial states of the Midwest. Except for its own construction industry, the Camden Labor Area has weathered the recession with a minimum of economic adversity

Outside of the construction industry, the Camden Labor Area's manufacturing sector was the hardest hit by the nationwide economic slowdown. For the first ten months of 1980, factory employment averaged 69,900, a reduction of 2.2% compared with average employment for the first ten months of 1979. The electrical machinery industry remains the labor area's largest manufacturing employer, employing 12,200 workers as of October 1980, with expectations of work force stability continuing well into the 1980s due to RCA Corporation's contracts with the U.S. Navy to build and install a new radar protection system on 18 guided missile cruisers.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, total employment averaged 258,700 from January through October, an increase of 1,200 when compared with the same period in 1979. This gain occurred despite the extreme effect the recession had on the construction industry.

The area's construction industry, like the nation's, was extremely hard hit by the 1980 recession. Average employment for the first ten months of 1980 totaled 12,900 workers, an 11% decrease when compared with the average for the first ten months of 1979. The rate of new housing construction, according to new residential building permits authorized, shows a dramatic drop of 56.9% for the Camden Labor Area, when comparing the January through September period for 1979 and 1980. Continuing high interest rates and scarcity of mortgage money points toward a difficult recovery for the homebuilding industry during 1981.

Unemployment typically stays high a few months into a recession recovery. But in the Camden Labor Area, unemployment has been steadily declining since July 1980, falling to 28,000, or 6.2% of the labor force for October. The labor area's rate of unemployment compares favorably against New Jersey's October 1980 rate of 6.8%, and the U.S. rate of 7.1%.

The performance of the Camden Labor Area's economy for 1981 will depend heavily on the strength and duration of the national recovery that began late in 1980.

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HACKENSACK LABOR AREA

(Bergen County)

The combined effects of the Ford Motor Company plant closing in Mahwah, which idled about 4,000 workers, and the 1980 recession, had surprisingly little impact on overall payrolls in the Hackensack Labor Area (Bergen County). At 393,100, average employment for the first ten months of 1980 was only 2,000 below that for the corresponding period in 1979.

The strength of the Bergen County economy was favorably affected by its lack of dependence on manufacturing jobs which tend to contract more sharply in downturns in the business cycle. Loans that the New Jersey Economic Development Authority arranged before 1980 also helped to prop up the local economy. As in other areas, CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) Programs played an important role too. The U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, funneled millions into the local area for job programs which eventually helped thousands of people.

In 1980 businessmen were hard at work planning major construction projects for Bergen County. They included hotels, offices, and stores costing billions of dollars. Most outstanding among them were the $1.2 billion Berrys Creek Center, a mini-city of hotels, apartments, offices, stopping areas, and a transportation center, and the $80 million indoor Meadowlands Sports Arena.

As these projects begin to take form in 1981 and beyond, additional jobs will be created in the area. The local economy will continue to be strong and may hold its own even if the feeble national recovery from the 1980 recession completely aborts because of decreasing consumer spending, inflation and high interest rates.

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JERSEY CITY LABOR AREA
(Hudson County)

The January through October average for nonagricultural wage and salary employment in 1980 was 227,400, a drop of 4,400 from the 1979 January-October average. An overall pattern of job decline was experienced in both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors. While some of this factory job loss was recession-related, the manufacturing sector has been declining in Hudson County over the long term.

Nonfactory employment dipped by 1,200 to a ten-month average level of 159,300 in 1980, despite some progress within this sector of the local economy in both years. Redevelopment of meadowland areas of Kearny, Secaucus, and the southern periphery of the Township of North Bergen has contributed significantly to the growth of nonfactory employment. The service, wholesale trade, and transportation (particularly the motor segment) industries have been the prime beneficiaries in this expansion of primarily light industry. The wholesale trade industry has continued to show significant employment growth due to the expansion of large distribution center facilities and the emergence of new firms relocating in the area.

Economic recovery in the Jersey City Labor Area will be slowed to almost zero during the first half of 1981 because of high interest rates and a probable further fall-off in consumer buying. A gradual upswing might begin in the second half of the year. The loss of blue collar jobs, predominately in manufacturing industries suffering from production cutbacks in 1980, coupled with the lack of investment capital for industrial expansion and modernization, will deter any rapid economic growth in the factory sector throughout 1981. The New Jersey Economic Development Authority might be able to somewhat temper this slow recovery process by the issuance of low-cost loans.

In 1981, nonmanufacturing should again fare better than manufacturing. Here too, however, employment growth may be temporarily stymied by the experience of higher interest rates particularly during 1981's first six months. However, the availability of waterfront property and the continued expansion of land tracts in the various meadowland areas of the county will continue to offer potential employment growth in this segment of the economy, especially in the second half of the year.

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LONG BRANCH-ASBURY PARK LABOR AREA
(Monmouth County)

The year 1980 will end with the number of persons in Monmouth County's resident labor force changing little from the prior two year's level. Unemployment also has changed little. Following the pickup in economic activity after the 1975 recession, unemployment leveled off at an average 7.3% of the labor force by 1978. It remained at that average level in 1979 and for the first ten months of 1980.

The slowdown in resident labor force growth over the past two years has been accompanied by limited job expansion within Monmouth County itself. The construction industry turned in a particularly lackluster performance during 1980. Data for the first nine months of the year revealed that building permits were issued for only 1,280 residential dwelling units as compared with 1,865 units for the same period in 1979.

The job picture in trade and services, the area's two chief resort-oriented industries, was somewhat more favorable. During the summer months, staffing held up well in these industries because unusually good weather brought record and near-record crowds to the shore. In looking ahead, it seems unlikely that 1981 will be a year of significant employment growth in Monmouth County. In light of current high interest rates and rising prices, little improvement is foreseen for Monmouth County's construction industry. While several commercial-industrial projects planned for 1981 will add to industry employment, jobholding in the residential sector is expected to remain sluggish. Although the factory job picture was mixed during 1980, employment held close to record levels throughout much of the year. This relatively strong performance could carry through 1981, especially in light of expansions planned by several firms and the possibility that an increase in defense expenditures would benefit local industry.

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NEW BRUNSWICK-PERTH AMBOY-SAYREVILLE LABOR AREA
(Middlesex County)

During the first ten months of 1980, total nonagricultural employment reached record levels in Middlesex County; the nonmanufacturing sector was entirely responsible for the gain. Almost all nonmanufacturing industries, which comprise over two-thirds of all payroll employment in Middlesex County, rose to record levels. Services and transportation and public utilities accounted for most of the upturn; they experienced over 60% of the total nonmanufacturing increase.

At this time it appears that Middlesex County has not been as significantly affected by the 1980 nationwide recession as it was during the 1974-1975 downturn. Employers, however, will continue to monitor the economy and could stop any new hiring, or even begin to idle workers, if more serious slowdowns in the rate of growth occur.

Middlesex County's employment outlook for 1981, however, could be more promising than statewide projections with the help of the completion of a few large projects, and the proposal of new industrial parks in the county. Construction on a $20 million hotel-conference center, the Hyatt Hotel complex in New Brunswick which began during 1980, should be completed by 1982. Also during this time, Johnson & Johnson, a mainstay of employment in New Brunswick, will still be building their new $50 million worldwide headquarters in the city.

A $59 million Middlesex General Hospital expansion project, touted by medical officials as a significant factor in the revitalization of New Brunswick, will also be under construction. By early 1981 construction will be completed on Revlon, Inc.'s, $8 million office building in Edison. Also in early 1981, services will be expanding due to the purchase of the 102 acre Boy Scouts of America's (BSA) national headquarters property at Routes 1 and 130 by Fidelity Union Bank Corp., one of New Jersey's largest financial institutions.

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NEWARK LABOR AREA
(Essex, Morris, Union and Somerset Counties)

In the Newark Labor Area, nonagricultural wage and salary employment, moved up because of gains in the nonmanufacturing sector, and had a ten-month average of 941,400 for 1980 compared with a ten-month average of 940,400 in 1979, a year when nonagricultural wage and salary employment reached a record monthly high of 960,900 in December. Nonmanufacturing employment was the keystone of employment in the labor area. It averaged 692,200 for ten months of 1980 compared with a ten-month average for 1979 of 685,700.

During the first ten months of 1980, manufacturing employment averaged 249,400, down from a ten-month average of 254,700 in 1979. Manufacturing employment dropped below 1979 levels in February and never recovered. The slump in the auto industry was felt here when General Motors and its subsidiary, the Hyatt Bearing Company, made permanent layoffs of nearly 2,000 persons; the Hyatt plant was reportedly up for sale.

The economic outlook for the nation and the Newark Labor Area is for sluggish growth in 1981, but is highly dependent on inflation and mortgage rates that are smothering the home and car industries.

In 1981, most of the jobs in the Newark Labor Area will come from the nonmanufacturing sector. The weak industry in this group is construction, and in view of the high cost of mortgage money to homebuyers, home construction should continue to decline. Most construction employment will come from nonresidential projects now in progress. Other projects, some still on the drawing boards, could begin in 1981, and provide other construction jobs.

Putting aside construction, the outlook for other nonmanufacturing industries is good, especially in the service industry where employment reached a record high in 1980. Employment in trade may expand now that Sunday shopping is permitted in all four of the counties in the Newark Labor Market Area.

Manufacturing employment will continue to struggle. Auto sales will have to improve before General Motors, Inc., in Linden, and suppliers to the auto industry, can recall workers who were laid off in 1980. The industrial parks in Elizabeth and Irvington/Maplewood, which are operational, and another park planned for Newark, may be able to attract some new manufacturing industries into the inner cities of the Newark Labor Area.

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PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC LABOR AREA
(Passaic County)

During the first ten months of 1980, an average of 188,900 people worked in nonfarm wage and salary establishments in the Paterson-Clifton-Passaic Labor Area (Passaic County). For the first ten months of 1979, only 300 more people were working.

Economic development loans helped keep employment high. Through the state's Economic Development Authority, New Jersey has arranged a number of low-interest loans for local businessmen. Loans arranged in 1980 will similarly impact job levels in 1981 and after

CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) programs had an even more important impact on jobs. The United States Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, gave local agencies millions to operate various job programs which eventually helped thousands of economically disadvantaged people. They will continue into 1981.

Even though 1981 does not promise to be a particularly good year for business, some economic recovery in the second half could very well make establishment-based employment the highest ever. In spite of this, the jobless problem in Passaic County remains acute. There are not nearly enough jobs for all those that need them, and the industrial area's base continues to be eroded, although at a lesser pace than in the 1970s. In 1980 Korvettes, Union Carbide, Fabrite Laminating, and Instrument Specialities were among firms to cease operations.

Beyond 1981 the improvement of Route 23, and the possible completion of I-287 and development of the Newark watershed, should all positively affect employment levels in the county.

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TRENTON LABOR AREA
(Mercer County)

Economic activity in the Trenton Labor Area (Mercer County) was better in the state during the first ten months of 1980. The unemployment rate in Mercer County averaged 6.3% during the period, while statewide it averaged 7.2%.

From January through October 1980, manufacturing employment decreased by 2,100, primarily due to losses in industries affected by the nationwide recession. The most significant losses were 1,100 in nonelectrical machinery, partially resulting from a strike at Transamercia Delaval, Inc., and 700 jobs in fabricated metals resulting from a softness in the auto and construction product markets.

Nonmanufacturing employment remained fairly stable during the first ten months of 1980. The most significant movements in this sector were advances of 400 jobs in each services and contract construction. The increase in construction resulted from ongoing public and private construction and renovation projects.

Mercer County's overall employment outlook for 1981 will be dependent upon the degree and length of recovery in the state and national economies. In the manufacturing sector, employment is expected to decline gradually, with a few up and down movements, for the first three quarters of the year and then pick up gradually in the last quarter of the year. The average 1981 level of employment in this sector will probably end up below the 1980 level.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, after a drop early in 1981, employment will rise gradually until June, when a downturn is again expected. An upturn in employment should take place at the end of summer, gradually rising throughout the remainder of the year. The government and service industries will probably be the least affected by state and national economic conditions. In the construction industry, large planned and ongoing public and private projects will maintain average employment at about the 1980 levels.

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VINELAND-MILLVILLE-BRIDGETON LABOR AREA
(Cumberland County)

Wage and salary employment, January through October 1980, increased by 300 over the comparable period in 1979. All of the increase was in nonmanufacturing and was a net result of an increase of 800 in government, 200 in service, and 100 in finance, partly counteracted by declines of 200 in construction, 100 in transportation, and 100 in trade. The major portion of the increase in government was a result of expansion at the Vineland State School. The increase in service was primarily in the medical and health fields.

This area, because of its visible manufacturing base, has reacted to the recessionary trends which were evident throughout the state and the nation. These effects are apparent in the glass and textile industries. Considering that some firms in the area have been operating for some decades, it is understandable that their equipment has now reached a point of being nearly unprofitable to operate. Two glass firms in the area, however, are in the process of installing more modern equipment, with the marked intention of becoming more competitive in the overall market.

Looking forward toward 1981, it can be expected that Cumberland County will not show any drastic change in overall manufacturing employment operations. The glass industry in the area may receive a respite if the announced plans by Wheaton Glass Company in Millville are made operative. This firm, which manufactures containers, primarily for the pharmaceutical and chemical industry, announced recently it was to open a new facility for the manufacture of fine glass tableware. This should result in at least the retention of the current group of employees and also has the possibility of moving toward expansion.

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Preliminary 1980 Census Counts: The Results for New Jersey

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New Jersey's population was 7,335,808 on April 1, 1980, according to the preliminary 1980 census counts. This population level was 164,696 or 2.3% higher than that recorded for the state in 1970. The growth rate of the state's population from 1970 to 1980 was the lowest decennial rate registered for New Jersey since the first census in 1790. With the exception of the 1930s, the numerical increase in population during the 1970s was the smallest in this century. However, New Jersey was still showing a population increase.

COUNTY POPULATION

As in 1970, the two counties having the largest populations in 1980 were Essex and Bergen. The next three largest counties were still Middlesex, Hudson, and Union, although their relative positions have changed somewhat. The five smallest counties--Salem, Cape May, Warren, Hunterdon, and Sussex--remain the same, but with a shifting in the ranking.

Table 1

	New Jersey Population	Change	
		Number	Percent
1900	1,883,669		
		+ 653,498	+34.7
1910	2,537,167		
		+ 618,733	+24.4
1920	3,155,900		
		+ 885,434	+28.1
1930	4,041,334		
		+ 118,831	+ 2.9
1940	4,160,165		
		+ 675,164	+16.2
1950	4,835,329		
		+1,231,453	+25.5
1960	6,066,782		
		+1,104,330	+18.2
1970	7,171,112		
		+ 164,696	+ 2.3
1980*	7,335,808		

*Preliminary census data.

In terms of absolute growth, the counties gaining the most population from 1970 to 1980 were Ocean, Sussex, Burlington, Monmouth, and Gloucester. Three counties grew by less than 5,000 people--Mercer, Somerset, and Salem. The increases experienced by most of New Jersey's counties were diminished by the losses suffered in the state's more urbanized northern areas within the New York metropolitan area -- Essex (-83,557), Bergen (-52,900), Hudson (-52,361), Union (-40,652), and Passaic (-13,084).

The counties exhibiting the highest growth rates during the decade of the 1970s were those which, traditionally, were among the state's least densely populated areas. Ocean County far outpaced all the other counties in growth, according to the preliminary 1980 census counts, with a 1970-to-1980 growth rate of 65.0%. The next four fastest growing counties were Sussex (49.8%), Cape May (37.8%), Hunterdon (24.9%), and Gloucester (15.5%).

Table 2

PRELIMINARY 1980 POPULATION COUNTS
FOR NEW JERSEY COUNTIES

	CENSUS POPULATION		CHANGE 1970 TO 1980	
	April 1, 1970	(Prelim. April 1, 1980	Number	Percent
Atlantic	175,043	189,316	+ 14,273	+ 8.2
Bergen	897,148	844,248	- 52,900	- 5.9
Burlington	323,132	360,824	+ 37,692	+11.7
Camden	456,291	471,009	+ 14,718	+ 3.2
Cape May	59,554	82,063	+ 22,514	+37.8
Cumberland	121,374	132,278	+ 10,904	+ 9.0
Essex	932,526	848,969	- 83,557	- 9.0
Gloucester	172,681	199,378	+ 26,697	+15.5
Hudson	607,839	555,478	- 52,361	- 8.6
Hunterdon	69,718	87,093	+ 17,375	+24.9
Mercer	304,116	305,596	+ 1,480	+ 0.5
Middlesex	583,813	594,984	+ 11,171	+ 1.9
Monmouth	461,849	496,313	+ 34,464	+ 7.5
Morris	383,454	407,707	+ 24,253	+ 6.3
Ocean	208,470	343,948	+135,478	+65.0
Passaic	460,782	447,698	- 13,084	- 2.8
Salem	60,346	64,579	+ 4,233	+ 7.0
Somerset	198,372	201,771	+ 3,399	+ 1.7
Sussex	77,528	116,118	+ 38,590	+49.8
Union	543,116	502,464	- 40,652	- 7.5
Warren	73,960	83,969	+ 10,009	+13.5
NJ TOTAL	7,171,112	7,335,808	+164,696	+ 2.3

MUNICIPALITY POPULATION

According to the preliminary 1980 census counts, the ten municipalities with the largest populations were Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth, Trenton, Woodbridge, Camden, Hamilton (Mercer), East Orange, and Clifton. The composition of this list has not changed since the 1970 census. Newark, with a 1980 population of 329,498, was still the largest city in New Jersey despite a loss of 52,432 people. Jersey City, the state's second largest municipality also reflected the second highest population loss, showing a decline from 260,350 in 1970 to 222,764 in 1980, for a net change of -37,586 persons or -14.4%. Camden City experienced the greatest loss in population in percentage terms, with a 1970-to-1980 rate of change of -17.3%. In fact, except for Hamilton Township (Mercer County) and East Orange, all of the municipalities on the list of the state's 10 largest municipalities declined in population.

Table 3

NEW JERSEY'S 10 LARGEST MUNICIPALITIES

	CENSUS POPULATION		CHANGE 1970 TO 1980	
	April 1, 1970	Prelim. April 1, 1980	Number	Percent
Newark City *Essex Cty*	381,930	329,498	-52,432	-13.7
Jersey City *Hudson Cty*	260,350	222,764	-37,538	-14.4
Paterson City *Passaic Cty*	144,824	138,025	- 6,799	- 4.7
Elizabeth City *Union Cty*	112,654	105,384	- 7,270	- 6.5
Trenton City *Mercer Cty*	104,786	90,699	-14,087	-13.4
Woodbridge Twp. *Middlesex Cty*	98,944	90,248	- 8,696	- 8.8
Camden City *Camden Cty*	102,551	84,763	-17,788	-17.3
Hamilton Twp. *Mercer Cty*	79,609	82,572	2,963	3.7
East Orange City *Essex Cty*	75,471	76,306	835	1.1
Clifton City *Passaic Cty*	82,437	74,417	- 8,020	- 9.7

The five municipalities which exhibited the greatest numerical increase in population from 1970 to 1980 were concentrated in Ocean and Camden counties. Dover Township led the way with an increase of 20,694 persons. Also in Ocean County, Manchester Township, Brick Township, and Berkeley Township showed increases of between 15,000 and 19,400.

Table 4

MUNICIPALITIES (MCDs) WITH GREATEST NUMERICAL INCREASE IN POPULATION 1970 TO 1980

MCD	COUNTY	CENSUS		CHANGE 1970 - 1980	
		April 1, 1970	Prelim. April 1, 1980	Number	Percent
Dover Twp.	Ocean	43,751	64,445	20,694	47.3
Manchester Twp.	Ocean	7,550	26,911	19,361	256.4
Brick Twp.	Ocean	35,057	53,726	18,669	53.3
Gloucester Twp.	Ocean	26,511	45,134	18,623	70.2
Berkeley Twp.	Ocean	7,918	23,081	15,163	191.5

Among the most extraordinary 1970-to-1980 rates of growth were those registered by Barnegat Township (462.6%), Manchester Township (256.4%), Shamong Township (242.3%), Plainsboro Township (240.1%), and Lacey Township (206.0%). The magnitude of these growth rates, of course, was due to the relatively small population base in each of these municipalities.

DATA AVAILABILITY

These data represent the first set of data available from the 1980 census. However, these are preliminary census counts not certified counts. The data represents initial tallies made at the 15 Census Bureau District Offices covering New Jersey. These tallies were forwarded to the Bureau's New York and Philadelphia Regional Offices, and issued as press releases from the Bureau's headquarters in Suitland, Maryland. Certified counts -- the official population numbers -- will be tabulated directly from census questionnaires by the Bureau's Regional Processing Centers. Certified counts are scheduled for release in early 1981.

Table 5

MUNICIPALITIES (MCDs) WITH HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION INCREASE 1970 TO 1980

MCD	COUNTY	CENSUS		CHANGE 1970 TO 1980	
		April 1, 1970	Prelim. April 1, 1980	Number	Percent
Barnegat Twp.	Ocean	1,539	8,658	7,119	462.6
Manchester Twp.	Ocean	7,550	26,911	19,361	256.4
Shamong Twp.	Burlington	1,318	5,411	3,193	242.3
Plainsboro Twp.	Middlesex	1,648	5,605	3,957	240.1
Lacey Twp.	Ocean	4,616	14,124	9,508	206.0

The preliminary 1980 census counts of both population and housing units for counties and municipalities in New Jersey are available from the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton, NJ. These data will also be published by the Census Bureau in the Series PHC(P) reports, *Preliminary Population and Housing Unit Counts*.

New Jersey Economic Briefs

LOAN REPAYMENT TO BEGIN

In January 1981, New Jersey employers will be required to pay in federal taxes an additional 0.3% of the first $6,000 of wages paid to each of their employees in 1980. This is the result of federal requirements governing the repayment of over $735 million borrowed from the federal government from 1975 to 1978. These loans were necessitated by the extraordinarily high levels of unemployment compensation benefits that were disbursed during the nation's worst economic downturn since World War II. Each year that there remains a balance, this surcharge will increase by an additional 0.3%. It has been estimated that full repayment will require five years, assuming no further borrowing.

New Jersey took advantage of a repayment provision (since expired) that enabled states with outstanding loans to repay an amount equal to the 0.3% levy from the state's unemployment insurance trust fund. These amounts were $40 million for 1978 and $43 million for 1979, thus leaving an outstanding balance of $652 million.

New Jersey ranks third behind Pennsylvania ($1.4 billion) and Illinois ($947 million) in the amount owed among the twenty-six jurisdictions (23 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) that were forced to borrow since 1972.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DATA AVAILABLE

The United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, has published a report entitled *Local Government Finances in Selected Metropolitan Areas and Large Counties: 1978-1979.* The report gives finances, including per capita amounts of financial items, of local governments in 75 major standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs) and their counties. Information is also given for selected individual local governments in the 75 major SMSAs and for local governments in county areas of 200,000 or more population outside of the 75 major SMSAs.

The New Jersey SMSAs covered in the report are the Jersey City SMSA (Hudson County), the New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville SMSA (Middlesex County), and the Newark SMSA (Essex, Morris, Union, and Somerset counties). Data are provided for each of the four individual counties in the Newark SMSA. Also covered in the report are Mercer, Monmouth, Ocean, and Passaic counties and the cities of Perth Amboy, New Brunswick, Sayreville, and Newark.

Copies of the entire report are available for $2.55 from the Customer Services Section (Data User Services), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 or any U.S. Department of Commerce District Office.

1979 and 1980 Index of Articles

This is an alphabetical listing by title of all articles that have appeared in the *Economic Indicators* from issue number 184, dated January 5, 1979, through issue number 203, dated January 5, 1981. After each title the number of the issue and the date of publication appear in parentheses.

A cumulative index of articles through December 1978 is available upon request from the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry, Division of Planning and Research, CN 056, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

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Characteristics of New Jersey's Insured Unemployed in 1979 (201:10/15/80)
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Employment Outlook in New Jersey's Major Labor Areas (184:1/5/79, 194:1/18/80, and 203: 1/5/81)
Fuel Oil Purchases by Manufacturing Industries (187 and 188:4/30/79)
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Hours and Earnings Data Collection (191:9/7/79)
Introduction of Production Worker Series (203: 1/5/81)
New Jersey Enters State Data Center Program (196:4/7/80)
New Jersey Ranks Sixth in Per Capita Personal Income (190:7/31/79)
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A 1979 Benchmark for Nonfarm Employment Estimates (198:6/27/80)
The 1979 Survey of Income and Education (201: 10/15/80)
Nonfarm Employment Revised to a 1978 Benchmark (189:6/1/79)
Nuclear Energy and the New Jersey Economy (196: 4/7/80)
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Probing for Oil off the Jersey Coast (185: 2/5/79)
Recession: Definition and Characteristics (198: 6/27/80)
Residential Building Permits in 1978 (191: 9/7/79)
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A Sure Cure for Recessions (185:2/5/79)
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Trends in the Real Spendable Earnings of New Jersey Manufacturing Production Workers (190: 7/31/79)
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Unemployment Insurance Claimants Who Have Exhausted Federal Supplemental Benefits (197: 5/9/80)
What SOICC Is and What It Does (190:7/31/79)

STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I thru VI and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 21 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I thru VI have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

> *Moving Averages*. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.
>
> *Ratio Scales*. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.
>
> *Inverted Scales*. For series where declines are associated with ecomomic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970 and November 1973-March 1975.

SERIES	SOURCES
1-16	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
31-41	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research

SERIES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Only seasonally adjusted data are presented for these indicators.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1979 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1979 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS. There was a substantial drop in the workweek in February 1978 due to a snowstorm.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

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16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework, and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban wage earners and clerical workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.
The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.
The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made according to a U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics formula, state tax adjustments are made by the Department of Labor and Industry, and

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inflation adjustments are based on the average Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sums of the seasonally adjusted components. Series 22 was affected by a $2 billion contract for nuclear generating facilities in April 1977 and a $900 million contract for an electric power and heating system in February 1978. To avoid distortions these awards were omitted from the computations to determine seasonally adjusted figures but were returned to the total after the remaining data were seasonally adjusted. They were also omitted from the monthly average components.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the Department of Labor and Industry to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

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31 Between June 1975 and February 1976 NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED, as reported by the Employment Service Automated Reporting System, were overestimated by about 10%. These data relate to openings received by the New Jersey Employment Service only.

33-35 The LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS are collected by a survey of employers counting the number of accessions, separations, and quits that occurred during the entire month. The series are adjusted to March 1979 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

36 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (interstate and intrastate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 480,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in Ocotber 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

37 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents interstate and intrastate agent claims under the regular state program only.

38 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the state program only.

39-41 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 41) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,315	3,311	3,386	3,366	3,536	3,517	3,597	3,568
Feb	3,333	3,317	3,339	3,370	3,562	3,529	3,563	3,572
Mar	3,333	3,330	3,300	3,369	3,544	3,534	3,588	3,562
Apr	3,360	3,348	3,356	3,415	3,490	3,528	3,566	3,540
May	3,336	3,355	3,366	3,413	3,500	3,532	3,597	3,534
Jun	3,359	3,355	3,383	3,427	3,550	3,529	3,614	3,524
Jul	3,323	3,360	3,408	3,437	3,545	3,540	3,615	3,535
Aug	3,310	3,359	3,435	3,442	3,537	3,541	3,556	3,520
Sep	3,358	3,363	3,486	3,443	3,546	3,548	3,483	3,519
Oct	3,372	3,364	3,522	3,456	3,545	3,554	3,562	3,517r
Nov	3,403	3,375	3,569	3,469	3,526	3,547	3,563	3,528p
Dec	3,431	3,375	3,544	3,482	3,568	3,549		

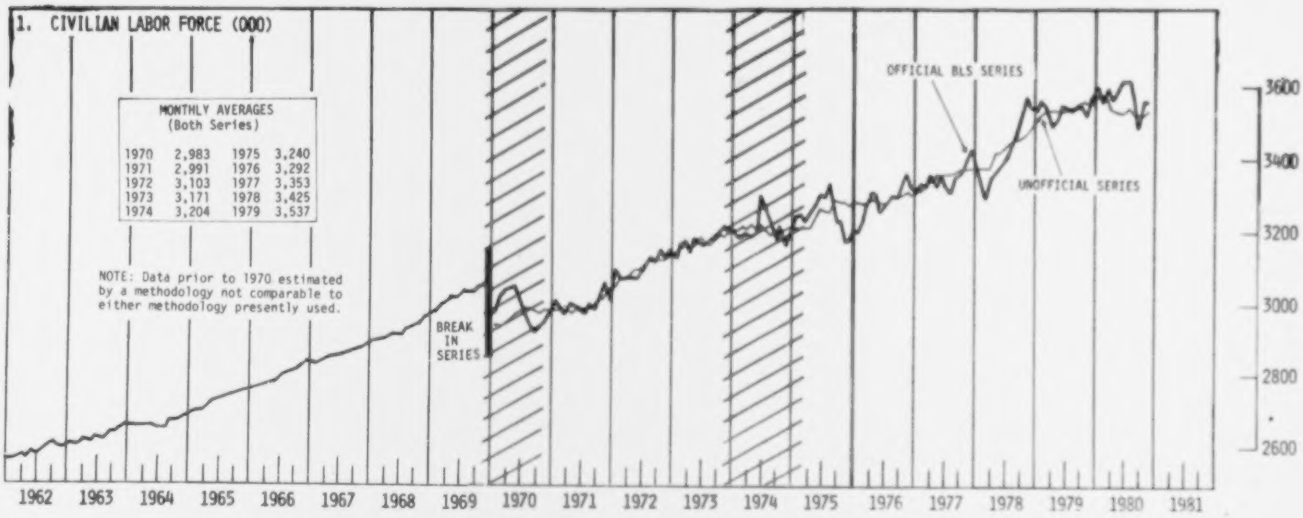
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	2,961	2,973	3,139	3,104	3,285	3,267	3,348	3,332
Feb	2,980	2,984	3,092	3,115	3,296	3,281	3,371	3,339
Mar	3,002	3,000	3,074	3,124	3,294	3,283	3,339	3,323
Apr	3,014	3,018	3,104	3,173	3,280	3,280	3,332	3,302
May	3,036	3,029	3,107	3,174	3,240	3,290	3,296	3,287
Jun	3,055	3,039	3,132	3,179	3,304	3,289	3,327	3,276
Jul	3,041	3,050	3,161	3,188	3,288	3,293	3,351	3,279
Aug	2,989	3,055	3,203	3,195	3,283	3,294	3,311	3,269
Sep	3,050	3,060	3,237	3,202	3,326	3,303	3,234	3,280
Oct	3,047	3,070	3,281	3,217	3,301	3,308	3,301	3,290r
Nov	3,116	3,076	3,335	3,235	3,279	3,308	3,289	3,288p
Dec	3,174	3,091	3,279	3,236	3,335	3,313		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	354	338	247	262	251	250	249	237
Feb	353	333	247	255	266	248	192	233
Mar	331	330	226	245	250	251	249	239
Apr	346	330	252	242	210	248	234	238
May	300	326	259	239	260	242	301	247
Jun	304	316	251	248	246	240	287	248
Jul	282	310	247	249	257	247	264	255
Aug	321	304	232	247	254	247	245	251
Sep	308	303	249	241	220	245	249	239
Oct	325	294	241	239	244	246	261	227
Nov	287	299	234	234	247	239	274	240
Dec	257	284	265	246	233	236		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I

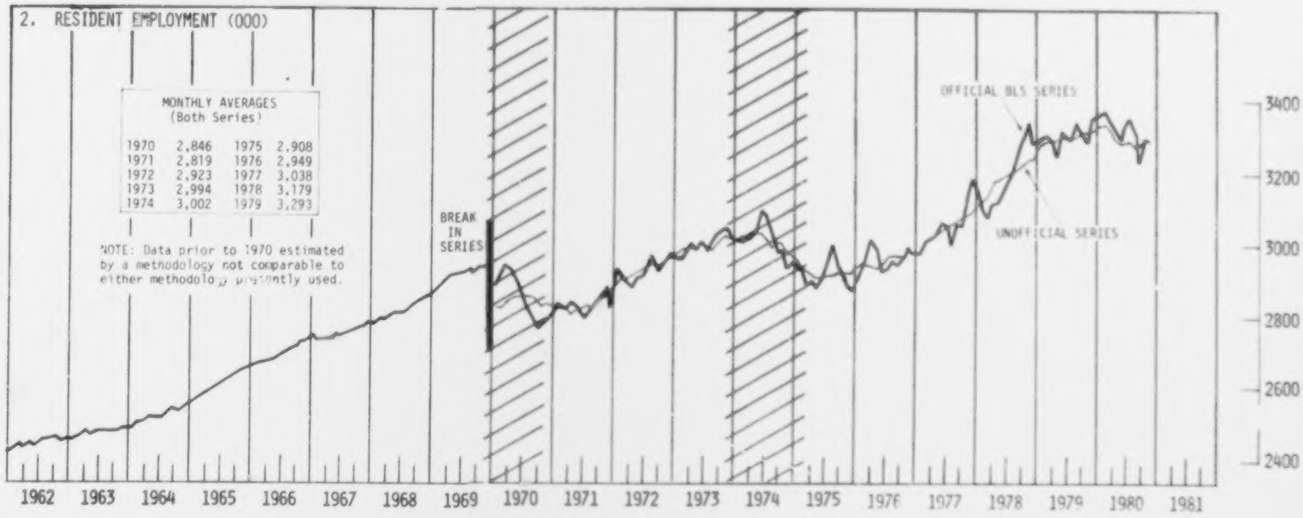


1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,983	1975	3,240
1971	2,991	1976	3,292
1972	3,103	1977	3,353
1973	3,171	1978	3,425
1974	3,204	1979	3,537

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

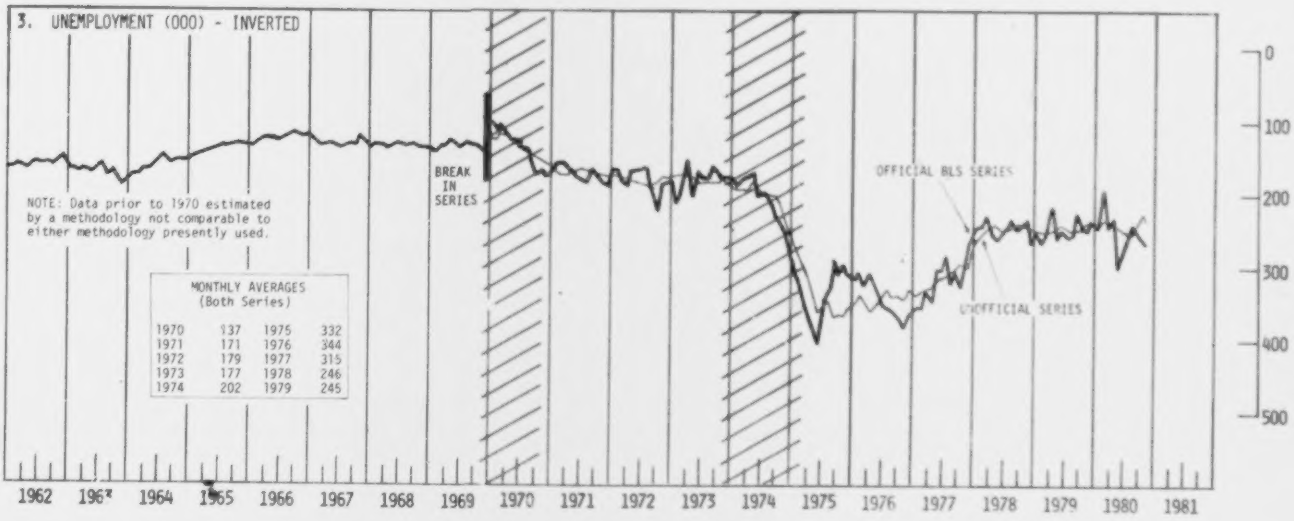


2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,846	1975	2,908
1971	2,819	1976	2,949
1972	2,923	1977	3,038
1973	2,994	1978	3,179
1974	3,002	1979	3,293

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) - INVERTED

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	137	1975	332
1971	171	1976	344
1972	179	1977	315
1973	177	1978	246
1974	202	1979	245

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	61.8	61.7	62.5	62.1	64.5	64.2	65.0	64.5
Feb	62.1	61.8	61.5	62.1	65.0	64.4	64.3	64.5
Mar	62.0	62.0	60.8	62.0	64.6	64.5	64.7	64.2
Apr	62.5	62.2	61.7	62.8	63.5	64.2	64.3	63.8
May	62.0	62.3	61.9	62.7	63.7	64.2	64.8	63.6
Jun	62.4	62.3	62.1	62.9	64.5	64.1	65.0	63.4
Jul	61.6	62.3	62.5	63.1	64.4	64.3	64.9	63.5
Aug	61.3	62.3	63.0	63.1	64.2	64.3	63.9	63.2
Sep	62.2	62.3	63.9	63.1	64.3	64.3	62.5	63.1
Oct	62.4	62.2	64.5	63.3	64.2	64.4	63.8	63.0r
Nov	62.9	62.4	65.3	63.4	63.8	64.2	63.8	63.2p
Dec	63.4	62.3	64.7	63.6	64.5	64.2		

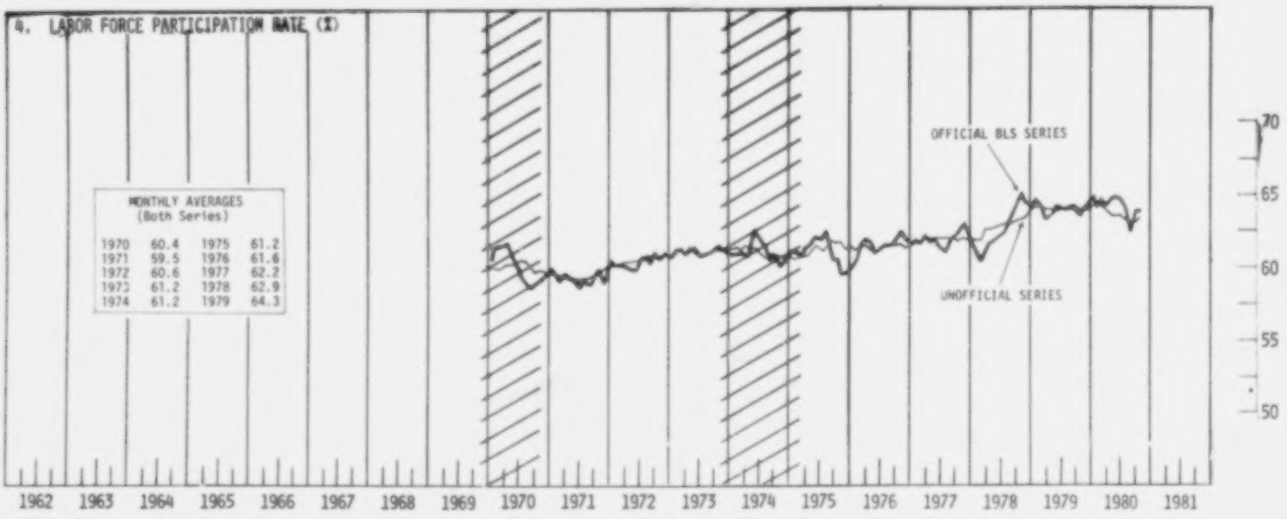
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	55.2	55.4	57.9	57.3	60.0	59.6	60.5	60.2
Feb	55.5	55.6	57.0	57.4	60.1	59.8	60.8	60.3
Mar	55.9	55.8	56.6	57.5	60.0	59.9	60.2	59.9
Apr	56.0	56.1	57.1	58.4	59.7	59.7	60.0	59.5
May	56.4	56.3	57.1	58.3	58.9	59.8	59.3	59.2
Jun	56.7	56.4	57.5	58.4	60.1	59.8	59.8	58.9
Jul	56.4	56.6	58.0	58.5	59.7	59.8	60.2	58.9
Aug	55.4	56.6	58.7	58.6	59.6	59.8	59.5	58.7
Sep	56.5	56.7	59.3	58.7	60.3	59.9	58.0	58.8
Oct	56.4	56.8	60.0	58.9	59.8	59.9	59.2	59.0
Nov	57.6	56.9	61.0	59.2	59.3	59.9	58.9	58.9p
Dec	58.6	57.1	59.9	59.1	60.3	59.9		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

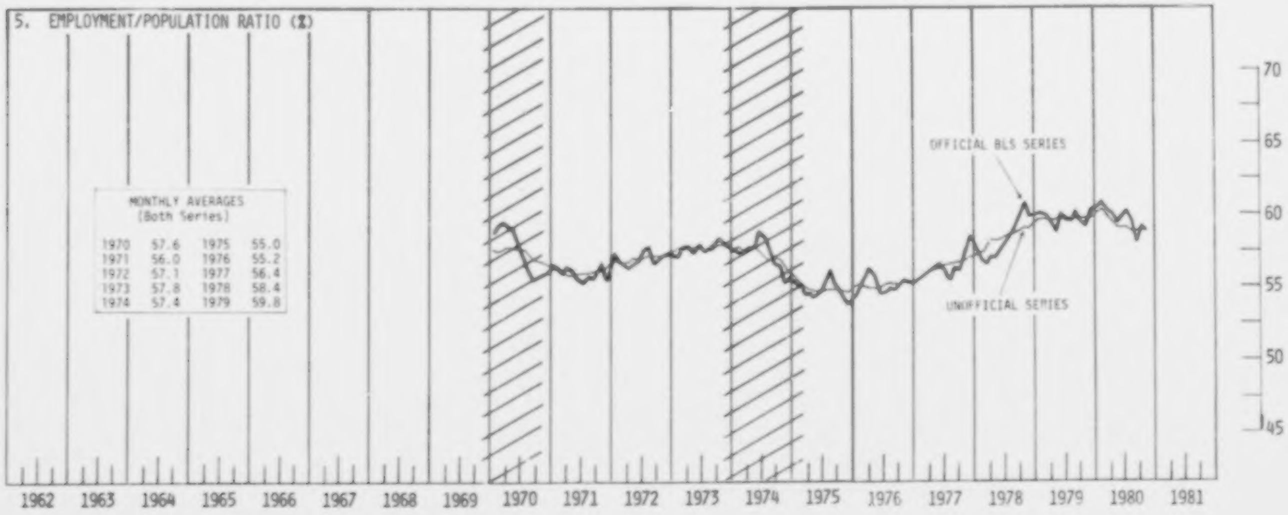
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	10.7	10.2	7.3	7.8	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.6
Feb	10.6	10.0	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.0	5.4	6.5
Mar	9.9	9.9	6.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.7
Apr	10.3	9.9	7.5	7.1	6.0	7.0	6.6	6.7
May	9.0	9.7	7.7	7.0	7.4	6.9	8.4	7.0
Jun	9.1	9.4	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.9	7.0
Jul	8.5	9.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.2
Aug	9.7	9.1	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.1
Sep	9.2	9.0	7.1	7.0	6.2	6.9	7.1	6.8
Oct	9.6	8.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.3	6.5
Nov	8.4	8.9	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.7	7.7	6.8
Dec	7.5	8.4	7.5	7.1	6.5	6.6		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II


4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)

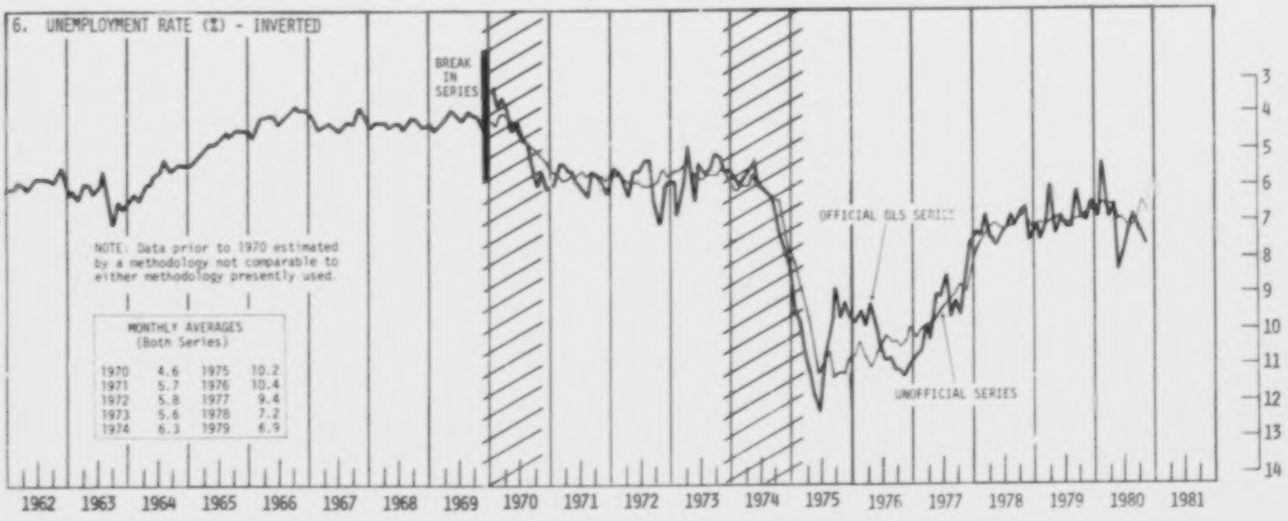
MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	60.4	1975	61.2
1971	59.5	1976	61.6
1972	60.6	1977	62.2
1973	61.2	1978	62.9
1974	61.2	1979	64.3


5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	57.6	1975	55.0
1971	56.0	1976	55.2
1972	57.1	1977	56.4
1973	57.8	1978	58.4
1974	57.4	1979	59.8


6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) - INVERTED

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	4.6	1975	10.2
1971	5.7	1976	10.4
1972	5.8	1977	9.4
1973	5.6	1978	7.2
1974	6.3	1979	6.9

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2717.4	2780.3	2827.7	2892.7	2940.4	3010.4	3002.0	3074.5
Feb	2716.3	2787.4	2826.1	2900.5	2940.6	3021.7	2996.6	3080.5
Mar	2757.4	2801.6	2865.5	2914.0	2977.9	3030.4	3014.0	3066.8
Apr	2799.9	2819.4	2931.8	2953.9	2994.4	3016.0	3029.9	3051.4
May	2834.5	2828.2	2965.7	2958.8	3031.8	3022.9	3046.1	3037.4
Jun	2892.8	2836.4	3026.4	2966.1	3087.5	3025.1	3086.2	3023.8
Jul	2887.6	2843.7	3028.4	2980.1	3077.1	3027.0	3071.1	3019.8
Aug	2894.4	2851.3	3039.5	2992.2	3082.4	3033.0	3070.8	3021.0
Sep	2869.8	2853.6	3004.6	2987.5	3050.6	3034.6	3042.8	3028.7
Oct	2879.5	2863.4	3003.9	2987.2	3060.8	3044.4	3049.9r	3034.8r
Nov	2884.8	2869.1	3013.8	2998.4	3064.3	3050.0	3049.1p	3036.2p
Dec	2894.4	2886.2	3001.6	2994.1	3073.1	3068.3		

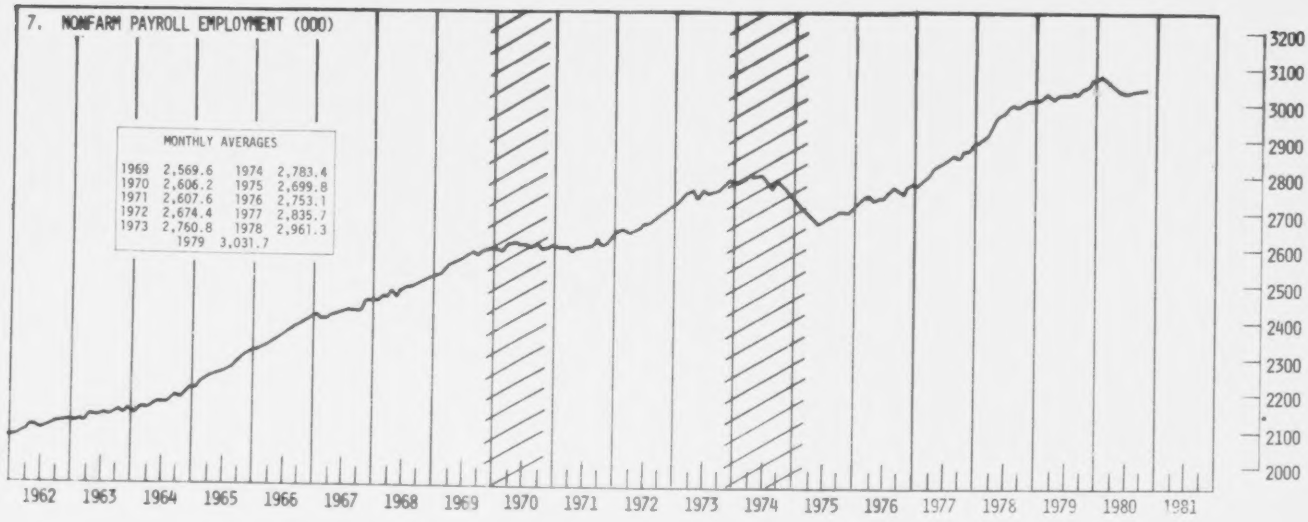
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2227.4	2288.3	2316.7	2379.2	2426.4	2493.6	2478.6	2548.2
Feb	2220.7	2292.0	2312.1	2386.5	2421.5	2502.2	2469.3	2552.9
Mar	2256.9	2303.9	2346.3	2396.8	2457.5	2512.1	2481.9	2536.8
Apr	2299.0	2321.6	2408.7	2433.4	2473.6	2497.6	2493.5	2517.5
May	2334.3	2329.0	2441.7	2435.8	2509.9	2502.0	2507.9	2500.3
Jun	2388.5	2337.0	2495.8	2440.6	2562.2	2504.8	2548.2	2490.8
Jul	2369.9	2333.8	2490.2	2451.3	2545.8	2505.6	2529.1	2487.8
Aug	2380.7	2338.1	2504.9	2460.1	2555.4	2509.1	2535.9	2489.2
Sep	2383.3	2348.4	2500.4	2463.5	2549.5	2513.9	2529.2	2494.8
Oct	2375.7	2355.7	2490.0	2469.0	2542.6	2521.8	2517.9r	2498.4r
Nov	2376.7	2363.3	2491.4	2477.8	2539.4	2526.4	2514.7p	2503.2p
Dec	2381.2	2376.1	2480.5	2475.3	2547.7	2544.7		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

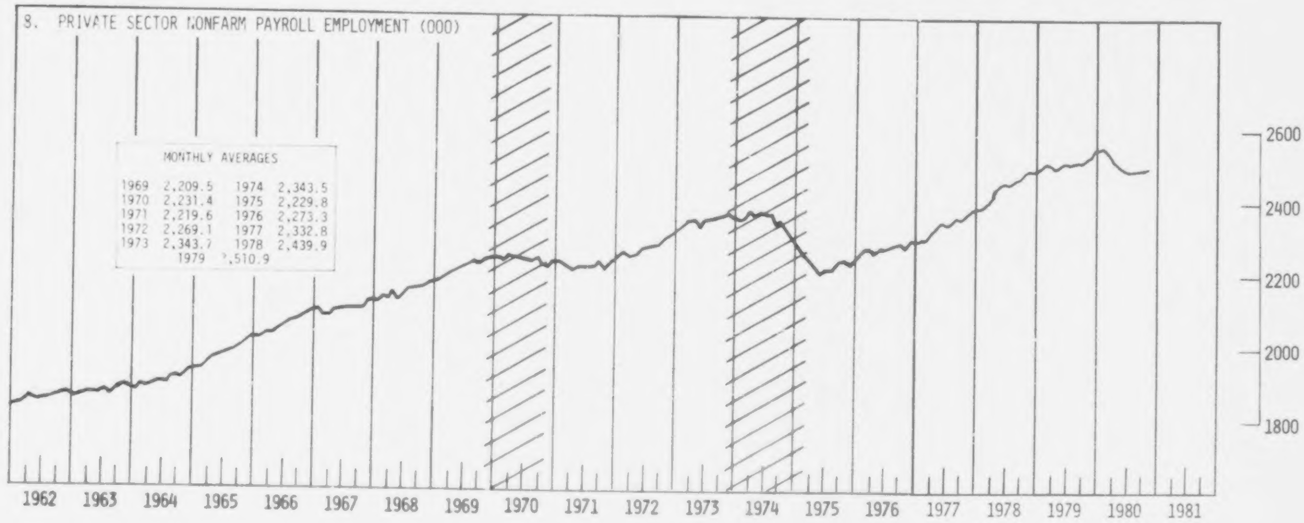
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	490.0	492.0	511.0	513.5	514.0	516.8	523.4	526.3
Feb	495.6	495.4	514.0	514.0	519.1	519.5	527.3	527.6
Mar	500.5	497.7	519.2	517.2	520.4	518.3	532.1	530.0
Apr	500.9	497.8	523.1	520.5	520.8	518.4	536.4	533.9
May	500.2	499.2	524.0	523.0	521.9	520.9	538.2	537.1
Jun	504.3	499.4	530.6	525.5	525.3	520.3	538.0	533.0
Jul	517.7	509.9	538.2	528.8	531.3	521.4	542.0	532.0
Aug	513.7	513.2	534.6	532.1	527.0	523.9	534.9	531.8
Sep	486.5	505.2	504.2	524.0	501.1	520.7	513.6	533.9
Oct	503.8	507.7	513.9	518.2	518.2	522.6	532.0r	536.4r
Nov	508.1	505.8	522.4	520.6	524.9	523.6	534.4p	533.0p
Dec	513.2	510.1	521.1	518.8	525.4	523.6		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I


7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

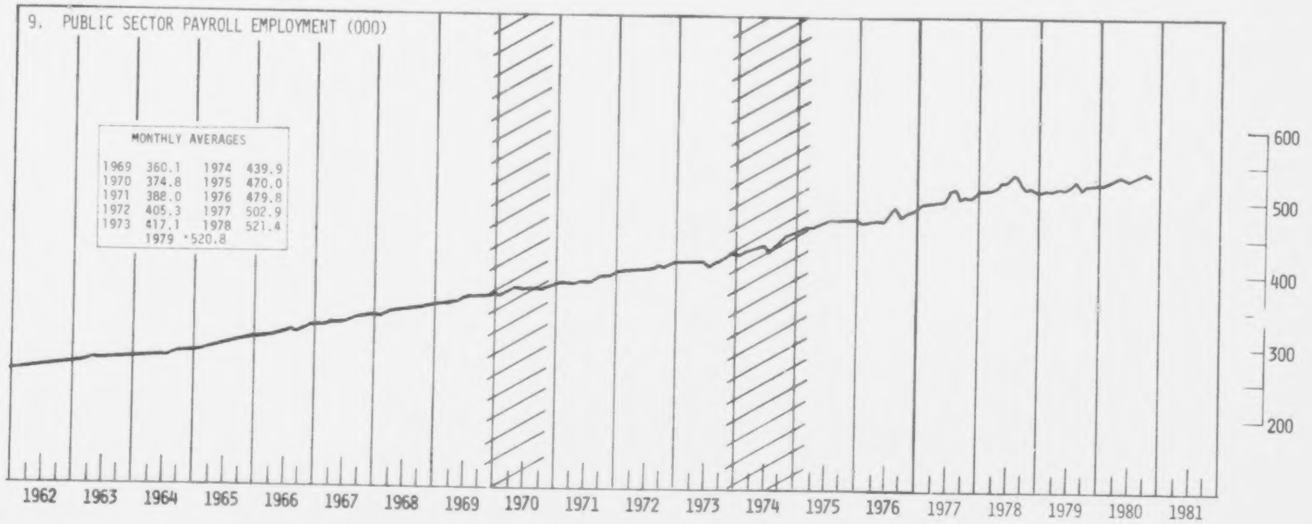
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2,569.6	1974	2,783.4
1970	2,606.2	1975	2,699.8
1971	2,607.6	1976	2,753.1
1972	2,674.4	1977	2,835.7
1973	2,760.8	1978	2,961.3
1979	3,031.7		


8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2,209.5	1974	2,343.5
1970	2,231.4	1975	2,229.8
1971	2,219.6	1976	2,273.3
1972	2,269.1	1977	2,332.8
1973	2,343.7	1978	2,439.9
1979	2,510.9		


9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	360.1	1974	439.9
1970	374.8	1975	470.0
1971	388.0	1976	479.8
1972	405.3	1977	502.9
1973	417.1	1978	521.4
1979	*520.8		

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	744.7	758.9	763.7	777.4	784.5	798.4	787.6	801.6
Feb	745.9	758.0	767.3	779.3	787.7	799.6	793.6	805.7
Mar	756.8	761.4	777.1	782.1	797.6	802.4	796.2	801.1
Apr	758.4	764.0	783.2	789.3	795.1	800.3	791.2	796.4
May	767.1	766.7	788.5	787.6	801.2	799.6	783.5	782.1
Jun	780.5	769.2	795.8	783.8	813.6	801.4	786.1	774.1
Jul	764.4	769.1	780.9	786.0	792.6	798.1	765.4	770.4
Aug	773.7	769.0	792.6	788.5	800.3	796.5	767.1	763.4
Sep	780.8	768.5	802.0	789.5	811.5	800.3	777.3	767.0
Oct	782.2	772.1	801.1	791.1	810.5	800.9	776.9r	768.0r
Nov	780.7	774.0	800.6	794.2	803.5	797.2	773.9p	768.0p
Dec	772.3	776.3	789.0	792.5	799.8	803.9		

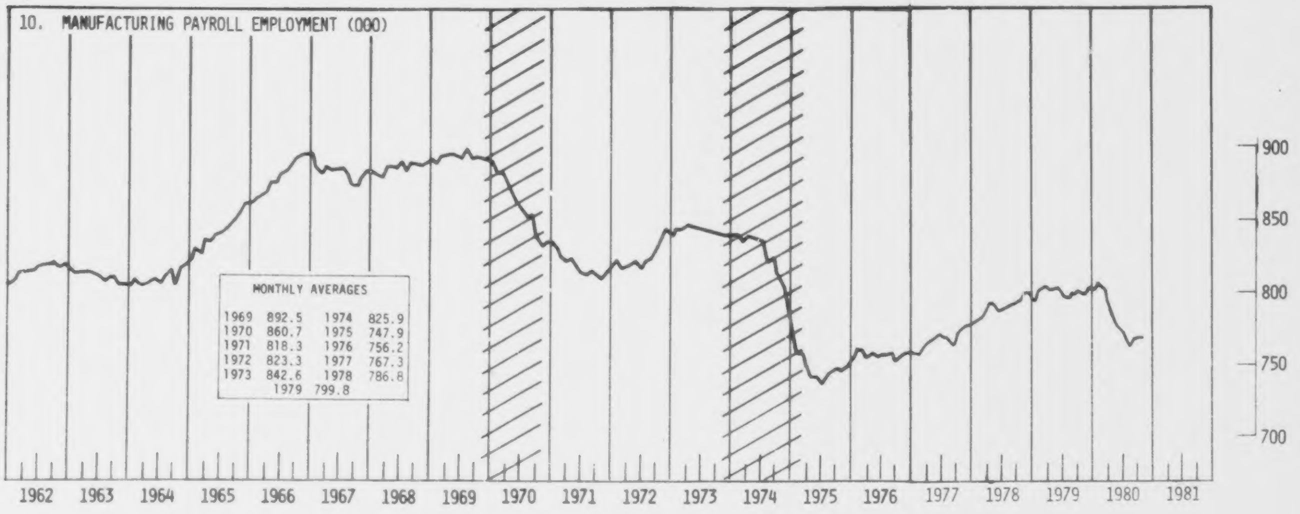
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

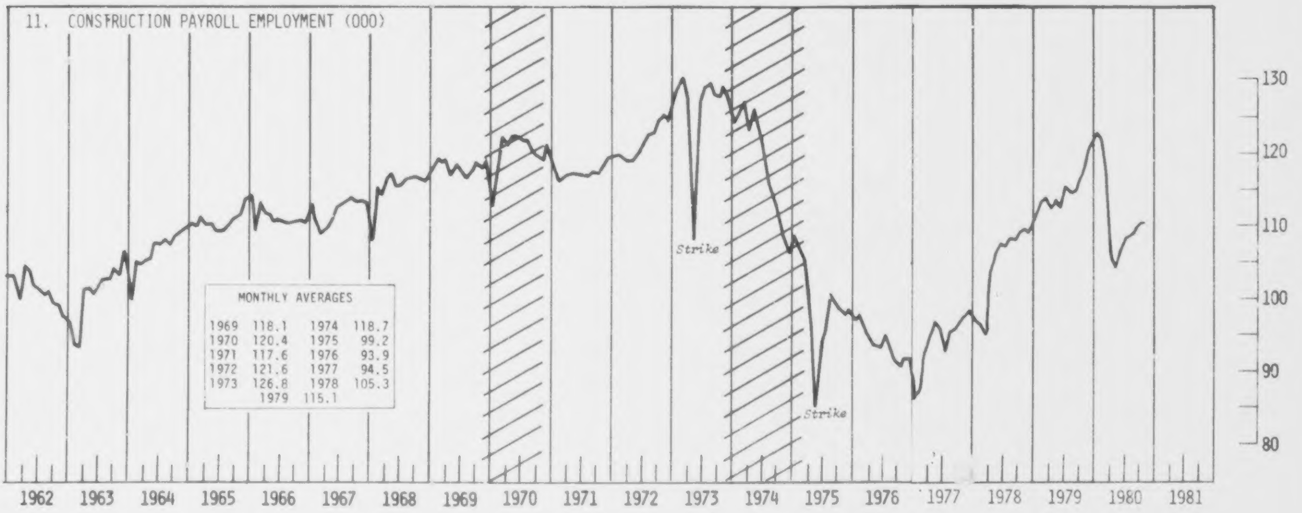
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	74.7	86.8	83.6	97.3	96.4	112.6	105.9	123.6
Feb	71.7	86.9	78.1	95.5	91.9	113.1	100.2	123.3
Mar	81.2	92.2	83.2	94.8	99.9	113.9	101.1	115.3
Apr	92.9	94.8	101.6	103.5	110.4	112.4	104.0	105.9
May	99.1	96.3	109.0	105.6	116.4	112.4	107.1	103.5
Jun	102.6	95.9	115.8	107.9	121.2	112.5	113.6	105.5
Jul	99.5	91.7	115.9	106.6	124.5	114.4	117.7	108.2
Aug	104.0	95.6	118.1	108.4	125.0	114.7	118.9	109.1
Sep	103.9	96.2	117.1	108.6	124.4	115.6	117.7	109.3
Oct	103.6	97.1	117.2	109.8	125.1	117.3	117.4r	110.0r
Nov	102.4	98.0	114.7	109.7	124.7	119.2	115.3p	110.2p
Dec	97.9	98.6	108.8	109.5	120.8	121.7		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1405.4	1439.8	1466.9	1501.9	1542.8	1579.9	1583.4	1620.4
Feb	1400.5	1444.4	1464.2	1509.0	1539.3	1586.7	1573.0	1621.2
Mar	1416.2	1447.5	1483.7	1517.4	1557.3	1593.0	1582.0	1617.7
Apr	1445.0	1460.1	1521.4	1538.1	1565.3	1582.2	1595.3	1612.1
May	1465.2	1463.2	1541.6	1540.1	1589.6	1587.3	1614.5	1612.1
Jun	1502.5	1469.1	1581.7	1546.4	1624.7	1588.1	1645.7	1608.4
Jul	1502.9	1470.0	1590.8	1556.2	1625.9	1590.4	1643.2	1606.5
Aug	1500.0	1470.6	1591.6	1560.7	1627.3	1595.2	1647.1	1614.0
Sep	1494.6	1480.8	1578.7	1562.9	1610.9	1595.4	1631.5	1615.9
Oct	1487.1	1483.6	1569.1	1565.5	1604.3	1600.9	1621.0r	1617.8r
Nov	1490.7	1488.3	1573.5	1571.3	1608.6	1607.4	1622.8p	1622.3p
Dec	1508.0	1498.3	1580.0	1570.6	1624.5	1616.5		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — II


10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)


11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

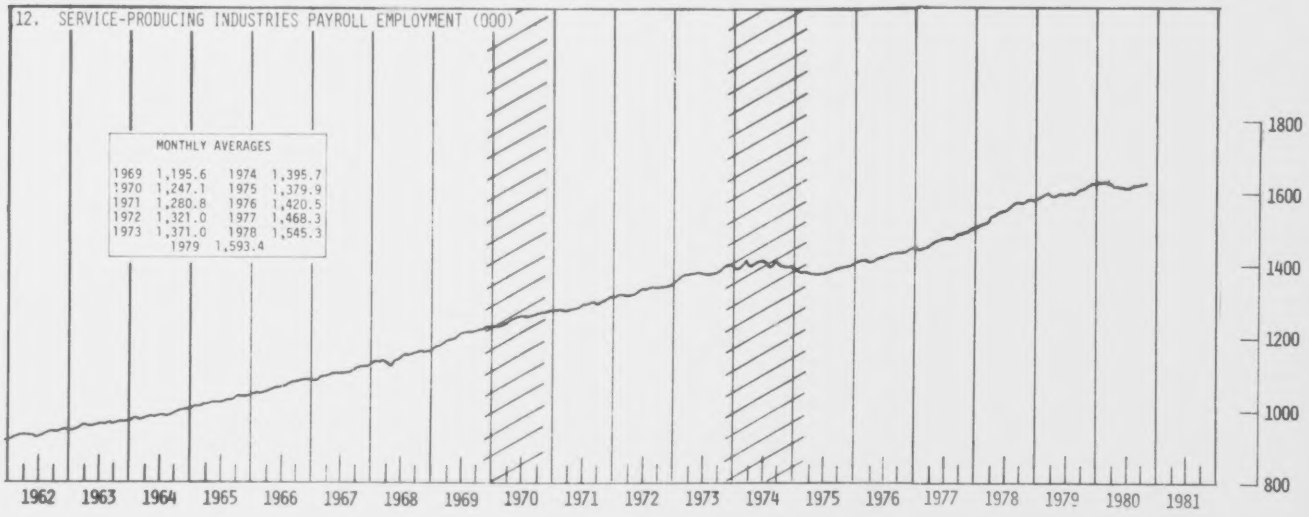

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	499.8	510.0	502.0	512.2	520.5	531.2	508.5	518.9
Feb	497.4	503.0	505.7	510.9	521.0	526.0	512.9	517.8
Mar	508.6	509.9	509.6	509.9	525.2	525.1	515.4	515.3
Apr	505.9	508.0	510.6	511.6	525.2	525.5	512.0	512.3
May	514.1	513.8	512.0	511.1	526.4	525.4	503.7	502.7
Jun	522.1	514.6	514.5	506.9	533.5	525.9	506.7	499.5
Jul	507.2	515.3	502.5	510.5	514.7	523.1	486.6	494.6
Aug	514.7	513.9	511.1	511.8	519.9	521.2	488.4	489.7
Sep	522.9	514.6	519.2	511.8	532.6	525.2	499.6	492.7
Oct	524.9	517.7	519.1	512.4	530.7	524.0	499.5	493.1
Nov	523.6	518.7	519.7	515.6	523.3	519.2	496.3	492.4
Dec	515.0	517.4	508.8	510.8	520.8	522.4		

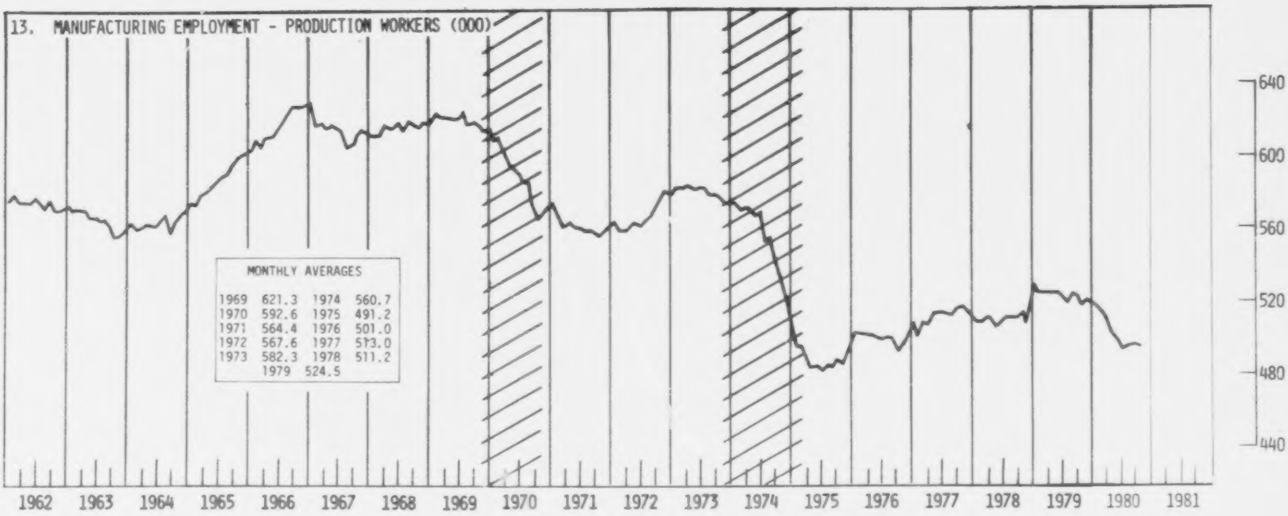
14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

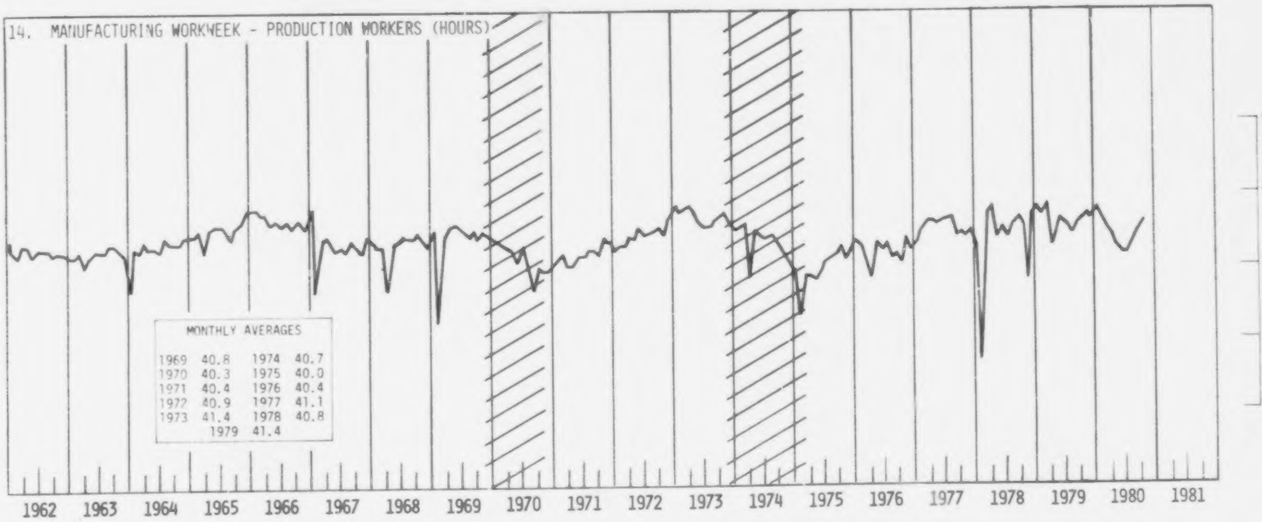
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.2	40.7	40.2	40.6	41.3	41.7	41.3	41.7
Feb	40.9	41.1	37.3	37.5	41.3	41.5	41.1	41.3
Mar	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.9	41.8	41.1	41.0
Apr	41.1	41.3	41.5	41.7	40.4	40.6	40.7	40.9
May	41.2	41.2	40.8	40.8	41.4	41.4	40.6	40.6
Jun	41.5	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	40.6	40.4
Jul	41.1	41.3	40.7	40.9	41.0	41.2	40.2	40.4
Aug	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	40.6	40.7
Sep	41.0	40.9	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.0	41.0
Oct	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.1
Nov	41.2	40.9	40.0	39.7	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.2
Dec	41.5	41.0	42.0	41.5	42.0	41.4		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,092	20,757	20,180	20,795	21,497	22,151	21,001	21,638
Feb	20,344	20,673	18,863	19,159	21,517	21,829	21,080	21,385
Mar	21,005	21,059	21,148	21,161	22,006	21,949	21,183	21,127
Apr	20,793	20,980	21,190	21,334	21,218	21,335	20,838	20,953
May	21,181	21,169	20,890	20,853	21,793	21,752	20,450	20,410
Jun	21,667	21,253	21,249	20,834	22,140	21,720	20,572	20,180
Jul	20,846	21,282	20,452	20,880	21,103	21,552	19,561	19,982
Aug	21,257	21,276	21,006	21,086	21,264	21,369	19,829	19,931
Sep	21,439	21,047	21,495	21,189	21,996	21,691	20,484	20,201
Oct	21,573	21,226	21,387	21,111	21,971	21,694	20.530	20,266
Nov	21,572	21,215	20,788	20,469	21,926	21,547	20,646	20,287
Dec	21,373	21,213	21,370	21,198	21,874	21,627		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS





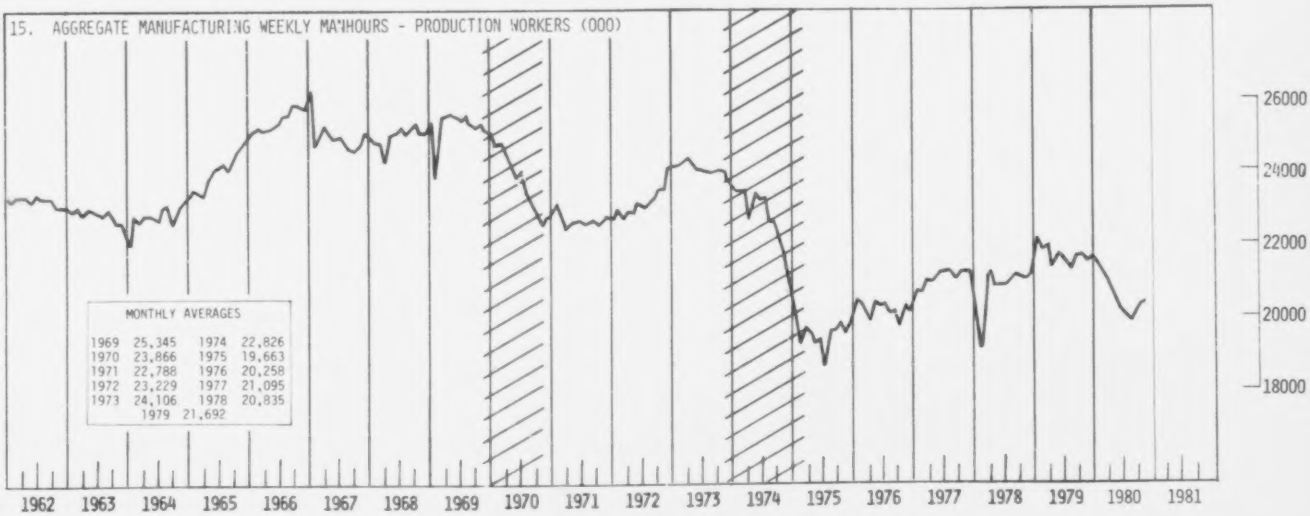


TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1977 Unadjusted	1978 Unadjusted	1979 Unadjusted	1980 Unadjusted
Jan	226.73	245.22	269.28	289.51
Feb	229.86	229.02	270.52	290.99
Mar	235.82	254.40	276.12	293.87
Apr	235.50	254.40	265.02	294.26
May	236.90	251.74	274.90	293.54
Jun	240.70	256.06	277.22	295.97
Jul	238.79	254.38	274.70	293.86
Aug	240.37	256.05	273.62	296.79
Sep	241.49	262.48	281.67	304.63
Oct	244.13	263.27	284.42	307.84
Nov	247.20	266.80	290.79	314.91
Dec	251.91	275.10	296.52	Series revised

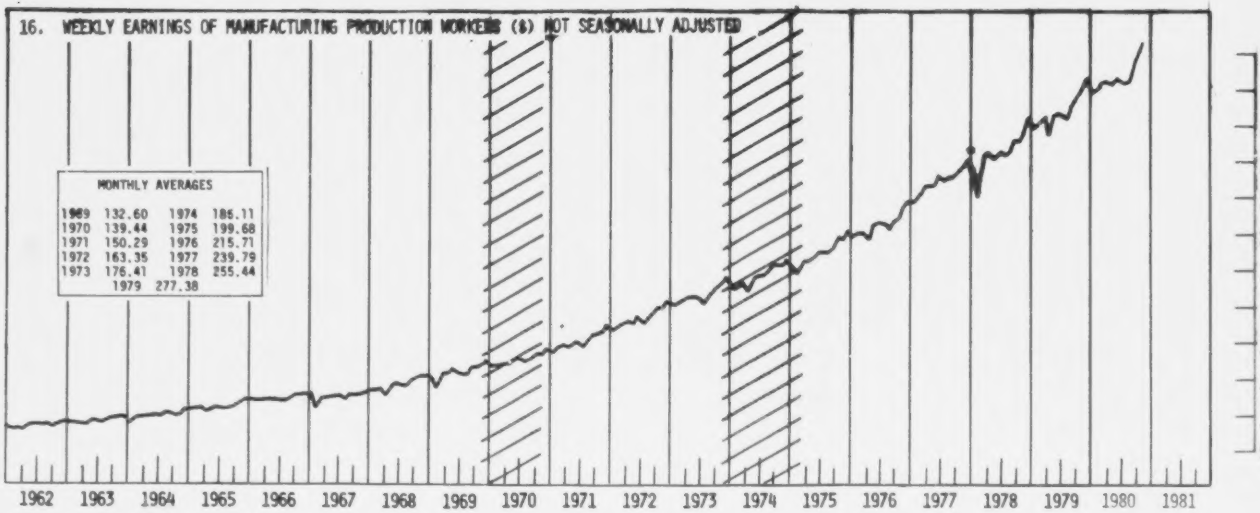
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1977			1978			1979			1980		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila
Jan	175.3	180.3	176.7	187.1	189.8	187.4	204.7	202.3	203.9	233.3	225.5	228.0
Feb	177.1	182.1	178.7	188.4	190.8	188.7	207.1	204.7	205.8	236.5	227.7	231.6
Mar	178.2	182.9	180.4	189.7	191.9	189.7	209.3	206.3	206.8	239.9	230.8	235.1
Apr	179.6	183.7	181.9	191.4	192.8	191.5	211.8	208.1	209.1	242.6	232.4	237.9
May	180.6	184.6	183.1	193.3	193.7	192.6	214.3	210.3	211.4	245.1	234.1	239.9
Jun	181.8	186.2	183.8	195.3	195.6	194.6	216.9	212.2	214.5	247.8	236.7	243.8
Jul	182.6	186.4	184.8	196.7	196.0	195.9	219.4	214.1	216.9	248.0	238.4	245.3
Aug	183.3	187.2	185.0	197.7	196.7	197.4	221.5	215.3	218.1	249.6	240.7	247.3
Sep	184.0	187.3	186.5	199.1	197.7	198.2	223.7	217.8	220.3	251.9	241.5	248.3
Oct	184.5	187.6	187.0	200.7	199.2	198.9	225.6	219.3	221.3	254.1	242.6	249.5
Nov	185.4	188.5	187.4	201.8	199.8	200.6	227.6	220.7	223.8	256.4	244.2	251.1
Dec	186.1	188.8	186.9	202.9	200.9	202.4	230.0	222.4	224.6			

18.NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	98.39	106.61	100.16	109.90	101.61	111.87	96.87	106.77
Feb	98.53	106.75	93.80	102.98	100.93	111.12	96.07	105.90
Mar	100.16	108.43	102.16	112.15	102.08	112.42	95.53	105.31
Apr	99.44	108.64	101.42	111.34	97.59	107.42	94.74	104.45
May	99.38	107.57	100.01	109.75	99.61	109.71	93.83	103.43
Jun	101.14	112.04	100.47	110.32	99.17	109.23	93.20	102.76
Jul	100.14	110.94	99.45	109.17	97.43	107.29	92.01	101.43
Aug	100.42	111.25	99.45	109.20	96.56	106.34	92.01	101.45
Sep	100.37	111.21	101.10	111.14	97.92	107.88	93.78	103.44
Oct	101.07	111.78	100.80	110.82	98.21	108.22	94.18	103.88
Nov	101.75	112.74	101.39	111.53	99.24	109.38	95.34	105.23
Dec	103.49	114.71	103.31	113.76	100.37	110.67	Series revised	

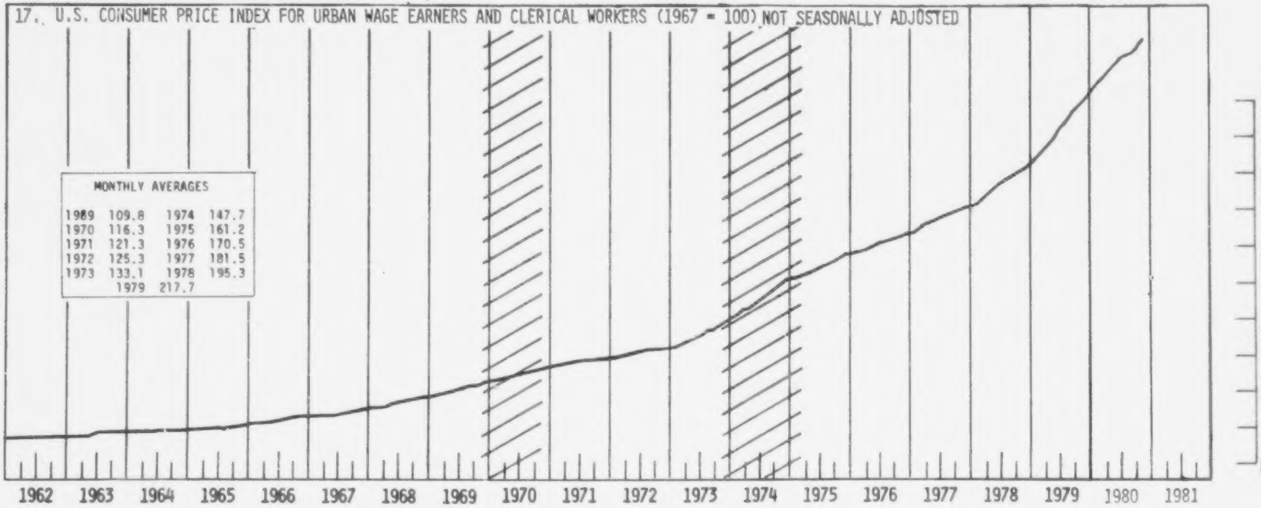
CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS



16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

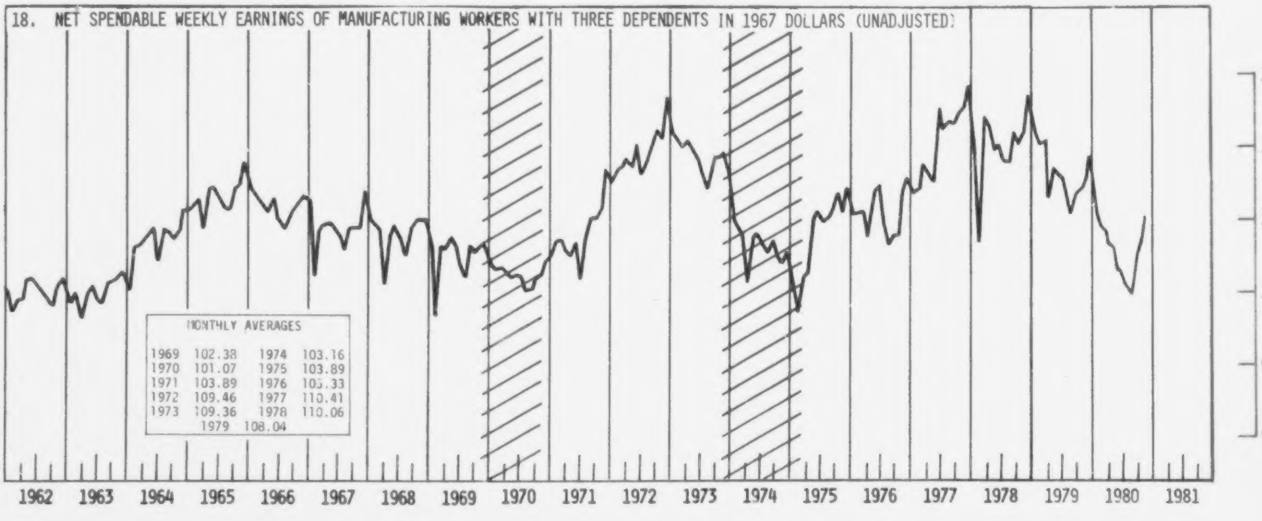
1989	132.60	1974	186.11
1970	139.44	1975	199.68
1971	150.29	1976	215.71
1972	163.35	1977	239.79
1973	176.41	1978	255.44
1979	277.38		



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1989	109.8	1974	147.7
1970	116.3	1975	161.2
1971	121.3	1976	170.5
1972	125.3	1977	181.5
1973	133.1	1978	195.3
1979	217.7		



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	102.38	1974	103.16
1970	101.07	1975	103.89
1971	103.89	1976	105.33
1972	109.46	1977	110.41
1973	109.36	1978	110.06
1979	108.04		

TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,610	1,595	1,718	1,645	1,341	1,228	2,007	1,837
Feb	1,317	1,521	1,637	1,877	1,575	1,806	1,605	1,750
Mar	1,962	1,561	1,750	1,403	2,003	1,688	2,209	1,942
Apr	1,581	1,564	1,692	1,728	1,850	1,801	1,405	1,306
May	1,514	1,485	1,614	1,541	2,006	1,906	2,355	2,382
Jun	2,001	1,799	1,843	1,670	1,520	1,451	1,620	1,524
Jul	1,438	1,474	1,797	1,825	2,165	2,105	1,723	1,600
Aug	1,633	1,607	1,729	1,694	1,634	1,606	1,674	1,813
Sep	1,487	1,665	1,485	1,734	1,922	2,329	1,710	1,894
Oct	1,608	1,704	1,758	1,773	1,884	1,817	1,910	1,829
Nov	1,615	1,713	1,831	1,931	1,609	1,715		
Dec	1,600	1,731	1,527	1,739	1,663	1,883		

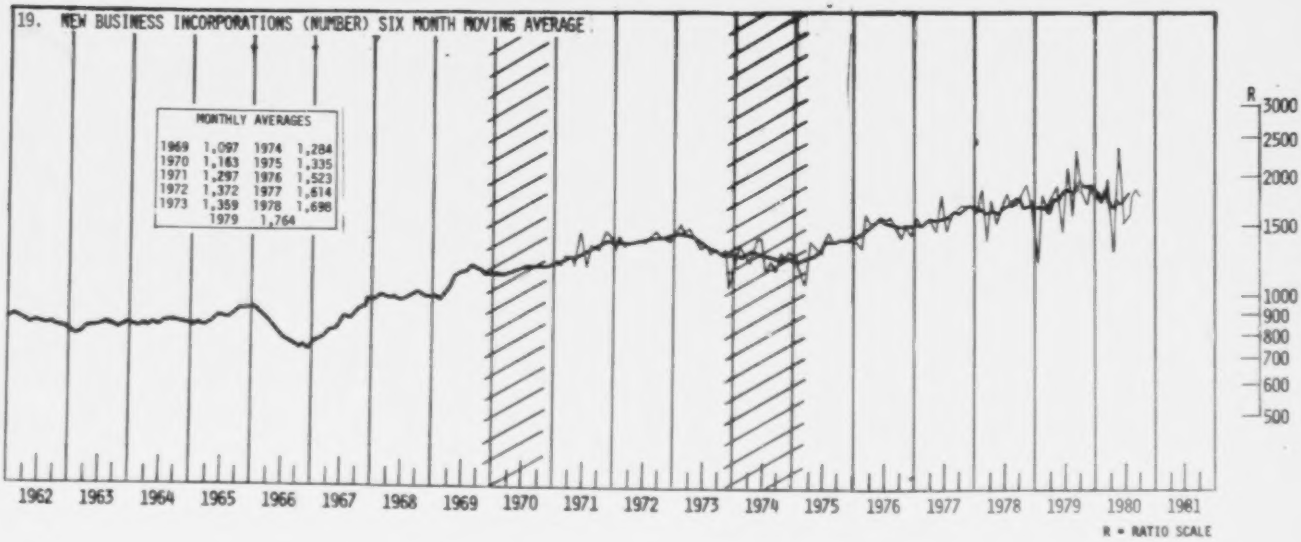
20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	52	54	33	37	21	23	43	50
Feb	37	50	19	27	22	31	29	43
Mar	52	42	53	43	42	34	37	30
Apr	62	56	33	31	29	27	42	40
May	57	51	48	42	41	36	42	36
Jun	56	53	38	36	40	38	30	28
Jul	32	41	25	32	32	42	40	53
Aug	48	41	35	29	69	57	46	39
Sep	24	29	29	35	31	37	30	36
Oct	41	39	36	34	31	29		
Nov	41	41	29	29	32	32		
Dec	33	33	37	36	31	30		

21. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,818	4,631	4,440	6,044	5,496	6,940	5,847	7,086
Feb	4,884	5,536	4,820	5,579	5,031	5,869	3,987	4,820
Mar	8,428	6,293	9,370	7,184	6,878	4,614	7,642	5,736
Apr	8,552	6,561	8,520	6,537	4,900	2,791	9,266	7,035
May	10,015	6,599	8,961	5,509	9,105	5,476	7,661	4,038
Jun	8,388	6,433	8,001	6,078	6,638	4,996	5,807	4,281
Jul	6,623	6,430	6,470	6,322	4,853	4,668	5,976	5,520
Aug	7,982	9,031	4,860	5,957	2,890	4,151	3,967	5,536
Sep	5,647	5,735	6,615	6,903	4,793	5,249	5,162	5,374
Oct	2,073	5,962	2,309	6,156	5,979	9,795	4,557	3,221
Nov	5,517	6,410	1,199	1,811	6,242	6,698	4,165	5,017
Dec	5,424	6,795	7,549	9,177	5,152	6,670		

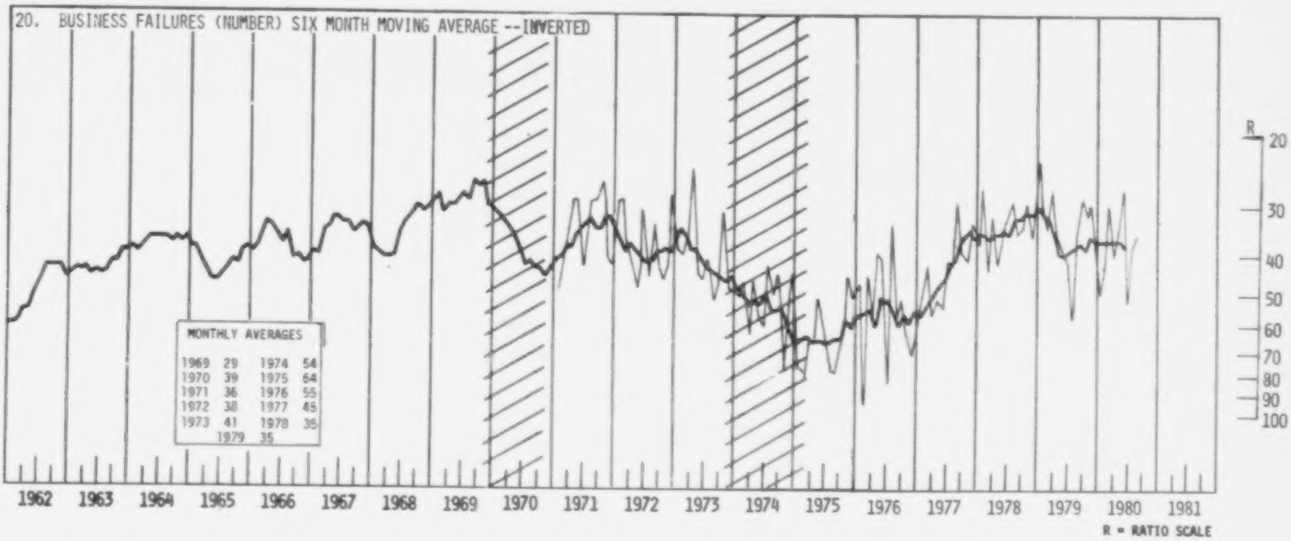
CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

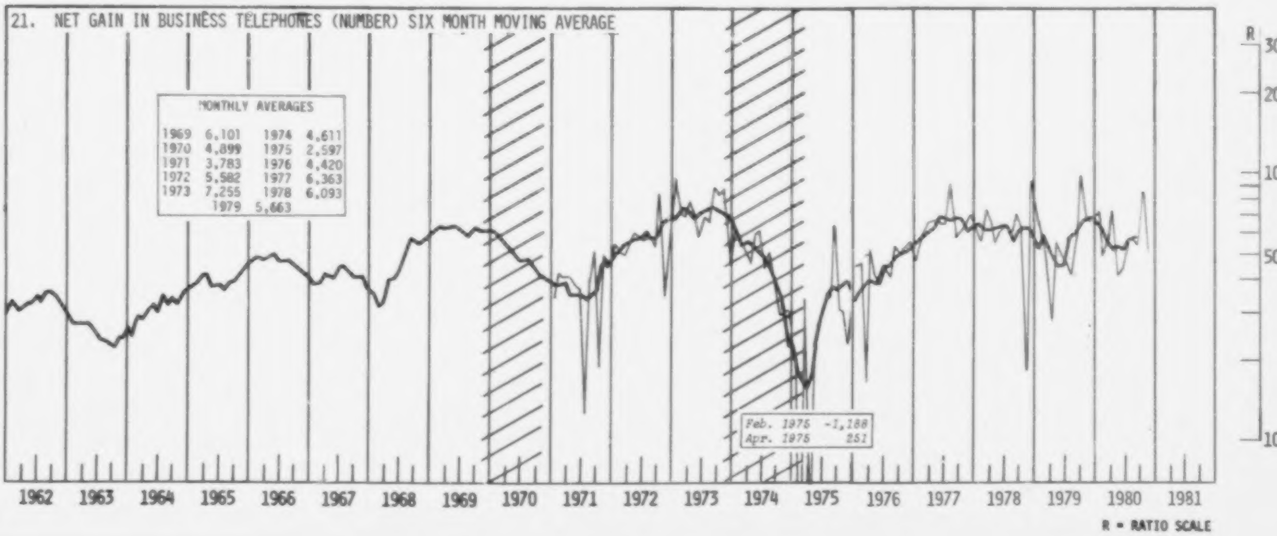
1969	1,097	1974	1,284
1970	1,163	1975	1,335
1971	1,297	1976	1,523
1972	1,372	1977	1,614
1973	1,359	1978	1,698
	1979	1,764	



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE--INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	29	1974	54
1970	39	1975	64
1971	36	1976	55
1972	38	1977	45
1973	41	1978	35
	1979	35	



21. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	6.101	1974	4,611
1970	4,899	1975	2,597
1971	3,783	1976	4,420
1972	5.582	1977	6.363
1973	7,255	1978	6.093
	1979	5,663	

Feb. 1975 -1,188
Apr. 1975 251

TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	99.0	134.0	213.4	292.4	258.8	358.2	295.3	408.7
Feb	97.0	145.5	1,048.8	1,234.8	174.1	284.2	189.3	309.0
Mar	244.1	243.7	219.3	217.3	323.6	319.4	252.8	249.5
Apr	2,263.3	2,249.7	299.6	276.9	350.8	317.5	247.6	224.1
May	302.9	266.8	340.7	295.8	335.6	285.9	374.9	319.5
Jun	270.2	224.8	236.5	196.7	405.6	341.6	365.7	308.0
Jul	201.0	202.7	245.9	256.2	273.3	289.0	372.6	394.1
Aug	285.0	234.7	270.5	226.0	361.4	306.2	370.0	313.5
Sep	232.1	228.5	317.7	312.4	295.1	288.6	300.8	294.2
Oct	238.7	222.9	366.6	332.8	304.6	274.3	396.1	356.6
Nov	253.0	248.6	391.9	380.3	288.1r	277.1r	271.4	261.1
Dec	310.2	342.4	192.9	216.2	228.1	256.4		

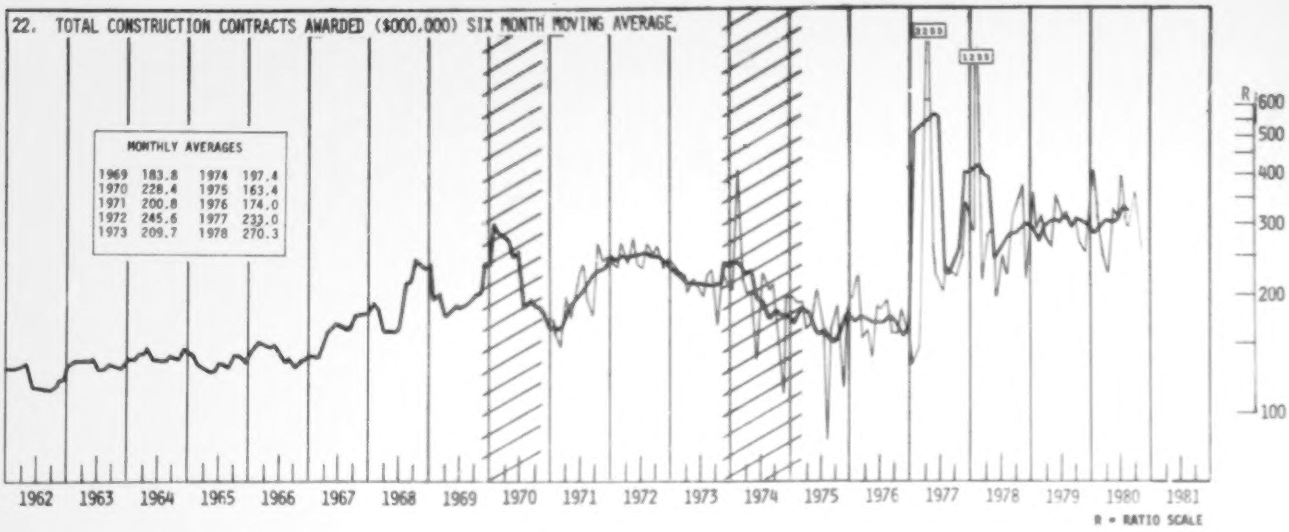
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.7	70.4	54.3	92.4	155.0	263.8	87.0	148.0
Feb	34.2	68.0	36.8	78.0	85.1	187.6	60.1	132.3
Mar	106.0	98.6	98.4	89.9	127.7	116.5	72.8	66.4
Apr	89.2	83.7	98.6	92.1	211.1	197.3	103.5	96.7
May	96.8	92.7	127.9	124.8	158.8	155.1	120.1	117.4
Jun	99.7	89.3	131.6	118.2	202.2	182.8	115.0	104.0
Jul	111.3	91.2	147.3	123.1	108.7	91.5	114.0	96.0
Aug	127.1	103.2	141.7	113.6	178.5	140.3	118.4	93.1
Sep	101.7	97.3	127.6	122.3	125.6	120.6	124.4	119.4
Oct	117.6	107.2	120.1	109.8	119.4	110.7	127.7	118.4
Nov	93.6	89.6	180.8	166.6	131.3r	119.2r	123.9	112.5
Dec	104.8	105.8	97.9	99.3	86.1	87.9		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

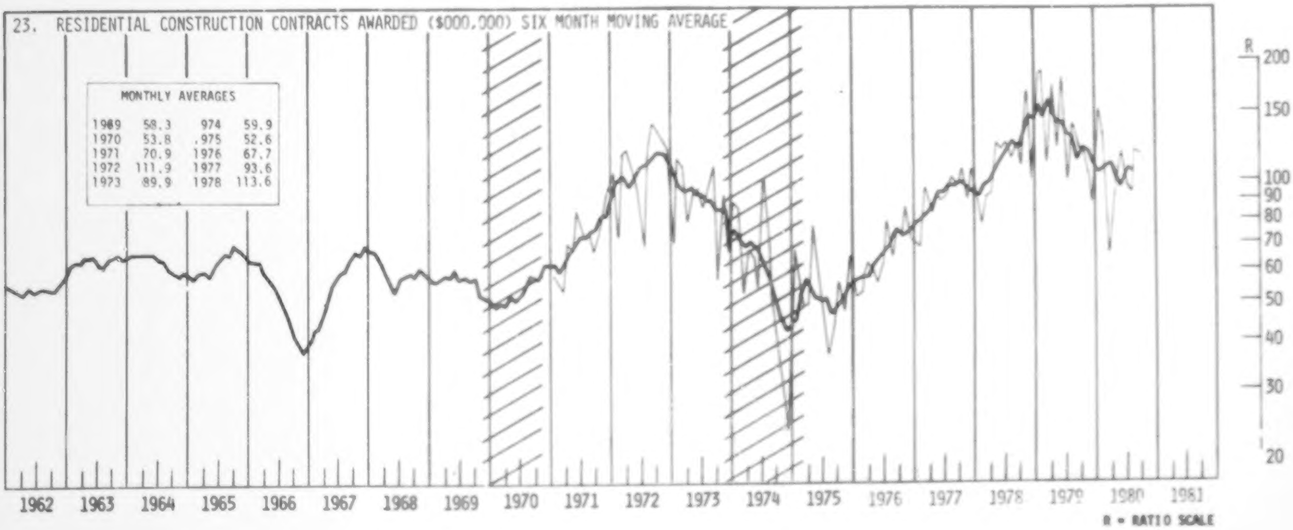
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.7	49.7	99.3	122.2	72.5	89.5	162.8	200.9
Feb	29.0	41.6	47.0	76.0	51.9	89.9	83.5	144.5
Mar	81.6	75.3	85.4	74.9	165.7	141.5	124.8	106.5
Apr	82.0	69.2	132.2	113.6	104.4	90.3	87.5	75.7
May	92.7	77.7	146.5	117.8	132.8	103.3	172.5	134.2
Jun	80.1	75.3	70.1	67.4	105.2	103.6	177.9	175.1
Jul	69.4	72.2	66.8	71.2	120.1	131.0	191.8	209.1
Aug	108.0	88.2	78.7	66.1	127.8	109.9	167.0	143.5
Sep	81.2	74.6	133.8	121.9	129.8	117.2	133.8	120.7
Oct	74.4	72.5	174.3	161.8	153.0	139.9	155.3	142.0
Nov	88.1	101.4	100.1	112.1	91.8r	100.3r	121.5	132.9
Dec	87.9	107.0	68.1	85.4	93.8	118.6		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS


22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

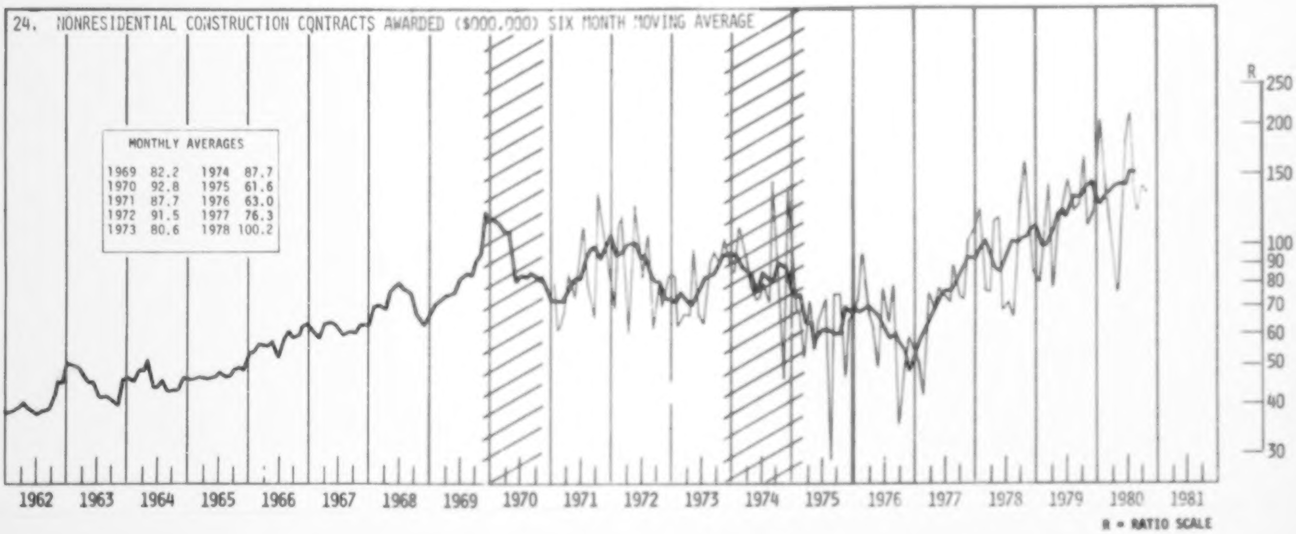
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	183.8	1974	197.4
1970	228.4	1975	163.4
1971	200.8	1976	174.0
1972	245.6	1977	233.0
1973	209.7	1978	270.3


23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	58.3	974	59.9
1970	53.8	,975	52.6
1971	70.9	1976	67.7
1972	111.9	1977	93.6
1973	89.9	1978	113.6


24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	82.2	1974	87.7
1970	92.8	1975	61.6
1971	87.7	1976	63.0
1972	91.5	1977	76.3
1973	80.6	1978	100.2

TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	582	995	1,607	2,692	1,840	3,051	893	1,453
Feb	741	1,329	661	1,201	1,620	2,991	881	1,598
Mar	2,076	2,110	2,192	2,346	2,360	2,715	1,477	1,686
Apr	2,289	2,319	2,934	2,926	2,395	2,333	1,235	1,191
May	2,794	2,443	3,045	2,666	3,154	2,735	1,078	998
Jun	4,125	3,387	3,289	2,732	3,319	2,842	2,120	1,710
Jul	2,312	2,312	2,603	2,605	2,760	2,715	1,994	1,904
Aug	3,759	3,123	3,074	2,544	2,629	2,201	1,970	1,752
Sep	2,618	2,210	2,754	2,443	3,228	2,800	2,484	2,119
Oct	3,326	2,754	3,035	2,436	2,730	2,178	2,495	1,978
Nov	2,341	2,218	3,795	3,462	2,351	2,214		
Dec	1,999	2,218	3,242	3,504	2,169	2,270		

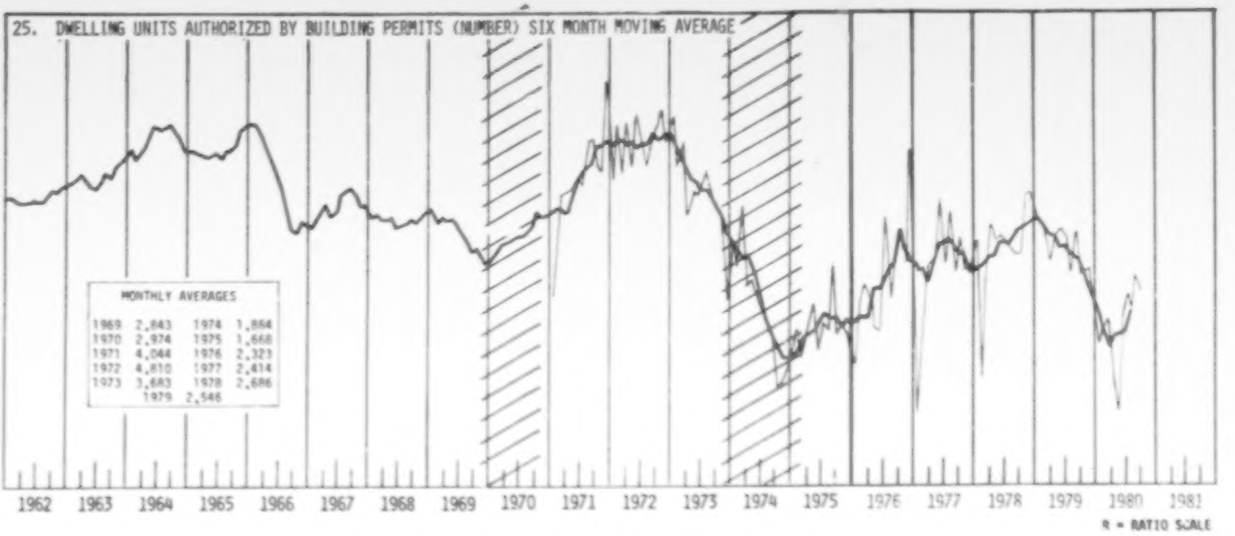
26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	344	626	1,348	2,461	1,019	1,879	754	1,360
Feb	549	951	551	964	1,301	2,285	594	1,035
Mar	1,713	1,625	1,634	1,664	1,576	1,607	810	846
Apr	1,671	1,525	2,028	1,880	1,746	1,595	731	662
May	2,105	1,634	2,305	1,759	2,673	1,988	762	585
Jun	2,120	1,789	2,462	2,098	1,715	1,531	1,032	898
Jul	1,667	1,606	2,203	2,052	1,706	1,548	1,159	1,023
Aug	2,196	1,851	2,316	1,854	2,102	1,738	1,314	1,149
Sep	1,905	1,644	2,234	1,995	1,769	1,572	1,599	1,317
Oct	1,838	1,690	2,247	2,035	1,491	1,359	1,557	1,453
Nov	1,679	1,684	2,091	2,054	1,349	1,333		
Dec	1,401	1,731	1,579	2,053	1,107	1,360		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

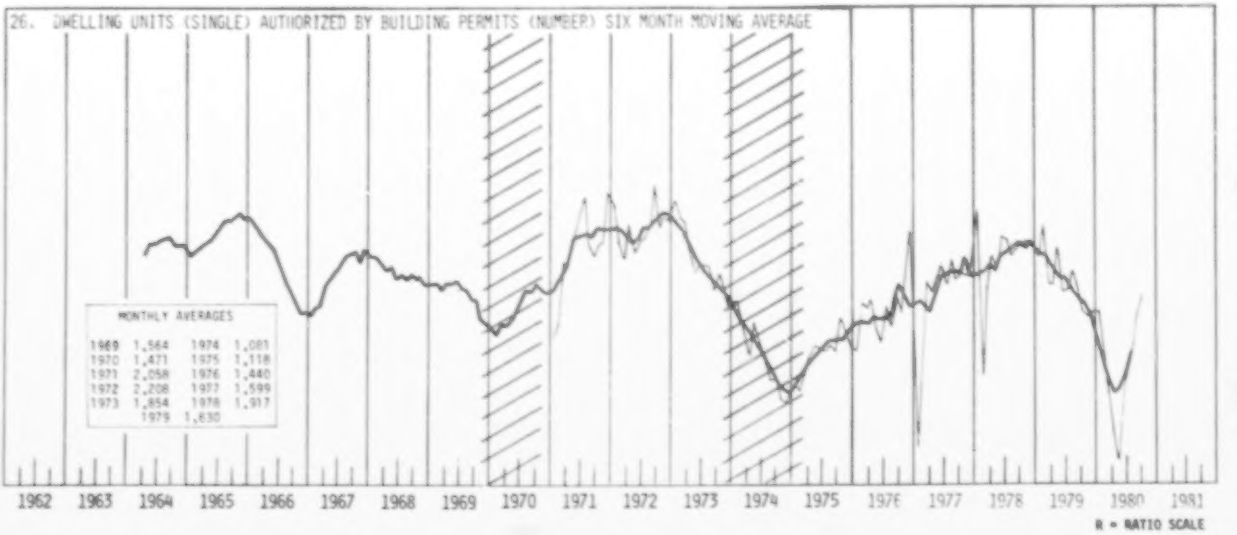
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	132	337	133	344	740	1,980	47	107
Feb	6	20	21	85	154	735	80	433
Mar	250	341	348	506	416	616	447	692
Apr	390	507	486	629	446	562	356	415
May	365	450	539	734	302	421	247	366
Jun	1,876	1,252	608	365	1,426	804	759	436
Jul	474	469	242	251	873	961	649	608
Aug	1,120	810	424	345	224	192	545	516
Sep	511	386	89	70	1,022	855	666	644
Oct	1,148	773	492	313	894	557	485	276
Nov	466	424	1,178	978	896	712		
Dec	330	254	1,555	1,181	683	515		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS



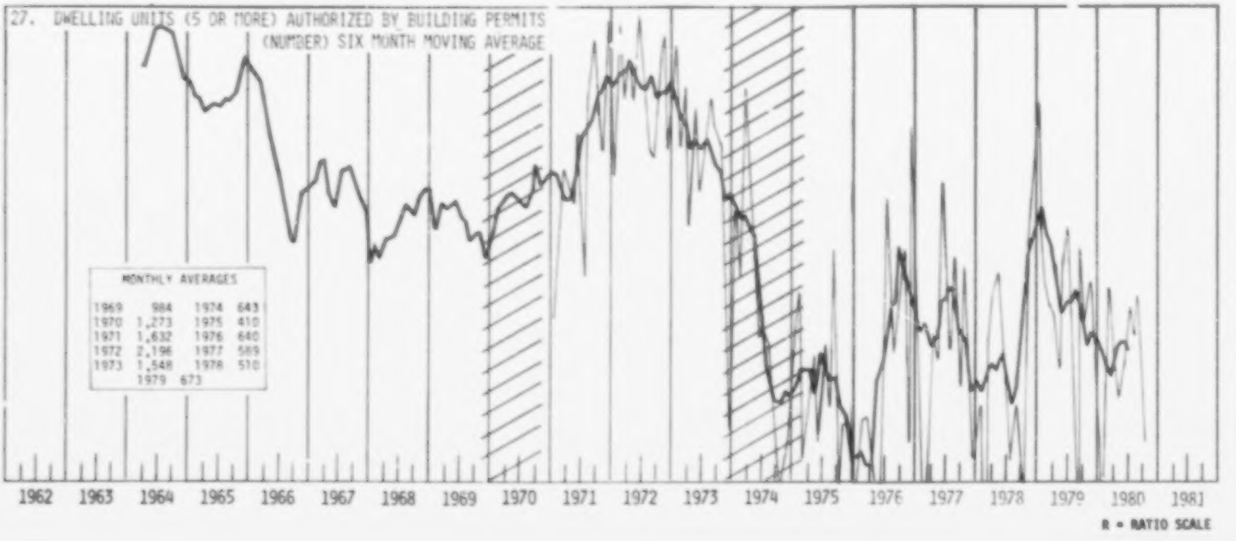
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2,843	1974	1,884
1970	2,974	1975	1,668
1971	4,044	1976	2,323
1972	4,810	1977	2,414
1973	3,683	1978	2,686
	1979	2,546	



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,564	1974	1,081
1970	1,471	1975	1,118
1971	2,058	1976	1,440
1972	2,208	1977	1,599
1973	1,854	1978	1,917
	1979	1,630	



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	984	1974	643
1970	1,273	1975	410
1971	1,632	1976	640
1972	2,196	1977	589
1973	1,548	1978	510
	1979	673	

TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,702	1,902	1,832	2,049	2,287	2,505	2,344	2,565
Feb	1,663	1,923	1,772	2,041	2,207	2,542	2,361	2,587
Mar	1,890	1,927	2,071	2,081	2,521	2,514	2,490	2,588
Apr	1,937	1,932	2,066	2,142	2,379	2,485	2,464	2,517
May	1,945	1,941	2,230	2,193	2,490	2,452	2,625	2,533
Jun	1,985	1,943	2,297	2,227	2,440	2,361	2,528	2,553
Jul	1,969	2,020	2,153	2,246	2,323	2,438	2,553	2,623
Aug	2,030	2,051	2,228	2,260	2,429	2,441	2,547r	2,597r
Sep	1,975	2,055	2,166	2,248	2,284	2,462	2,493p	2,639p
Oct	2,116	2,181	2,323	2,407	2,431	2,467		
Nov	2,189	2,098	2,623	2,502	2,649	2,481		
Dec	2,675	2,050	3,572	2,776	3,299	2,590		

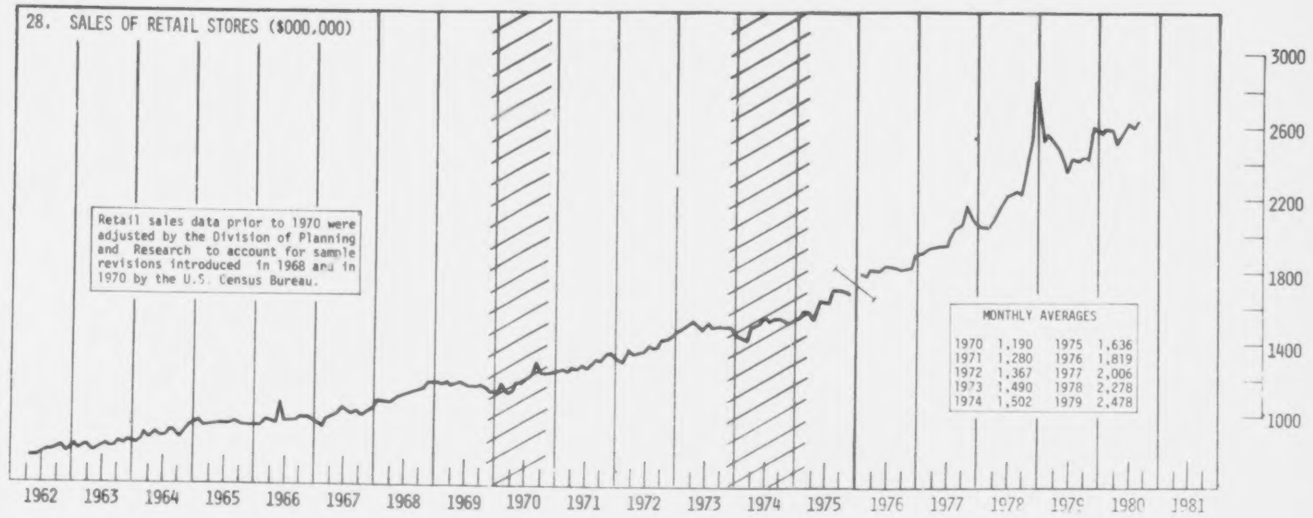
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

Date	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Adjusted	Adjusted	Adjusted	Adjusted
Jan	1,118	1,143	1,297	1,174
Feb	1,115	1,133	1,297	1,166
Mar	1,110	1,147	1,274	1,149
Apr	1,106	1,170	1,241	1,109
May	1,107	1,189	1,210	1,110
Jun	1,101	1,195	1,151	1,108
Jul	1,142	1,196	1,177	1,133
Aug	1,157	1,205	1,171	1,113r
Sep	1,157	1,190	1,170	1,125p
Oct	1,225	1,268	1,167	
Nov	1,173	1,309	1,164	
Dec	1,147	1,447	1,205	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	37,135	38,519	30,596	31,499	35,441	34,524	35,562	35,463
Feb	33,054	38,616	24,703	28,888	29,477	34,488	33,215	37,580
Mar	36,298	36,228	33,628	33,845	37,640	36,220	40,687	41,779
Apr	30,654	32,176	31,789	37,083	30,702	33,970	33,610	37,007
May	37,879	35,851	50,777	45,470	31,584	28,995	35,451	31,602
Jun	42,684	34,739	47,326	37,431	43,507	35,540	32,865	27,856
Jul	41,387	40,251	42,040	37,559	38,083	33,641	34,625	29,571
Aug	48,530	40,423	42,699	36,480	38,683	33,529	34,196	32,511
Sep	37,188	41,751	33,485	37,990	27,721	34,255	28,970	30,341
Oct	33,885	36,278	34,860	37,249	35,989	36,272	32,360	33,851
Nov	31,024	37,096	32,221	37,722	27,539	31,360	23,380	30,264
Dec	38,951	37,513	32,725	36,500	26,118	27,229		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

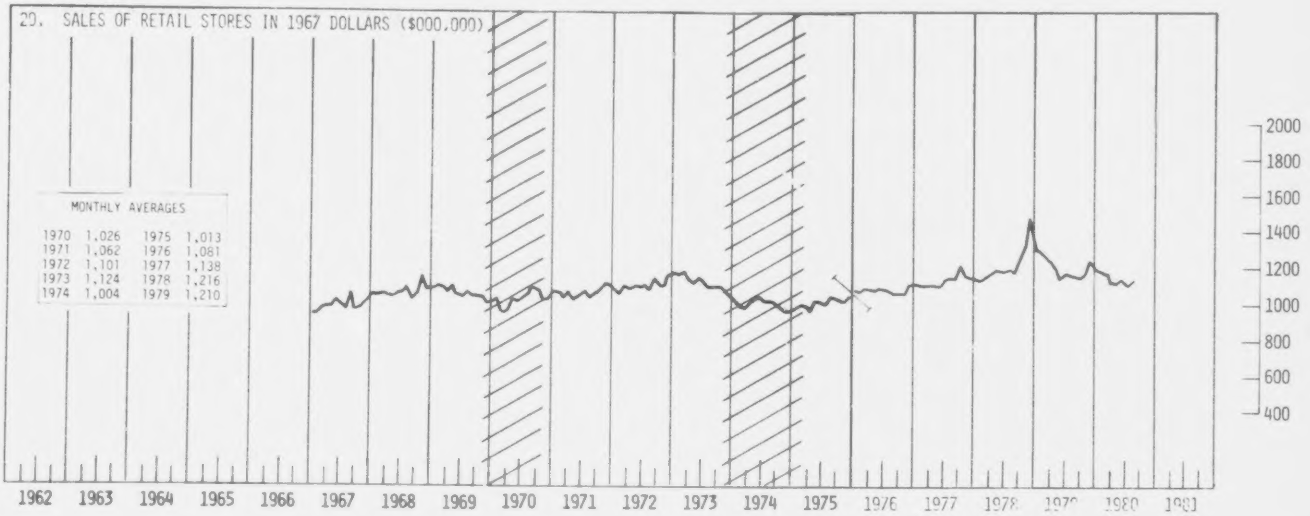


28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

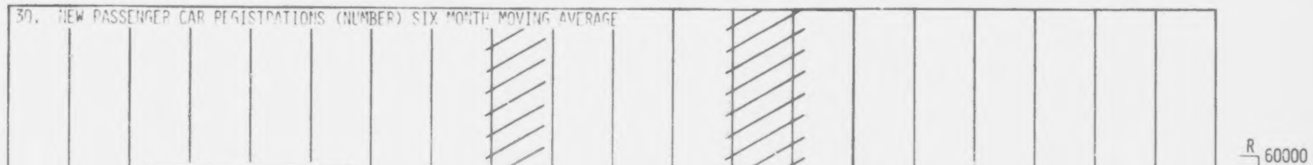
1970	1,190	1975	1,636
1971	1,280	1976	1,819
1972	1,367	1977	2,006
1973	1,490	1978	2,278
1974	1,502	1979	2,478



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1975	1,013
1971	1,062	1976	1,081
1972	1,101	1977	1,138
1973	1,124	1978	1,216
1974	1,004	1979	1,210



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	32,542	1974	29,258
1970	30,007	1975	24,911
1971	32,760	1976	32,034
1972	36,969	1977	37,389
1973	37,777	1978	36,404
		1979	33,540

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	8,819	10,622	11,530	13,363	19,462	21,413	21,337	23,459
Feb	9,188	11,513	13,180	16,838	14,469	18,723	22,782	28,149
Mar	14,365	13,383	18,514	17,039	20,646	19,492	22,229	21,548
Apr	11,410	12,235	16,137	17,816	18,087	19,742	20,727	21,611
May	12,398	12,971	17,383	17,703	23,967	24,483	21,982	23,155
Jun	13,819	13,787	17,534	17,740	17,107	17,595	16,342	17,052
Jul	15,501	15,006	17,602	17,465	15,109	14,761	19,960	18,839
Aug	19,378	14,893	25,674	19,820	20,453	15,736	20,558	16,561
Sep	18,296	15,279	22,928	19,528	17,961	15,796	26,980*	22,959*
Oct	13,982	12,532	23,563	20,497	24,981	20,970	18,989	15,868
Nov	14,493	15,753	22,805	24,922	16,138	17,741	16,286	18,614
Dec	14,762	17,687	16,626	19,988	16,092	19,588		

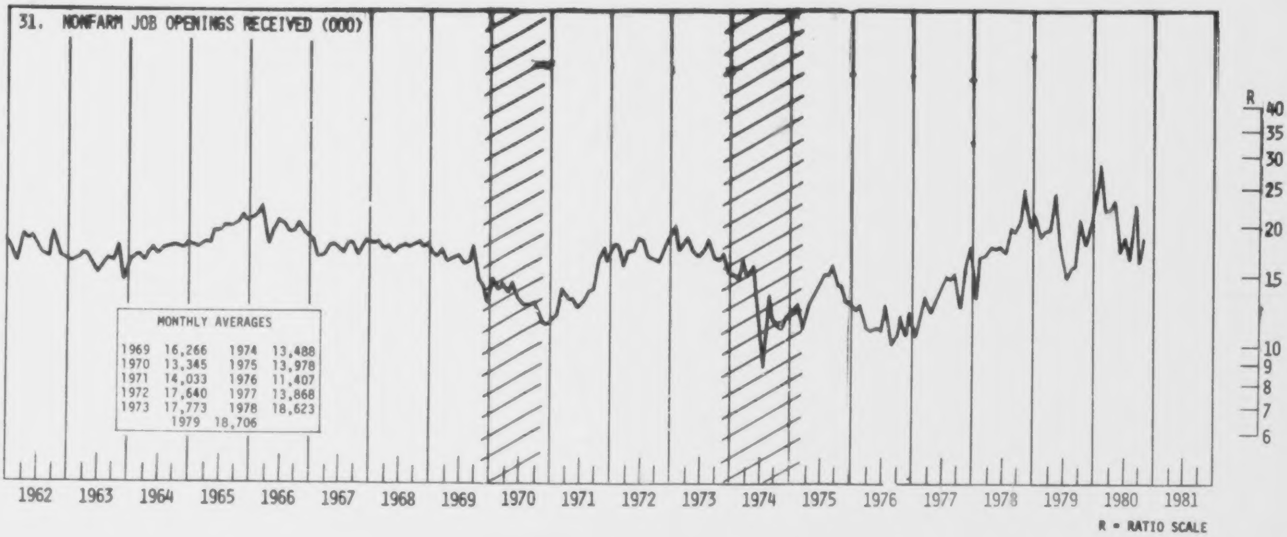
32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Service.

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	6,188	7,871	7,946	9,754	11,806	13,635	12,963	14,852
Feb	6,769	8,445	8,591	10,768	10,157	12,780	13,116	15,697
Mar	10,403	9,225	12,617	10,975	13,292	11,828	14,150	13,158
Apr	7,457	8,070	10,178	11,448	11,152	12,543	13,310	14,133
May	8,056	8,758	10,281	10,845	13,962	14,704	13,936	15,010
Jun	9,414	9,139	10,394	10,321	11,584	11,738	10,504	11,015
Jul	10,563	9,611	11,286	10,658	9,781	9,186	12,143	10,853
Aug	12,928	10,404	14,542	11,753	11,995	9,668	13,331	11,300
Sep	11,670	10,062	15,128	13,072	10,215	9,100	21,725*	18,785*
Oct	9,730	9,785	12,042	11,999	15,393	14,767	13,799	13,030
Nov	10,071	10,078	14,379	14,131	12,404	12,091	10,048	10,259
Dec	10,980	11,981	11,875	13,198	10,492	11,934		

*Due to a change in operating procedures, all Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) summer youth program openings and placements were recorded prior to September 30, 1980. In past years, these openings and placements were distributed in the September, October, and November totals.

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

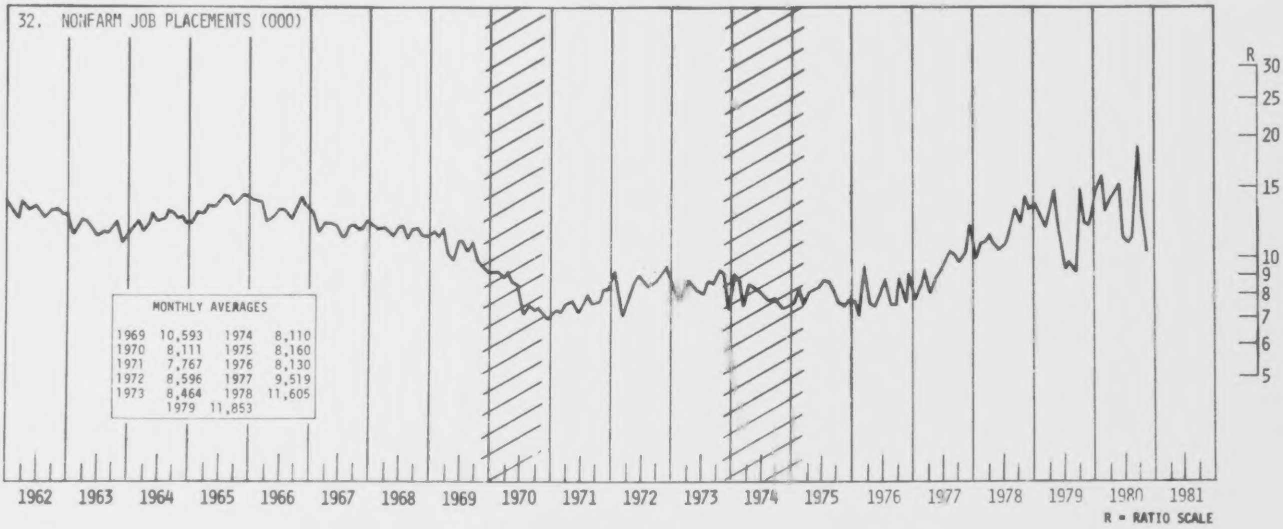
31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (000)



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	16,266	1974	13,488
1970	13,345	1975	13,978
1971	14,033	1976	11,407
1972	17,640	1977	13,868
1973	17,773	1978	18,623
1979	18,706		

32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (000)



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	10,593	1974	8,110
1970	8,111	1975	8,160
1971	7,767	1976	8,130
1972	8,596	1977	9,519
1973	8,464	1978	11,605
1979	11,853		

TABLE XII LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS

33. MANUFACTURING ACCESSION RATES (%)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.0
Feb	4.2	4.7	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.6	4.1
Mar	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5
Apr	3.3	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.2
May	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.0
Jun	4.5	3.7	4.6	3.8	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.2
Jul	4.4	3.8	4.1	3.5	4.7	4.0	3.3	2.8
Aug	4.7	3.3	5.5	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.6	4.0
Sep	3.7	3.4	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.8
Oct	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.4
Nov	2.6	3.7	2.7	3.8	2.7	3.8		
Dec	2.1	3.5	2.2	3.7	2.3	3.9		

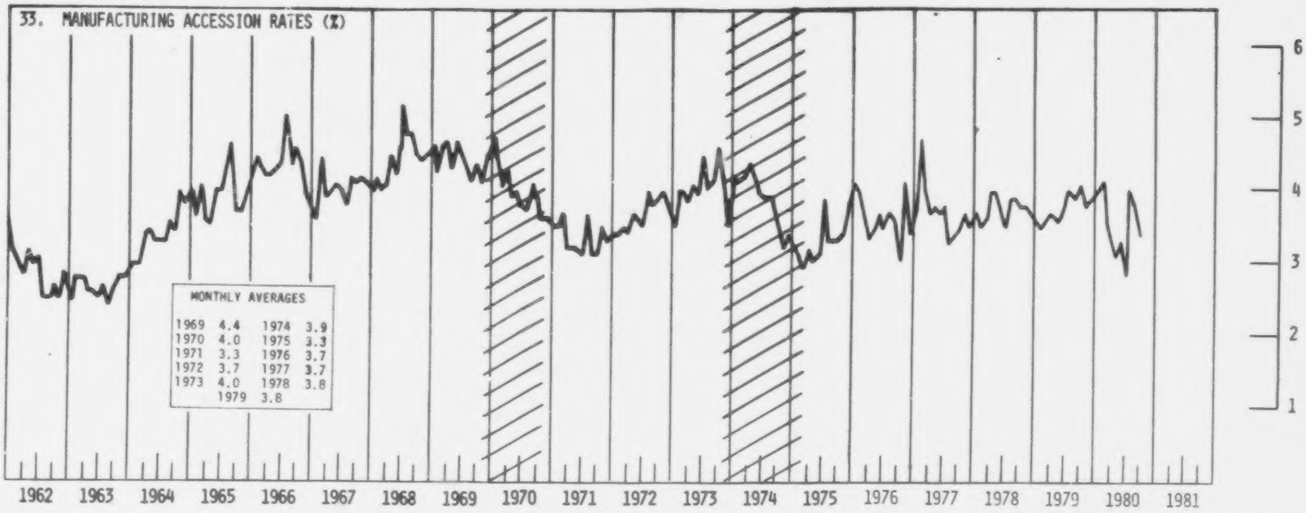
34. MANUFACTURING SEPARATIONS RATE (%)

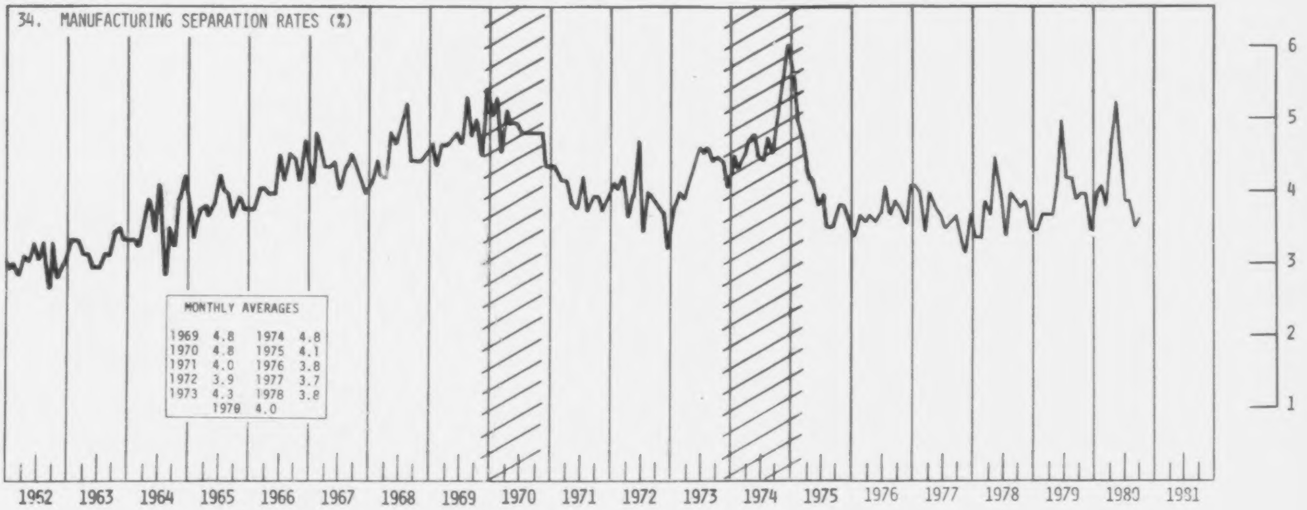
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.1	4.0
Feb	3.2	4.0	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.7	3.3	4.1
Mar	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.8
Apr	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.7
May	3.2	3.8	3.8	4.5	3.4	4.0	4.4	5.2
Jun	3.1	3.7	3.4	4.0	4.3	5.0	3.8	4.4
Jul	4.9	3.5	4.8	3.4	6.0	4.2	5.5	3.9
Aug	4.4	3.6	5.1	4.0	5.4	4.2	5.0	3.9
Sep	4.2	3.7	4.4	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.5
Oct	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.4	3.6
Nov	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.6	4.0		
Dec	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5		

35. MANUFACTURING QUIT RATE (%)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8
Feb	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.7
Mar	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5
Apr	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5
May	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3
Jun	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1
Jul	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2
Aug	2.1	1.2	2.8	1.6	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.2
Sep	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.6	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.1
Oct	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2
Nov	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.6		
Dec	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.6		

CHART XII LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS





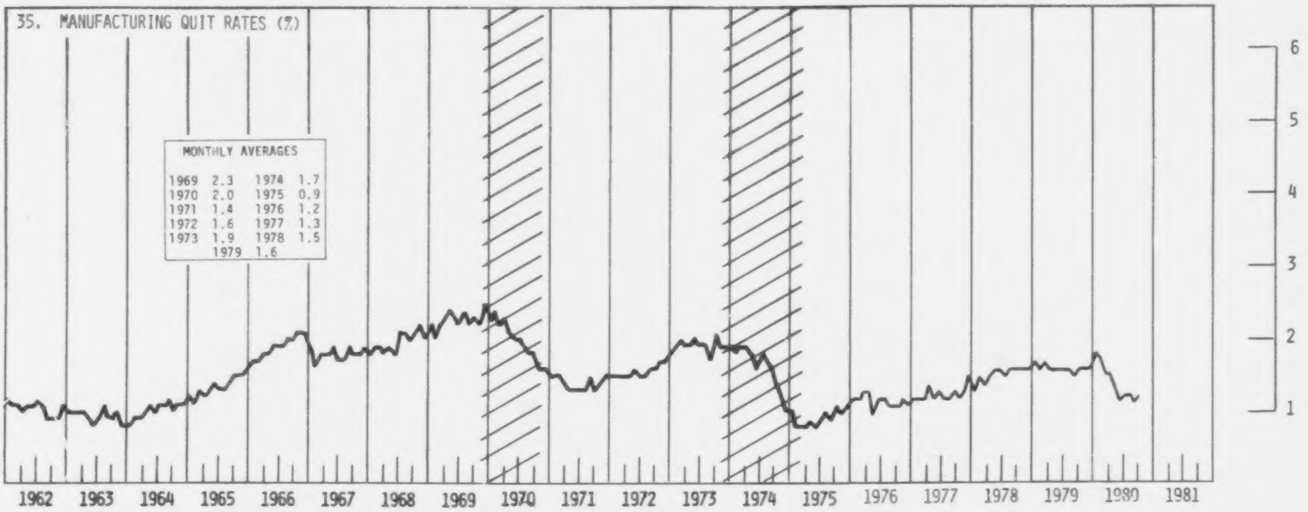


TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - I

36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	7.29	5.89	6.30	5.11	5.92	4.81	5.42	4.41
Feb	7.85	6.14	6.57	5.13	6.21	4.84	5.40	4.22
Mar	6.86	5.79	6.11	5.16	5.83	4.93	5.06	4.28
Apr	6.03	5.72	5.13	4.92	4.81	4.63	4.77	4.59
May	5.27	5.58	4.55	4.86	4.27	4.58	4.52	4.85
Jun	4.90	5.53	4.41	4.99	3.99	4.53	4.45	5.06
Jul	5.00	5.41	5.02	5.42	4.25	4.59	4.91	5.29
Aug	4.75	5.28	4.88	5.38	4.25	4.68	4.69	5.16
Sep	4.43	5.41	4.26	5.18	3.77	4.57	4.09	4.96
Oct	4.43	5.36	4.12	4.96	3.72	4.48	4.02	4.82
Nov	4.85	5.35	4.50	4.93	4.11	4.49	4.12	4.50
Dec	5.51	5.27	5.31	5.07	4.62	4.41		

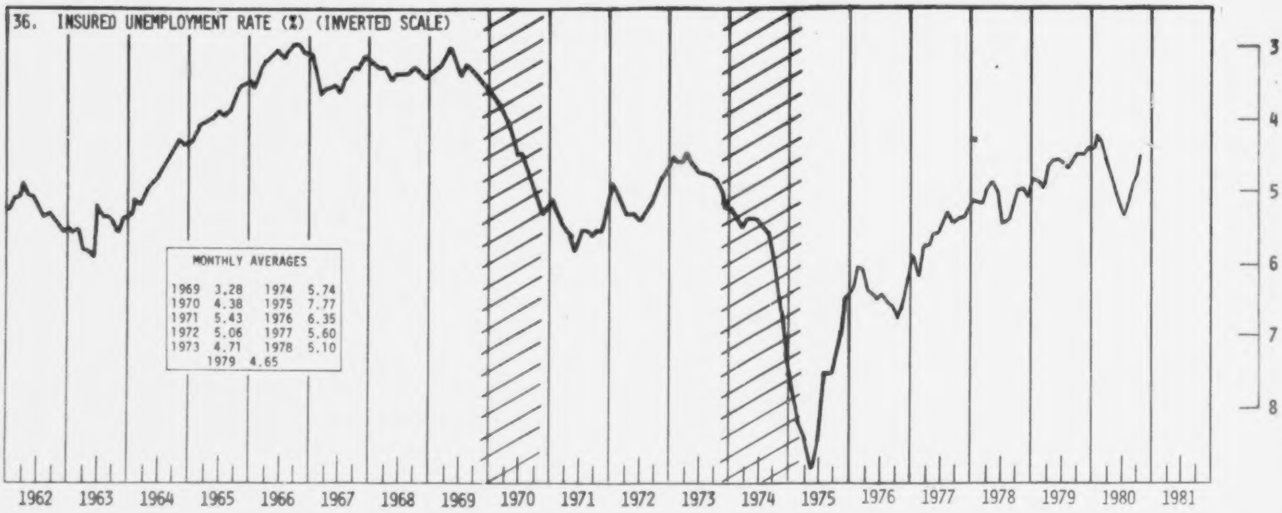
37. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,677	15,320	19,947	14,001	20,913	14,997	19,898	14,805
Feb	21,840	20,722	13,877	13,193	16,274	15,488	16,193	14,958
Mar	12,742	13,962	12,537	13,804	14,365	15,684	15,164	15,911
Apr	12,098	14,050	11,641	13,495	16,475	18,072	16,278	19,139
May	11,331	13,584	10,917	13,539	12,274	15,935	16,539	21,265
Jun	13,265	13,840	15,611	15,753	16.670	16,974	20,648	19,796
Jul	14,225	13,669	16,393	14,895	17,989	16,101	17,923	16,984
Aug	11,290	13,837	11,237	14,300	12,747	16,206	13,781	17,468
Sep	11,428	14,005	10,791	13,502	12,920	16,170	12,514	14,851
Oct	12,449	13,449	13,591	14,459	14,833	16,124	13,258	14,961
Nov	12,748	13,555	14,024	14,711	16,095	16,521	13,829	14,415
Dec	18,406	13,142	20,175	14,665	22,542	15,725		

38. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (000)

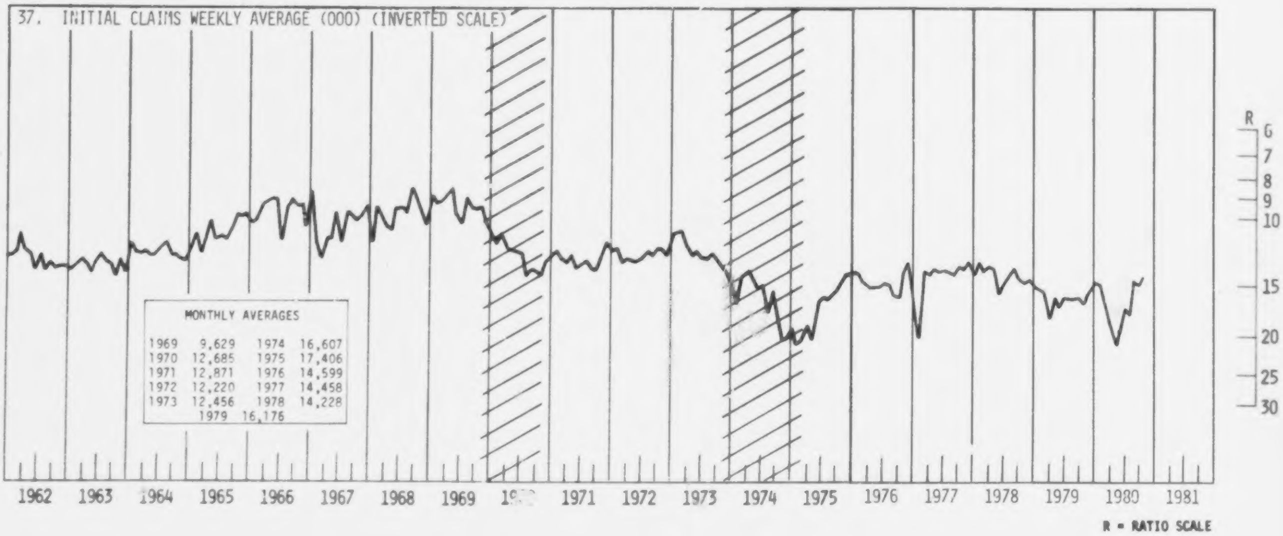
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	17,680	15,905	14,348	12,852	13,393	11,904	12,754	11,336
Feb	17,546	17,525	12,134	11,945	12,204	11,898	13,181	12,851
Mar	19,918	16,683	14,048	11,555	14,597	11,915	14,712	12,009
Apr	17,673	15,946	11,934	10,821	13,452	12,227	15,526	14,112
May	15,871	14,898	12,284	11,531	12,979	12,149	13,336	12,483
Jun	14,429	14,845	9,984	10,409	10,750	11,341	11,836	12,487
Jul	14,377	14,036	10,217	10,170	12,146	12,235	12,997	13,093
Aug	14,444	14,649	10,445	10,682	11,206	11,441	10,826	11,053
Sep	10,807	13,390	8,602	10,742	9,173	11,543	11,571	14,560
Oct	11,201	13,248	9,510	11,223	12,248	14,455	13,056	15,409
Nov	11,874	13,614	9,560	10,730	11,367	12,634	11,732	13,040
Dec	12,746	12,709	10,677	10,759	11,981	12,115		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I


36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) (INVERTED SCALE)

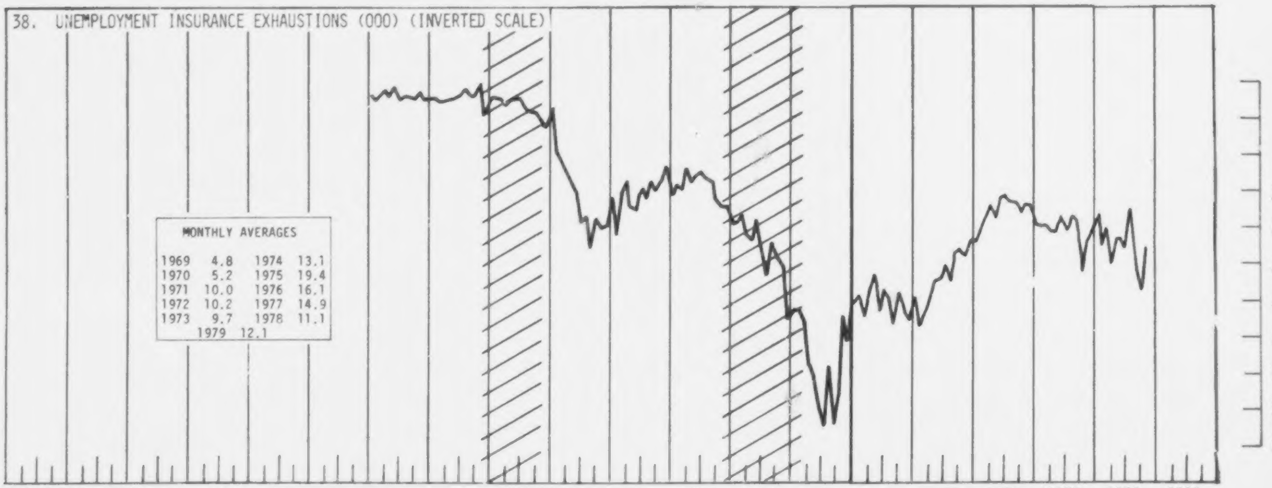
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	3.28	1974	5.74
1970	4.38	1975	7.77
1971	5.43	1976	6.35
1972	5.06	1977	5.60
1973	4.71	1978	5.10
1979	4.65		


37. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	9,629	1974	16,607
1970	12,685	1975	17,406
1971	12,871	1976	14,599
1972	12,220	1977	14,458
1973	12,456	1978	14,228
1979	16,176		


38. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	4.8	1974	13.1
1970	5.2	1975	19.4
1971	10.0	1976	16.1
1972	10.2	1977	14.9
1973	9.7	1978	11.1
1979	12.1		

TABLE XIV UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - II

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	60.5	46.4	50.7	39.2	52.3	40.7	56.7	44.1
Feb	57.3	47.5	49.6	41.1	47.5	39.4	52.1	43.2
Mar	49.5	45.3	43.2	39.6	46.0	42.2	48.5	44.6
Apr	50.9	46.7	42.2	38.9	44.8	41.3	49.6	45.8
May	42.1	42.4	39.0	39.7	41.8	42.9	50.3	51.5
Jun	41.1	43.4	40.0	42.4	37.1	39.5	51.8	55.0
Jul	37.3	37.5	44.0	44.5	37.1	37.6	58.1	58.8
Aug	36.4	41.3	35.5	40.2	37.8	42.7	55.8	63.0
Sep	34.2	42.8	31.8	39.6	34.4	42.7	43.9	54.5
Oct	34.6	41.2	34.0	40.1	37.7	44.4	46.6	54.8
Nov	35.7	42.0	32.0	37.4	39.0	45.6	47.4	55.5
Dec	42.8	41.6	44.8	43.3	48.6	46.8		

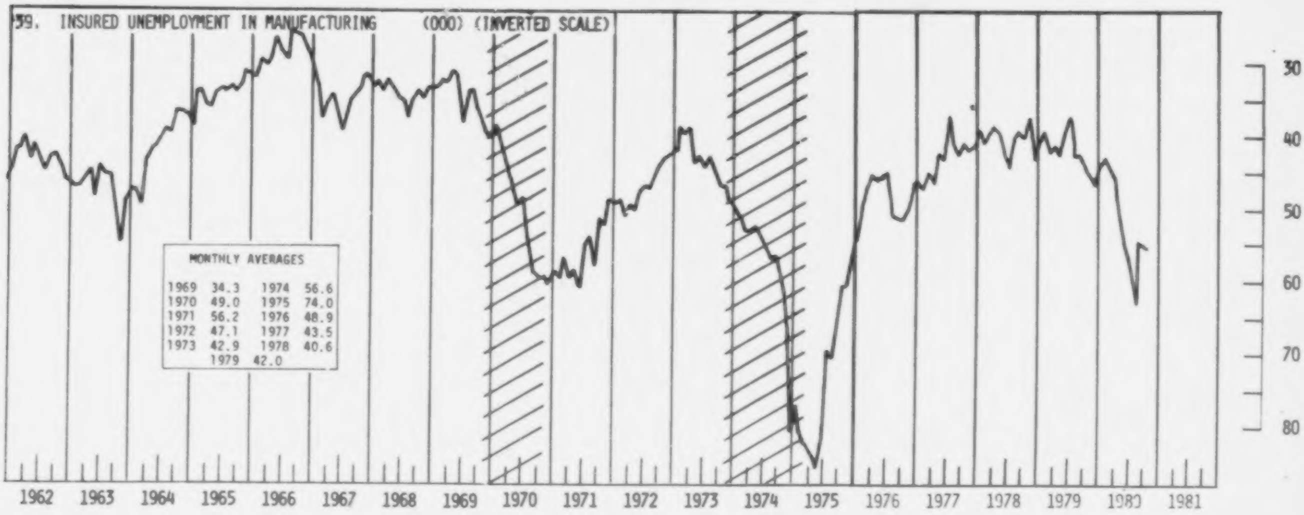
40. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

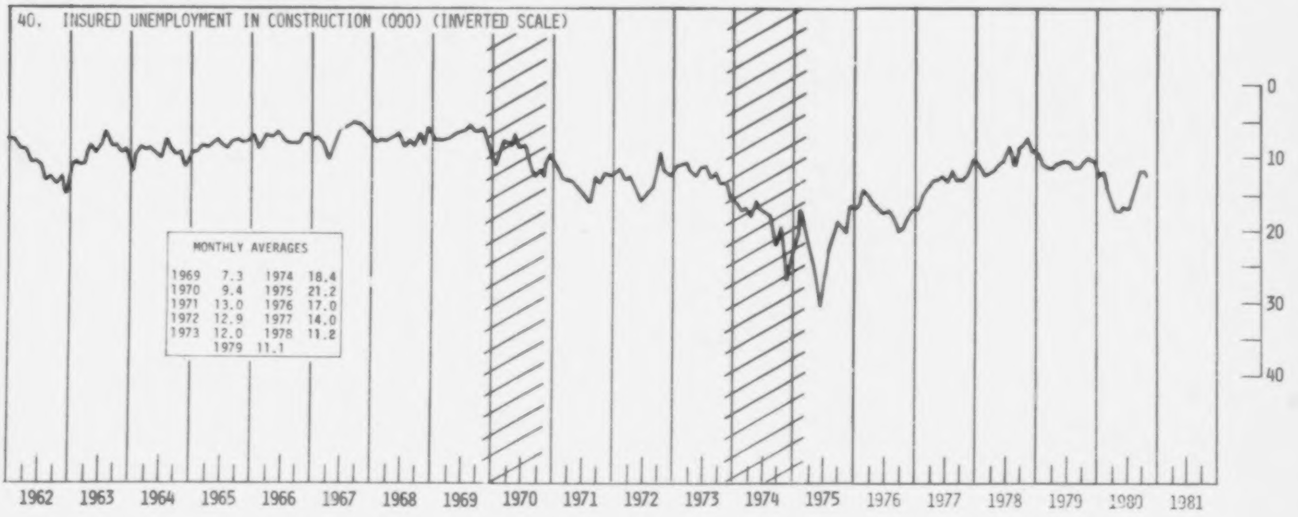
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	22.5	17.3	14.2	11.2	12.6	10.0	15.3	12.1
Feb	30.6	15.5	25.9	12.9	23.2	11.4	24.0	11.8
Mar	27.5	14.5	24.4	12.7	22.9	11.8	27.4	14.1
Apr	18.0	13.6	16.1	12.1	15.7	11.7	22.6	16.9
May	13.1	13.4	10.8	11.2	10.6	11.1	16.3	17.0
Jun	9.4	13.1	7.7	10.9	7.6	10.8	11.8	16.8
Jul	8.7	13.5	5.7	8.9	6.7	10.7	10.6	16.9
Aug	6.7	13.2	6.2	11.3	6.5	11.8	7.9	14.4
Sep	7.5	13.2	5.1	9.0	6.1	10.8	6.5	11.5
Oct	8.1	13.2	5.3	8.7	6.5	10.7	7.0	11.5
Nov	7.7	12.8	4.6	7.8	5.9	10.1	7.4	12.5
Dec	8.7	10.6	7.9	9.8	8.7	10.8		

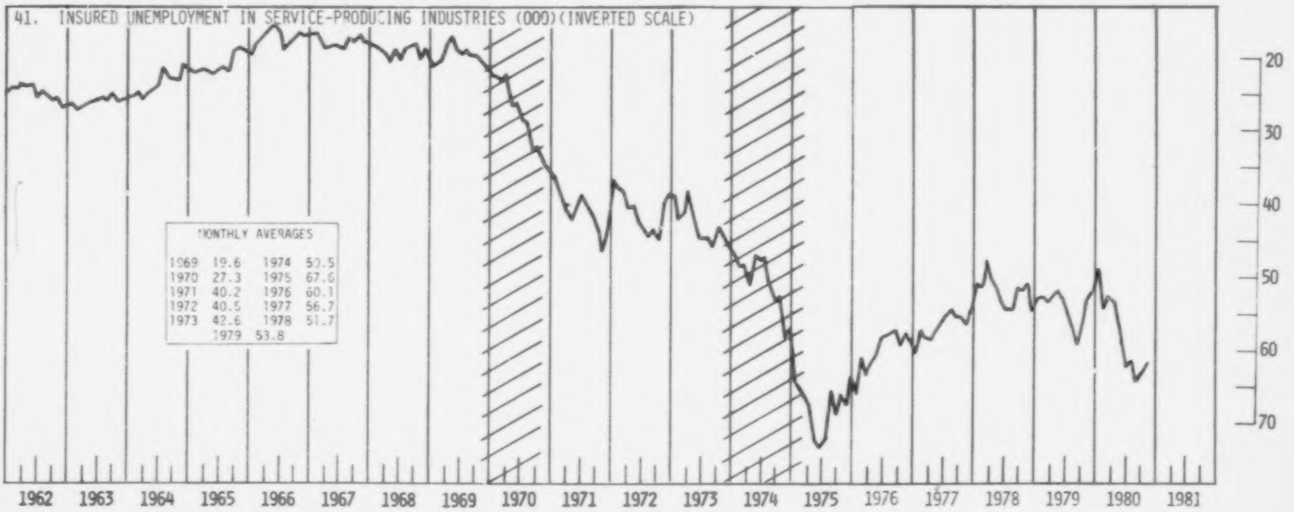
41. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	69.1	60.2	58.1	50.8	60.0	52.7	56.1	49.0
Feb	63.5	57.1	56.0	51.0	57.3	52.4	59.5	54.4
Mar	62.9	58.1	51.1	47.3	57.5	53.2	56.8	52.7
Apr	59.5	58.5	50.3	50.1	52.6	52.4	53.9	53.8
May	54.9	57.5	48.7	51.4	49.0	51.7	54.0	57.1
Jun	52.1	56.3	48.8	53.2	47.7	52.4	53.9	59.3
Jul	55.3	55.1	54.6	54.2	54.9	54.4	63.0	62.5
Aug	57.2	54.3	57.6	54.2	61.0	56.9	66.3	61.8
Sep	47.6	55.2	44.4	51.3	51.1	59.0	55.8	64.4
Oct	48.7	55.3	45.9	51.6	49.9	56.0	56.6	63.5
Nov	52.6	56.2	47.1	50.7	49.3	52.9	57.8	62.0
Dec	56.9	54.4	57.4	54.4	55.5	51.8		

CHART XIV UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — II


39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)


40. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)


41. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)(INVERTED SCALE)

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1979 Nov	Dec	1980 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3050.0	3068.3	3074.5	3080.5	3066.8	3051.4	3037.4	3023.8	3019.8	3021.0	3028.7	3034.8	3036.2
PRIVATE SECTOR	2526.4	2544.7	2548.2	2552.9	2536.8	2517.5	2500.3	2490.8	2487.8	2489.2	2494.8	2498.4	2503.2
GOVERNMENT	523.6	523.6	526.3	527.6	530.0	533.9	537.1	533.0	532.0	531.8	533.9	536.4	533.0
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3064.3	3073.1	3002.0	2996.6	3014.0	3029.9	3046.1	3086.2	3071.1	3070.8	3042.8	3049.9	3049.1
MANUFACTURING	803.5	799.8	787.6	793.6	796.2	791.2	783.5	786.1	765.4	767.1	777.3	776.9	773.9
Durable Goods	396.1	397.2	390.4	393.8	397.0	394.3	386.9	388.1	377.5	372.6	380.2	381.2	381.0
Lumber & Wood Products	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0
Furniture & Fixtures	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.2	9.3	9.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	34.9	34.8	34.4	34.0	34.2	33.8	33.5	33.3	33.3	33.6	33.7	33.0	33.1
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	13.3	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.8
Pottery & related products	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0
Other stone, clay & glass prod	17.4	17.7	17.8	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.0	17.3
Primary Metal Industries	26.3	26.2	26.2	26.5	26.3	26.5	25.9	25.7	24.4	23.9	23.9	24.9	25.1
Blast furn. & basic steel prod	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8
Iron & steel foundries	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Primary & secondary nonfer. meta	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.2	3.5
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7
Other primary metal industries	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	64.7	64.6	64.3	64.1	64.1	62.7	62.4	61.4	58.4	60.2	61.1	61.1	61.1
Metal cans	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.3
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	4.7	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.4
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.0	14.3	14.2	14.0
Metal stampings	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	26.8	27.1	26.8	26.7	26.8	26.6	26.3	25.8	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.0	26.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	75.9	76.4	76.8	76.9	77.1	75.7	74.8	75.7	74.8	73.9	73.6	73.9	73.8
Construction & related machinery	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.4
Metalworking machinery	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.3
Special industry machinery	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9
General industry machinery	17.7	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.2	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.8	18.3	18.4	18.2
Service industry machinery	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	6.6	7.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2
Other machinery, except elec.	23.6	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.8	23.1	22.4	22.7	22.8
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	94.2	93.0	92.5	93.7	94.1	93.7	92.5	91.5	90.7	90.1	91.4	91.0	91.1
Elec. test & Distribution equip.	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.4
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.4
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	14.4	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.6	15.1	14.7	14.3	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.0
Radio & TV receiving equipment	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.2
Communication equipment	34.9	35.1	35.1	35.0	35.0	34.9	34.9	34.7	35.3	34.9	34.6	34.7	34.9
Electronic components & access.	18.9	19.0	18.9	18.9	19.1	19.0	19.0	19.1	18.8	18.9	19.3	19.7	19.5
Other elec. equipment & supplies	8.6	7.7	7.2	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.7
Transportation Equipment	17.3	22.5	17.2	20.0	21.9	21.8	19.0	21.3	17.8	12.3	18.3	18.5	18.2
Motor vehicles	11.2	16.5	11.2	14.2	16.3	16.2	13.3	15.4	12.4	6.8	12.6	12.8	12.6
Aircraft & parts	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
Other transportation equipment	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Instruments & Related Products	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.6	36.7	37.0	37.2	36.6	36.5	36.2	36.4	36.2
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	29.6	26.7	25.9	25.9	26.2	26.3	26.3	26.4	26.0	26.3	26.9	27.1	27.1
Nondurable Goods	407.4	402.6	397.2	399.8	399.2	396.9	396.6	398.0	387.9	394.5	397.1	395.7	392.9
Food & Kindred Products	48.9	49.8	49.7	49.4	48.7	47.4	47.7	48.2	48.7	48.9	48.9	49.0	48.3
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.3
Grain mill & bakery products	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.5	13.5	13.4	12.9	13.1	13.6	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.0
Beverages	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6
Other food & kindred products	19.1	19.7	19.7	19.5	19.0	18.3	18.7	18.9	19.1	18.5	18.6	18.8	18.4
Tobacco Manufactures	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Textile Mill Products	22.0	21.2	20.8	20.9	21.2	20.7	20.5	20.2	19.0	19.4	20.1	19.9	20.1
Broad woven fabric mills	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Textile finishing, except wool	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9
Other textile mill products	13.8	13.6	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.0	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.1

See note on page S-33.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1979		1980										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Apparel & Other Textile Products	60.2	57.4	55.0	57.7	57.1	56.3	58.2	59.3	52.8	58.3	59.9	59.8	56.8
Men's & boys' suits and coats	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.6
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4
Women's & misses' outerwear	33.0	31.1	29.4	31.4	30.6	30.2	32.0	32.5	28.0	32.2	33.1	32.7	30.3
Women's & children's undergarm.	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8
Other apparel & related products	15.1	14.7	14.1	14.5	14.7	14.4	14.4	14.8	13.9	14.4	15.1	15.3	14.7
Paper & Allied Products	33.1	33.0	32.5	32.0	32.3	32.4	31.7	30.5	29.3	30.0	30.3	29.9	29.8
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg.pap.	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8
Paperboard containers & boxes	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.4
Other paper & allied products	16.5	16.7	16.2	16.0	15.9	16.2	15.8	15.0	15.1	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.6
Printing & Publishing	54.8	54.9	54.8	55.0	55.1	54.7	54.6	54.9	54.2	53.9	53.9	54.2	54.5
Newspapers	15.9	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.9	16.0
Commercial printing	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.5	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.7
Other printing & publishing	23.5	23.7	23.6	23.8	23.8	23.5	23.2	23.2	23.0	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	130.5	129.8	129.0	128.9	130.0	129.8	129.1	130.5	130.2	130.0	129.7	128.8	128.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.8
Plastic materials & synthetics	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.3
Drugs	41.1	41.3	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.9	41.7	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.5	42.7
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	25.2	24.8	24.2	24.2	24.8	24.4	24.2	24.7	24.9	24.9	25.5	24.9	24.2
Paints & allied products	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7
Industrial organic chemicals	27.5	27.3	26.9	27.1	26.9	26.9	26.7	26.9	26.8	26.4	26.3	25.6	25.6
Other chemicals & allied prods.	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	12.4	12.5	11.9	11.7	10.5	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.2	12.3
Petroleum refining	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.3	7.2	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.3
Other petroleum & coal products	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	38.2	37.0	37.1	37.8	37.9	37.1	36.6	36.1	35.3	35.4	36.0	35.8	36.3
Rubber & rubber products	8.1	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5
Miscellaneous plastic products	30.2	29.6	29.7	30.2	30.1	29.4	28.9	28.5	28.0	28.2	28.6	28.5	28.8
Leather & Leather Products	6.9	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7
Handbags, personal leather goods	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3
Other leather & leather products	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4
NONMANUFACTURING	2260.8	2273.3	2214.4	2203.0	2217.8	2238.7	2262.6	2300.1	2305.7	2303.7	2265.5	2273.0	2275.2
Mining	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
Construction	124.7	120.8	105.9	100.2	101.1	104.0	107.1	113.6	117.7	118.9	117.7	117.4	115.3
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	190.6	189.9	186.7	187.2	187.0	186.8	185.7	186.6	182.0	181.1	184.5	181.3	181.8
Railroad transportation	8.2	7.9	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4
Other transportation	106.4	106.0	103.1	103.4	103.3	102.6	101.0	101.3	96.9	96.1	100.1	97.3	97.5
Communications	50.6	50.7	50.5	50.7	50.6	50.8	51.2	51.7	52.0	52.0	51.8	51.5	51.8
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv	25.4	25.4	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.8	25.8	26.0	25.6	25.5	25.2	25.1	25.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	689.9	701.5	669.3	660.3	662.8	666.8	677.7	689.9	685.1	683.4	681.1	678.2	682.4
Wholesale trade	202.3	202.4	201.2	201.0	200.8	200.3	200.2	201.3	201.4	202.3	201.5	202.3	201.9
Retail trade	487.5	499.1	468.1	459.3	462.0	466.5	477.4	488.6	483.7	481.1	479.5	475.9	480.5
Retail General merchandise	82.3	88.0	78.7	74.0	73.8	73.0	73.1	73.4	71.9	71.2	71.6	74.0	76.8
Food stores	80.3	80.5	79.8	79.6	79.5	78.9	80.5	80.9	80.1	79.5	79.3	79.2	79.3
Auto dealers & service sta.	49.3	49.1	48.6	48.2	47.8	47.5	47.6	47.4	47.0	46.9	47.0	46.8	46.8
Apparel & accessories	43.4	46.0	39.9	38.0	37.7	37.4	37.5	37.6	36.4	35.7	38.7	39.8	41.9
Eating & drinking places	124.2	124.0	117.6	117.6	121.1	127.1	135.3	144.9	145.0	145.1	139.3	130.5	128.2
Other retail trade	108.1	111.5	103.5	101.9	102.1	102.7	103.4	104.4	103.3	102.7	103.6	105.6	107.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	153.3	154.4	153.6	153.2	154.1	154.8	154.4	157.1	158.2	157.8	155.0	154.7	154.7
Banking	44.7	45.0	44.9	44.8	44.9	44.9	45.1	46.1	46.3	46.3	45.4	45.6	45.8
Insurance agents & carriers	63.9	64.6	64.6	64.3	64.9	64.8	64.0	64.1	64.5	64.3	63.5	63.8	63.8
Other fin.,insur. & real estate	44.6	44.8	44.1	44.1	44.3	45.1	45.3	46.9	47.4	47.2	46.1	45.3	45.1
Services	574.8	578.7	573.0	572.3	578.1	586.9	596.8	612.1	617.9	624.8	611.0	606.8	603.9
Medical & other health services	160.2	160.5	161.6	161.8	162.7	162.7	164.0	165.3	165.8	166.7	165.9	166.9	167.1
Hospitals	90.1	90.4	90.9	91.2	91.5	91.7	91.9	93.2	94.1	94.3	93.5	94.1	94.2
Educational services	41.6	41.7	40.8	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.1	39.6	35.9	35.0	37.1	40.2	39.9
Other services	373.0	376.5	370.6	369.3	373.9	382.9	391.7	407.2	416.2	423.1	408.0	399.7	396.9
Government	524.9	525.4	523.4	527.3	532.1	536.4	538.2	538.0	542.0	534.9	513.6	532.0	534.4
Federal	71.6	71.9	71.4	71.5	73.4	77.9	80.4	77.1	76.4	75.5	72.0	72.0	72.0
State	95.4	95.4	95.0	96.7	96.7	97.0	96.9	95.8	95.4	93.9	94.2	101.0	102.1
Local	358.0	358.1	357.0	359.1	362.0	361.5	360.9	365.1	370.2	365.5	347.4	359.0	360.3

NOTE: Nonagricultural wage and salary workers include civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1979		1980										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	290.79	296.52	289.51	290.99	293.87	294.26	293.54	295.97	293.86	296.79	304.63	307.84	314.91
Durable Goods	301.46	312.34	301.31	304.50	307.23	305.53	304.47	308.51	301.32	303.96	317.48	321.51	326.34
Lumber & Wood Products	215.39	206.44	184.62	202.02	187.67	191.66	194.93	195.12	203.86	198.74	201.45	210.72	203.83
Furniture & Fixtures	205.15	206.96	209.96	208.40	197.63	194.18	199.43	215.51	213.24	219.45	213.57	205.89	205.16
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	308.74	315.08	309.23	312.04	310.43	304.51	308.43	316.01	310.78	307.80	314.47	313.24	323.38
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	288.97	295.82	306.68	303.45	302.73	300.76	314.50	326.37	319.49	321.30	322.15	323.00	326.70
Pottery & related products	276.22	283.57	275.39	274.65	276.78	283.33	283.58	300.30	281.13	248.73	276.50	292.44	305.34
Primary Metal Industries	335.90	335.62	334.14	329.85	328.55	327.36	330.13	333.16	316.17	318.08	329.00	335.79	345.47
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	339.44	349.32	343.61	346.94	359.53	356.58	343.73	337.90	369.64	356.40	359.79	344.08	366.21
Iron & steel foundries	286.87	297.70	301.94	289.76	284.28	293.78	290.02	299.20	294.68	284.61	305.83	311.88	331.36
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	468.48	455.95	483.06	471.90	458.88	475.71	478.60	483.06	441.00	438.22	447.17	474.21	466.96
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	332.21	326.90	325.68	321.55	320.14	306.31	312.05	318.25	307.65	310.86	320.36	317.50	322.68
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	302.74	307.59	301.18	304.83	305.44	308.76	306.61	305.59	299.30	306.00	311.95	319.61	324.79
Metal cans	392.62	396.86	410.18	384.52	396.92	401.38	391.47	393.69	385.06	396.63	386.26	384.08	398.79
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	328.70	338.82	325.28	331.51	340.20	330.88	326.11	330.22	329.24	360.77	377.48	377.34	391.79
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	299.89	311.85	318.62	316.39	316.68	322.50	323.51	320.23	305.87	304.19	309.96	320.45	314.39
Metal Stampings	258.30	270.67	263.63	270.85	270.93	268.60	271.55	267.11	270.36	270.36	284.90	289.67	295.57
Machinery, Except Electrical	334.95	339.04	329.09	327.81	338.44	340.13	337.68	340.59	334.10	343.21	357.00	363.78	369.37
Construction & related machinery	329.09	332.90	331.00	336.00	343.44	337.74	347.58	334.78	319.95	334.57	337.66	365.38	378.14
Metalworking machinery	328.10	338.24	342.72	335.40	342.99	339.21	353.33	349.43	344.96	340.26	349.43	364.83	373.55
Special industry machinery	361.23	370.86	341.64	343.01	363.31	362.34	360.36	370.72	351.05	349.80	348.93	366.03	379.47
General industry machinery	370.02	365.89	362.07	365.31	386.98	370.98	355.12	373.50	363.94	387.81	411.70	417.08	419.48
Service industry machinery	247.59	255.18	243.75	244.16	242.79	253.80	246.40	242.18	245.66	230.86	235.29	236.49	244.80
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	277.43	278.26	272.03	277.98	278.36	276.29	279.39	275.89	271.35	278.20	280.80	282.40	285.82
Elec. test & distribution equip.	231.12	232.74	218.28	220.42	223.56	225.36	226.46	223.91	221.92	246.84	267.53	256.88	272.00
Electrical industrial apparatus	227.84	233.44	241.16	235.61	231.04	232.80	231.72	241.30	229.63	249.07	245.12	249.07	257.04
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	215.28	210.30	209.17	212.08	207.31	210.10	217.74	216.79	210.24	212.78	219.24	226.56	230.69
Radio & TV receiving equipment	196.89	181.30	185.86	190.81	192.07	185.35	205.77	196.53	208.98	214.64	227.71	221.12	228.66
Communication equipment	373.67	377.99	364.56	374.03	377.44	370.35	366.39	361.79	348.87	350.00	353.76	354.62	352.93
Electronic components & access.	233.34	248.17	246.15	252.95	258.13	262.29	260.63	253.50	255.23	256.67	258.54	262.50	265.65
Transportation Equipment	426.90	489.58	433.94	431.95	444.08	421.41	417.69	438.18	439.75	460.41	499.12	501.42	502.18
Motor vehicles & equipment	474.88	527.44	489.98	460.79	471.53	434.52	442.68	457.09	468.66	546.90	539.66	539.83	537.58
Aircraft & parts	365.63	382.28	341.96	376.53	368.54	372.83	389.91	390.10	390.34	391.68	415.65	416.66	423.02
Ship & boat building & repairing	343.36	403.96	326.03	346.18	342.77	387.19	342.79	385.43	361.54	362.52	400.45	407.10	419.53
Instruments & Related Products	315.95	321.05	318.69	321.29	318.86	315.67	313.55	317.43	316.77	325.29	335.23	331.78	337.03
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	206.98	214.58	219.06	216.55	219.43	[illegible].75	218.27	214.68	215.25	228.54	233.24	240.00	241.59
Nondurable Goods	280.98	280.98	277.95	278.07	279.68	[illegible]2.80	282.80	284.00	286.48	289.67	292.01	294.44	304.06
Food & Kindred Products	308.55	302.70	303.54	302.43	298.80	301.84	303.26	310.09	313.17	314.25	315.25	315.74	337.04
Canned, cured & frozen foods	280.97	287.97	296.76	280.31	285.23	286.21	279.86	288.98	294.77	301.78	281.63	295.80	298.47
Grain mill & bakery products	255.41	260.12	264.32	258.32	269.10	260.40	265.03	267.08	268.97	265.74	279.55	271.47	272.03
Beverages	438.26	357.70	365.47	380.88	370.40	392.43	392.45	384.80	393.82	395.95	385.90	370.94	388.38
Textile Mill Products	233.38	237.69	236.16	242.84	243.08	241.08	250.98	251.32	233.86	251.93	258.07	258.94	264.39
Textile finishing, except wool	310.07	323.40	312.01	337.18	333.64	330.17	333.68	354.20	311.46	345.07	353.80	353.89	361.69
Apparel & other Textile Products	167.68	164.95	165.33	169.18	167.25	168.90	168.26	172.16	175.74	178.57	176.44	173.88	174.93
Men's & boys' suits & coats	175.16	192.78	189.06	187.49	181.61	184.14	193.14	197.75	201.14	203.76	189.26	193.00	196.08
Men's & boys' furnishings	182.21	178.01	175.22	180.03	176.15	180.03	185.26	184.92	176.51	185.32	186.59	177.84	181.42
Women's & misses' outerwear	159.74	158.11	158.76	161.51	160.87	163.35	159.07	163.90	172.20	177.67	173.11	169.19	167.68
Women's & children's undergarm.	161.59	151.76	162.15	168.50	162.62	164.42	169.63	168.78	164.66	174.70	185.04	178.06	175.10
Paper & Allied Products	301.03	303.97	306.00	304.64	305.98	304.58	300.66	296.12	293.49	306.40	313.40	319.37	329.19
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg.pap.	381.91	349.71	350.11	347.31	329.52	342.45	345.97	355.71	356.16	351.71	376.48	377.48	390.57
Paperboard containers & boxes	285.95	283.19	279.99	273.61	271.49	271.35	275.52	278.83	272.62	282.84	290.37	300.50	306.38
Printing & Publishing	286.84	293.94	283.42	284.47	286.83	276.19	285.29	288.73	288.73	290.16	292.11	285.38	300.13
Newspapers	273.70	282.23	276.24	294.70	282.58	285.60	286.40	290.39	289.57	289.78	292.28	293.70	305.45
Commercial printing	334.17	342.59	327.47	325.26	326.23	303.03	317.60	316.41	322.40	326.38	323.19	305.14	331.47
Chemicals & Allied Products	353.38	351.48	343.20	341.55	349.02	346.09	344.02	342.37	339.39	345.22	352.78	363.74	371.50
Industrial inorganic chemicals	385.65	376.71	358.26	365.06	365.20	367.69	358.22	372.70	364.08	377.48	383.88	405.36	429.48
Plastic materials & synthetics	346.99	347.42	334.34	329.58	337.55	327.54	339.80	341.55	346.93	353.64	366.61	376.92	389.85
Drugs	373.01	386.14	363.70	358.88	371.84	361.44	386.51	388.80	387.55	392.48	400.47	402.72	407.21
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	269.84	267.42	271.15	260.80	261.88	258.33	260.96	248.18	227.07	239.63	250.51	248.07	254.39
Industrial organic chemicals	400.26	373.32	372.88	373.82	389.05	385.13	365.19	361.38	369.16	365.59	370.75	396.50	390.05
Paints & allied products	308.80	307.32	316.79	321.20	351.88	368.08	356.58	358.13	393.16	384.42	388.67	378.72	386.55
Petroleum & Coal Products	451.44	445.33	449.54	477.55	507.78	577.39	569.98	573.79	576.99	591.93	595.87	580.02	589.52
Petroleum refining	485.33	485.00	484.88	525.42	572.93	644.80	633.04	633.56	633.51	651.46	654.15	634.76	647.70
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	231.80	232.63	230.11	224.64	223.74	225.27	223.86	224.43	225.22	229.89	237.20	239.57	246.15
Rubber & rubber products	238.32	242.79	237.01	225.13	231.43	231.27	217.34	222.08	228.38	232.86	239.46	244.05	254.75
Miscellaneous plastic products	230.04	230.04	228.37	224.22	221.69	223.60	225.72	224.93	224.19	228.85	236.96	238.50	244.02
Leather & Leather Products	170.17	161.03	171.90	176.84	178.45	175.87	182.05	191.63	185.84	183.66	187.86	192.10	191.28

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1979 Nov	Dec	1980 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.9	42.0	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.2	40.6	41.0	41.1	41.6
Durable Goods	42.7	43.2	42.2	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.2	41.3	40.5	40.8	41.5	41.7	42.0
Lumber & Wood Products	41.5	40.4	37.6	39.0	36.3	37.0	36.3	36.2	37.2	36.6	37.1	37.9	37.4
Furniture & Fixtures	39.3	39.8	40.3	40.0	38.6	38.3	37.7	38.9	38.7	38.5	37.8	36.7	36.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	43.0	43.7	43.8	43.1	42.7	41.6	41.4	41.8	41.0	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.3
Glass & Glassware/pressed,blown	41.4	42.2	44.0	42.8	41.3	41.2	42.5	43.4	43.0	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.1
Pottery & related products	42.3	42.9	41.6	41.3	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.9	39.1	36.1	39.5	40.9	42.0
Primary Metal Industries	45.7	45.6	45.4	45.0	44.7	44.0	43.9	44.6	42.9	43.1	44.4	44.3	45.1
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	41.7	42.6	41.7	41.8	42.7	42.5	39.6	39.8	41.3	40.5	40.7	39.1	40.6
Iron & steel foundries	43.4	44.7	44.6	42.8	41.5	42.7	42.4	43.3	42.4	40.6	42.3	42.9	44.9
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	48.8	48.3	49.0	48.8	47.9	48.1	48.1	48.5	44.5	44.9	46.1	47.9	47.6
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	47.8	46.7	47.2	46.4	45.8	44.2	44.2	45.4	43.7	44.6	45.7	45.1	45.9
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	42.4	42.9	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.1	40.8	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.8
Metal cans	45.6	45.2	46.4	44.3	44.2	44.4	43.4	42.7	41.9	43.3	42.4	42.3	43.3
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	38.4	38.9	38.0	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.1	38.0	37.8	40.4	40.2	40.1	40.6
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	43.4	45.0	44.5	43.7	43.5	44.3	43.6	43.1	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.5	42.2
Metal Stampings	41.0	41.9	41.0	41.1	41.3	39.5	39.7	38.6	38.9	38.9	40.7	40.4	40.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	43.5	43.3	42.3	41.6	42.2	42.2	42.0	42.1	41.4	41.4	42.0	42.3	42.9
Construction & related machinery	42.3	42.9	42.6	42.0	42.4	41.8	42.7	41.9	39.5	38.5	39.4	39.5	40.4
Metalworking machinery	44.7	44.8	44.8	43.9	44.2	43.6	44.5	44.4	43.5	42.8	43.3	44.6	45.6
Special industry machinery	45.9	46.3	43.8	43.2	45.3	44.9	44.0	45.1	43.5	43.4	42.5	44.1	45.5
General industry machinery	42.0	40.7	40.5	40.1	41.3	40.5	40.4	41.5	40.8	41.7	42.4	42.3	42.5
Service industry machinery	37.8	38.2	37.1	35.8	35.6	36.0	35.2	34.4	34.6	32.7	33.0	32.8	34.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	41.1	40.8	40.3	40.7	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.1	39.1	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.2
Elec. test & distribution equip.	42.8	43.1	40.8	41.2	41.4	41.2	41.1	40.2	39.7	40.8	43.5	42.6	42.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	38.1	39.7	39.6	39.4	38.7	38.8	38.3	39.3	36.8	39.1	38.3	39.1	40.1
Electric lighting & wiring equip	39.5	38.8	38.1	38.7	37.9	38.2	38.2	38.1	36.5	37.2	37.8	38.4	39.3
Radio & TV receiving equipment	39.3	35.9	35.2	35.8	35.7	33.7	35.6	34.6	35.3	37.2	37.7	37.1	37.0
Communication equipment	43.0	43.1	42.0	42.6	42.6	41.8	41.4	41.3	40.1	40.0	40.2	39.8	39.7
Electronic components & access.	40.3	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.9	41.7	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.7	42.0	42.1
Transportation Equipment	48.9	52.7	49.2	46.9	46.5	43.4	43.6	43.6	43.8	46.6	47.4	47.8	47.6
Motor vehicles & equipment	52.3	54.6	52.8	48.2	47.2	42.6	43.4	43.0	43.8	48.7	47.8	47.9	47.7
Aircraft & parts	47.3	49.2	44.7	48.9	47.8	48.8	48.8	48.4	47.2	48.0	48.5	50.2	50.3
Ship & boat building & repairing	40.3	46.7	40.5	40.3	41.7	44.2	41.4	43.7	41.7	42.4	45.3	46.0	45.8
Instruments & Related Products	43.4	44.1	43.3	43.3	42.8	42.6	42.2	42.1	41.3	42.3	43.2	43.2	43.6
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	39.2	39.3	39.4	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.2	37.5	39.0	39.2	40.0	39.8
Nondurable Goods	41.2	40.9	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.4	40.5	40.5	41.2
Food & Kindred Products	42.5	42.1	42.1	41.6	41.1	40.9	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.6	43.1
Canned, cured & frozen foods	42.7	43.5	43.9	42.6	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.4	43.8	41.6	43.5	43.7
Grain mill & bakery products	40.8	40.9	41.3	40.3	41.4	40.0	40.9	40.9	41.7	41.2	41.6	40.7	40.3
Beverages	45.7	41.4	42.3	42.7	41.9	43.7	43.8	41.6	42.9	43.8	42.5	41.4	42.4
Textile Mill Products	40.8	41.7	41.0	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.9	41.2	38.4	41.3	42.1	41.9	42.1
Textile finishing, except wool	45.2	46.6	44.7	48.1	47.8	47.1	47.6	49.4	43.5	47.4	48.4	45.9	45.9
Apparel & Other Textile Products	35.3	34.8	34.3	35.1	34.7	34.4	34.2	34.5	34.8	35.5	34.8	34.5	34.3
Men's & boys' suits & coats	33.3	35.9	33.7	33.6	32.2	33.0	34.8	35.0	35.6	36.0	34.6	33.8	34.1
Men's & boys' furnishings	39.1	38.2	37.6	38.8	37.8	37.9	39.5	40.2	39.4	40.2	39.7	38.0	37.1
Women's & misses' outerwear	32.6	32.4	32.4	33.3	33.1	33.0	32.2	32.2	32.8	34.3	33.1	32.6	32.0
Women's & children's undergarm.	34.9	33.5	34.5	35.4	34.6	33.9	34.2	34.8	33.4	34.8	36.0	35.4	34.4
Paper & Allied Products	45.2	45.1	45.4	44.8	44.8	44.4	43.7	44.0	44.2	44.6	44.9	45.3	46.3
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg. pap.	48.1	44.1	44.6	44.3	42.3	42.7	43.3	44.8	44.8	43.8	45.8	45.7	47.0
Paperboard containers & boxes	46.8	46.5	46.9	45.3	45.4	45.0	44.8	44.9	44.4	45.4	45.8	47.1	47.5
Printing & Publishing	40.4	40.6	39.2	39.4	39.4	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.0	39.7
Newspapers	35.0	35.5	35.1	36.7	35.5	35.7	35.8	35.5	35.4	35.6	35.3	35.3	35.6
Commercial printing	42.3	42.4	41.4	41.7	41.4	39.1	39.9	39.8	40.1	40.9	40.5	38.0	41.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	43.2	42.5	41.6	41.4	42.0	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.5	41.0	41.7	42.1	42.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	45.0	43.5	42.0	42.4	41.5	41.5	40.8	42.4	41.0	41.3	42.0	43.4	45.4
Plastic materials & synthetics	44.6	43.7	42.7	42.2	43.0	41.2	40.5	41.2	41.4	42.2	43.8	44.5	46.3
Drugs	45.6	46.3	44.3	43.5	44.8	43.6	45.1	45.0	44.7	44.6	45.2	45.3	45.6
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	39.8	39.5	39.7	39.1	39.8	39.2	39.6	38.3	36.1	37.5	38.6	37.7	37.8
Industrial organic chemicals	42.4	39.8	39.5	39.6	40.4	39.5	39.1	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.4	40.5	40.8
Paints and allied products	40.9	39.4	40.1	40.0	42.6	43.0	42.5	43.2	45.4	44.7	45.3	44.1	45.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	45.6	44.4	43.9	44.3	45.5	47.6	48.8	49.0	49.4	49.7	50.2	48.7	48.6
Petroleum refining	45.4	44.7	44.0	45.1	47.0	49.6	51.3	51.3	51.8	52.2	52.5	50.7	50.8
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	41.1	41.1	40.8	39.9	39.6	39.8	39.0	39.1	39.1	39.5	40.0	40.4	41.3
Rubber and rubber products	40.6	40.6	39.9	37.9	38.7	39.0	36.9	37.2	38.0	38.3	39.0	39.3	40.5
Miscellaneous plastic products	41.3	41.3	41.0	40.4	39.8	40.0	39.6	39.6	39.4	39.8	40.3	40.7	41.5
Leather & Leather Products	39.3	37.8	39.7	40.1	40.1	39.7	40.1	40.6	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.7	40.1

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1979 Nov	Dec	1980 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	6.94	7.06	7.01	7.08	7.15	7.23	7.23	7.29	7.31	7.31	7.43	7.49	7.57
Durable Goods	7.06	7.23	7.14	7.25	7.35	7.38	7.39	7.47	7.44	7.45	7.65	7.71	7.77
Lumber & Wood Products	5.19	5.11	4.91	5.18	5.17	5.18	5.37	5.39	5.48	5.43	5.43	5.56	5.45
Furniture & Fixtures	5.22	5.20	5.21	5.21	5.12	5.07	5.29	5.54	5.51	5.70	5.65	5.61	5.56
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.18	7.21	7.06	7.24	7.27	7.32	7.45	7.56	7.58	7.60	7.67	7.64	7.83
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	6.98	7.01	6.97	7.09	7.33	7.30	7.40	7.52	7.43	7.56	7.58	7.60	7.76
Pottery & related products	6.53	6.61	6.62	6.65	6.59	6.73	6.72	7.00	7.19	6.89	7.00	7.15	7.27
Primary Metal Industries	7.35	7.36	7.36	7.33	7.35	7.44	7.52	7.47	7.37	7.38	7.41	7.58	7.66
Blast Furn. & basic steel prod.	8.14	8.20	8.24	8.30	8.42	8.39	8.68	8.49	8.95	8.80	8.84	8.80	9.02
Iron and Iron foundries	6.61	6.66	6.77	6.77	6.85	6.88	6.84	6.91	6.95	7.01	7.23	7.27	7.38
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	9.60	9.44	9.70	9.67	9.58	9.89	9.95	9.96	9.91	9.76	9.70	9.90	9.81
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	6.95	7.00	6.90	6.93	6.99	6.93	7.06	7.01	7.04	6.97	7.01	7.04	7.03
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	7.14	7.17	7.24	7.31	7.36	7.44	7.46	7.49	7.39	7.50	7.59	7.72	7.77
Metal cans	8.61	8.78	8.84	8.68	8.98	9.04	9.02	9.22	9.19	9.16	9.11	9.08	9.21
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	8.56	8.71	8.56	8.77	9.00	8.80	8.79	8.69	8.71	8.93	9.39	9.41	9.65
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	6.91	6.93	7.16	7.24	7.28	7.28	7.42	7.43	7.30	7.26	7.38	7.54	7.45
Metal stampings	6.30	6.46	6.43	6.59	6.56	6.80	6.84	6.92	6.95	6.95	7.00	7.17	7.28
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.70	7.83	7.78	7.88	8.02	8.06	8.04	8.09	8.07	8.29	8.50	8.60	8.61
Construction & related machinery	7.78	7.76	7.77	8.00	8.10	8.08	8.14	7.99	8.10	8.69	8.57	9.25	9.36
Metalworking machinery	7.34	7.55	7.65	7.64	7.76	7.78	7.94	7.87	7.93	7.95	8.07	8.18	8.17
Special industry machinery	7.87	8.01	7.80	7.94	8.02	8.07	8.19	8.22	8.07	8.06	8.21	8.30	8.34
General industry machnery	8.81	8.99	8.94	9.11	9.37	9.16	8.79	9.00	8.92	9.30	9.71	9.86	9.87
Service industry machinery	6.55	6.68	6.57	6.82	6.82	7.05	7.00	7.04	7.10	7.06	7.13	7.21	7.20
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	6.75	6.82	6.75	6.83	6.89	6.89	6.95	6.88	6.94	6.99	7.02	7.06	7.11
Elec. test & distribution equip.	5.40	5.40	5.35	5.35	5.40	5.47	5.51	5.57	5.59	6.05	6.15	6.03	6.37
Electrical industrial apparatus	5.98	5.88	6.09	5.98	5.97	6.00	6.05	6.14	6.24	6.37	6.40	6.37	6.41
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	5.45	5.42	5.49	5.48	5.47	5.50	5.70	5.69	5.76	5.72	5.80	5.90	5.87
Radio & TV receiving equipment	5.01	5.05	5.28	5.33	5.38	5.50	5.78	5.68	5.92	5.77	6.04	5.96	6.18
Communication equipment	8.69	8.77	8.68	8.78	8.86	8.86	8.85	8.76	8.70	8.75	8.80	8.91	8.89
Electric components & access.	5.79	5.98	5.96	6.11	6.25	6.26	6.25	6.05	6.15	6.17	6.20	6.25	6.31
Transportation Equipment	8.73	9.29	8.84	9.21	9.55	9.71	9.58	10.05	10.04	9.88	10.53	10.49	10.55
Motor vehicles & equipment	9.08	9.66	9.28	9.56	9.99	10.20	10.20	10.63	10.70	11.23	11.29	11.27	11.27
Aircraft & parts	7.73	7.77	7.65	7.70	7.71	7.64	7.99	8.06	8.27	8.16	8.57	8.30	8.41
Ship & boat building & repairing	8.52	8.65	8.05	8.59	8.22	8.76	8.28	8.82	8.67	8.55	8.84	8.85	9.16
Instruments & Related Products	7.28	7.28	7.36	7.42	7.45	7.41	7.43	7.54	7.67	7.69	7.76	7.68	7.73
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	5.28	5.46	5.56	5.61	5.67	5.73	5.64	5.62	5.74	5.86	5.95	6.00	6.07
Nondurable Goods	6.82	6.87	6.88	6.90	6.94	7.07	7.07	7.10	7.18	7.17	7.21	7.27	7.38
Food & Kindred Products	7.26	7.19	7.21	7.27	7.27	7.38	7.29	7.49	7.51	7.50	7.56	7.59	7.82
Canned, cured & frozen foods	6.58	6.62	6.75	6.58	6.84	6.88	6.76	6.93	7.12	6.89	6.77	6.80	6.83
Grain mill & bakery products	6.26	6.36	6.40	6.41	6.50	6.51	6.48	6.53	6.45	6.45	6.72	6.67	6.75
Beverages	9.59	8.64	8.64	8.92	8.84	8.98	8.96	9.25	9.18	9.04	9.08	8.96	9.16
Textile Mill Products	5.72	5.70	5.76	5.88	5.90	5.88	5.99	6.10	6.09	6.10	6.13	6.18	6.28
Textile finishing, except wool	6.86	6.94	6.98	7.01	6.98	7.01	7.01	7.17	7.16	7.28	7.31	7.71	7.88
Apparel & Other Textile Products	4.75	4.74	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.91	4.92	4.99	5.05	5.03	5.07	5.04	5.10
Men's & boys' suits & coats	5.26	5.37	5.61	5.58	5.64	5.58	5.55	5.65	5.65	5.66	5.47	5.71	5.75
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.56	4.66	4.66	4.64	4.66	4.75	4.69	4.60	4.48	4.61	4.70	4.68	4.89
Women's & misses' outerwear	4.90	4.88	4.90	4.85	4.86	4.95	4.94	5.09	5.25	5.18	5.23	5.19	5.24
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.63	4.53	4.70	4.76	4.70	4.85	4.96	4.85	4.93	5.02	5.14	5.03	5.09
Paper & Allied Products	6.66	6.74	6.74	6.80	6.83	6.86	6.88	6.73	6.64	6.87	6.98	7.05	7.11
Paper/p'b'd mills ex bldg. pap.	7.94	7.93	7.85	7.84	7.79	8.02	7.99	7.94	7.95	8.03	8.22	8.26	8.31
Paperboard containers & boxes	6.11	6.09	5.97	6.04	5.98	6.03	6.15	6.21	6.14	6.23	6.34	6.38	6.45
Printing & Publishing	7.10	7.24	7.23	7.22	7.28	7.23	7.41	7.48	7.48	7.44	7.49	7.51	7.56
Newspapers	7.82	7.95	7.87	8.03	7.96	8.00	8.00	8.18	8.18	8.14	8.28	8.32	8.58
Commercial printing	7.90	8.08	7.91	7.80	7.88	7.75	7.96	7.95	8.04	7.98	7.98	8.03	7.93
Chemicals & Allied Products	8.18	8.27	8.25	8.25	8.31	8.38	8.35	8.31	8.38	8.42	8.46	8.64	8.68
Industrial inorganic chemicals	8.57	8.66	8.53	8.61	8.80	8.86	8.78	8.79	8.88	9.14	9.14	9.34	9.46
Plastic materials & synthetics	7.78	7.95	7.83	7.81	7.85	7.95	8.39	8.29	8.38	8.38	8.37	8.47	8.42
Drugs	8.18	8.34	8.21	8.25	8.30	8.29	8.57	8.64	8.67	8.80	8.86	8.89	8.93
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	6.78	6.77	6.83	6.67	6.58	6.59	6.59	6.48	6.29	6.39	6.49	6.58	6.73
Industrial organic chemicals	9.44	9.38	9.44	9.44	9.63	9.75	9.34	9.29	9.49	9.35	9.41	9.79	9.56
Paints & allied products	7.55	7.80	7.90	8.03	8.26	8.56	8.39	8.29	8.66	8.60	8.58	8.59	8.59
Petroleum & Coal Products	9.90	10.03	10.24	10.78	11.16	12.13	11.68	11.71	11.68	11.91	11.87	11.91	12.13
Petroleum refining	10.69	10.85	11.02	11.65	12.19	13.00	12.34	12.35	12.23	12.48	12.46	12.52	12.75
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	5.64	5.66	5.64	5.63	5.65	5.66	5.74	5.74	5.76	5.82	5.93	5.93	5.96
Rubber & rubber products	5.87	5.98	5.94	5.94	5.98	5.93	5.89	5.97	6.01	6.08	6.14	6.21	6.29
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.55	5.57	5.59	5.70	5.68	5.69	5.75	5.88	5.86	5.68
Leather & Leather Products	4.33	4.26	4.33	4.41	4.45	4.43	4.54	4.72	4.60	4.68	4.65	4.72	4.77

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 WORKERS FOR SELECTED NEW JERSEY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1979			1980									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
ACCESSION RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	3.9	2.7	2.3	4.1	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.3	5.6	4.1	3.2
Durable Goods	3.8	2.6	1.9	3.7	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.6	3.3	2.9	6.0	4.1	3.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2.6	1.8	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.3	2.8
Primary Metals Industries	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.0	3.0	8.6	4.0	2.3
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	3.7	3.7	2.0	4.2	4.1	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.8	8.5	6.2	3.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.2	1.9	1.6	3.9	2.2	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.9	3.1	2.3
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	3.4	2.2	1.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.6	4.0	2.9	2.0
Transportation Equipment	2.8	2.0	0.8	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.2	3.4	2.6	5.4	38.3	5.7	6.6
Instruments & Related Products	3.8	2.6	1.9	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	9.6	5.4	2.7	6.0	6.7	6.5	4.8	4.9	9.0	5.0	6.0	7.6	5.6
Nondurable Goods	3.9	2.7	2.7	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.2	3.8	5.3	4.0	3.4
Food & Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	4.0	2.5	2.1	3.0	3.3	4.5	6.0	3.4	6.3	4.0	3.3
Textile Mill Products	5.2	3.1	2.5	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.4	7.1	7.3	6.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.4	4.3	5.3	10.3	9.5	5.4	6.7	8.0	6.4	7.5	12.3	5.8	5.5
Paper & Allied Products	3.1	1.7	1.6	3.6	2.1	3.7	2.2	2.7	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.2
Printing & Publishing	4.6	3.6	2.9	5.1	3.8	3.8	3.3	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.1	4.9	4.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.8	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.2	1.3	0.9	2.1	0.7	3.0	1.2	1.9	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	7.6	4.1	3.1	5.9	6.0	5.3	4.4	4.0	5.5	5.8	6.9	7.2	5.1
Leather & Leather Products	10.5	8.9	2.9	15.1	10.4	5.6	7.3	5.2	7.1	13.2	13.3	9.8	9.8
NEW HIRE RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	3.1	2.1	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.2
Durable Goods	3.2	2.0	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.2
Primary Metal Industries	2.4	2.1	1.3	2.2	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.9	1.8
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	2.8	2.3	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	2.8	1.6	1.4	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.5
Transportation Equipment	2.2	1.6	0.4	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.8
Instruments & Related Products	3.4	2.3	1.6	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	9.2	5.0	2.3	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.4	3.1	5.9	3.6	4.6	4.8	4.5
Nondurable Goods	3.0	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.3
Food & Kindred Products	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.6	1.8	3.3	2.1	2.0
Textile Mill Products	3.3	2.1	2.1	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	3.0	3.6	4.5
Apparel & Other Textile Products	3.7	2.9	2.0	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.7
Paper & Alllied Products	2.6	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.5
Printing & Publishing	4.1	3.3	2.6	4.5	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	4.3	3.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.8	0.5	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	6.9	3.6	2.4	4.5	4.9	4.6	3.1	3.0	3.7	4.0	4.9	4.5	3.9
Leather & Leather Products	8.8	6.2	2.3	5.5	5.1	2.6	4.4	3.5	4.8	4.3	6.9	5.1	6.1
SEPARATION RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	3.8	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.4	3.8	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.4
Durable Goods	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.4	4.3	4.6	3.6	5.8	5.3	3.9	3.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.9	5.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	4.7	3.6	4.9	3.7	2.3	4.5	5.0	3.6
Primary Metal Industries	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.9	4.1	6.4	4.4	6.8	2.6	2.2
Fabricated Metals, Incl.Ordnance	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	5.1	6.3	4.8	7.7	7.6	4.3	3.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.4	2.1	2.7	4.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	3.1	2.5	2.5	3.3	2.8	2.6	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.5	4.9	3.3	2.9
Transportation Equipment	5.6	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.6	3.0	4.4	6.4	2.4	42.0	5.6	3.4	3.2
Instruments & Related Products	2.6	2.0	2.3	3.2	2.1	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.8	2.4
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	8.8	8.4	7.9	6.3	6.2	6.4	7.8	9.0	6.3	7.1	9.1	6.4	5.7
Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.6	3.5	3.5	4.2	4.3	3.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	3.5
Food & Kindred Products	4.8	2.5	3.0	3.6	3.3	2.9	5.8	4.8	3.3	3.7	4.9	5.7	3.4
Textile Mill Products	4.6	5.2	5.3	6.5	4.6	4.9	6.4	7.6	6.7	11.5	4.3	3.7	3.4
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.4	8.6	10.2	9.8	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.9	4.5	13.3	7.1	5.5	5.7
Paper & Allied Products	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.3	2.9	3.8	6.8	5.3	5.7	4.4	3.3	3.5
Printing & Publishing	3.8	2.6	2.7	4.8	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.8	3.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.6	2.5	2.1	3.2	1.1	1.0	2.9	1.4	0.7
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	7.6	6.3	5.7	5.4	4.9	5.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	5.3	9.1	5.8	5.6
Leather & Leather Products	10.7	9.8	11.9	12.2	9.2	7.9	9.9	10.6	10.1	11.2	9.3	14.7	7.5
QUIT RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.3
Durable Goods	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.7
Primary Metal Industries	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8
Fabricated Metals, Incl. Ordnance	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.0
Transportation Equipment	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8
Instruments & Related Products	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.7	0.9
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	4.8	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.3	4.9	2.9	2.8
Nondurable Goods	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.9	1.3
Food & Kindred Products	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.1
Textile Mill Products	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.7
Apparel & Other Textile Products	1.6	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4
Paper & Allied Products	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.2
Printing & Publishing	2.6	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.3	1.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.9
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.6	[illegible]
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	4.0	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	4.2	3.2	2.7
Leather & Leather Products	8.0	5.6	3.3	4.2	4.2	3.1	2.3	2.6	3.8	1.9	3.9	4.1	3.1

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1979	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,574	3,573	3,537	+ 1	+37
Total Employment	3,316	3,331	3,305	-15	+11
Total Unemployment	258	242	232	+16	+26
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	274	261	247	+13	+27
Unemployment Rate	7.2	6.8	6.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	7.7	7.3	7.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.7

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1979	Net Change from month ago	Net Change from year ago
Regular State UI program	122,787	119,854	109,702	+2,933	+13,085
Federal Employees' Program	2,108	2,117	1,193	- 9	+ 915
Veterans' Program	1,896	2,110	2,085	- 214	- 189
Extended Benefits [1]	32,429	27,961	508	+4,468	+31,921
TOTAL	159,220	152,042	113,488	+7,178	+45,732

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Current data may not be comparable with earlier data because benefits were not paid under the Extended Benefits (EB) program from November 1979 through mid-March 1980.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program only)
(thousands)

	Nov 1980	Oct 1980	Nov 1979	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	122.8	119.9	109.7	+2.9	+13.1
Male	66.5	64.7	58.4	+1.8	+ 8.1
Female	56.3	55.2	51.3	+1.1	+ 5.0
White, not Hispanic	84.3	81.5	NA	+2.8	NA
Black, not Hispanic	27.3	28.3	NA	-1.0	NA
Hispanic	10.7	9.6	NA	+1.1	NA
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2	0.2	NA	0	NA
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1	0.2	NA	-0.1	NA
INA	0.3	0.1	NA	+0.2	NA
MANUFACTURING	47.4	46.6	39.0	+0.8	+ 8.4
Durable Goods	23.1	24.4	17.5	-1.3	+ 5.6
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	3.5	3.5	3.2	0	+ 0.3
Machinery except electrical	3.6	3.1	2.9	+0.5	+ 0.7
Electrical machinery	3.8	3.6	2.9	+0.2	+ 0.9
Nondurable Goods	24.4	22.2	21.5	+2.2	+ 2.9
Food & kindred products	3.2	2.0	1.7	+1.2	+ 1.5
Textile mill products	1.6	1.3	1.7	+0.3	- 0.1
Apparel & other textile products	6.6	6.2	8.8	+0.4	- 2.2
Printing & publishing	1.6	1.5	1.9	+1.0	- 0.3
Chemicals & allied products	5.0	4.3	2.4	+0.7	+ 2.6
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.6	2.8	2.3	-0.2	+ 0.3
NONMANUFACTURING	74.0	71.9	55.7	+2.1	+18.3
Contract construction	7.4	7.0	5.9	-0.4	+ 1.5
Transportation & public utilities	5.4	5.7	4.0	-0.3	+ 1.4
Wholesale & retail trade	25.6	24.6	22.6	+1.0	+ 3.0
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.7	3.9	3.4	-0.2	+ 0.3
Services	23.1	22.4	19.4	+0.7	+ 3.7
Information Not Available	1.4	1.3	15.0	+0.1	-13.6
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	30.4	29.4	27.0	+1.0	+ 3.4
25 through 34	37.6	36.3	30.9	+1.3	+ 6.7
35 through 44	22.0	22.2	17.0	-0.2	+ 5.0
45 through 54	17.7	18.0	15.3	-0.3	+ 2.4
55 through 64	13.1	12.4	12.8	+0.7	+ 0.3
65 & over	2.0	1.6	6.6	+0.4	- 4.6
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	12.7	11.4	11.4	+1.3	+ 1.3
3 to 4 weeks	14.9	15.1	15.0	-0.2	- 0.1
5 through 14 weeks	58.3	56.9	52.0	+1.4	+ 6.3
15 weeks & over	36.9	36.4	31.3	+0.5	+ 5.6

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Oct	Sept	Year to Date [3]		
	1980 [1]	1980 [2]	1980	1979	% change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,495	2,484	16,627	26,035	- 36.1
Private Units	2,291	2,484	16,080	25,415	- 36.7
Single family	1,557	1,599	10,312	17,098	- 39.7
Two-family	168	192	1,252	1,434	- 12.7
Three-or-four family	81	27	235	386	- 39.1
Five or more family	485	666	4,281	6,497	- 34.1
Public Units	204	0	547	620	- 11.8
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$141,912	$133,897	$1,000,342	$1,160,480	- 13.8
New Buildings	$112,076	$105,292	$ 742,920	$ 941,172	- 21.1
Additions and Alterations	$ 29,836	$ 28,605	$ 257,422	$ 219,308	+ 17.4

[1] Based on reports received from 416 of 567 municipalities

[2] Based on reports received from 440 of 567 municipalities

[3] Does not include any late reports

Source: N.J. Department of Labor and Industry

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

	CASH RECEIPTS FROM N.J. FARM MARKETINGS (millions)			INDEXES OF FARM PRICES RECEIVED BY N.J. FARMERS (1967 = 100)				
	Cumulative January-August			Nov 15 1980	Oct 15 1980	Nov 15 1979	% change	
	1980	1979	% change				month ago	year ago
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	264.6	257.6	+2.7	227	226	207	+ 0.4	+ 9.7
Livestock products	79.4	75.9	+4.6	234	232	217	+ 0.9	+ 7.8
Poultry & eggs				209	200	190	+ 4.5	+10.0
Dairy products				250	249	232	+ 0 4	+ 7.8
Meat animals				244	253	233	- 3.6	+ 4.7
Crops	185.3	181.6	+2.0	222	223	200	- 0.4	+11.0
Fresh vegetables				243	246	255	- 1.2	- 4.7
Processed vegetables				148	148	148	--	--
Potatoes & sweet potatoes				352	355	195	- 0.8	+80.5
Fruits & berries				198	195	162	+ 1.5	+22.2
Grains & hay				258	260	217	- 0.8	+18.9
PRICES PAID BY U.S. FARMERS				290	288	258	+ 0.7	+12.4
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED BY N.J. FARMERS TO PRICES PAID BY U.S. FARMERS				78	78	80	--	- 2.5

SOURCE: New Jersey Crop Reporting Service

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN NEW JERSEY

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Percent Change	
				Previous Month	Previous Year
TOTAL RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	572,882	574,695	570,082	-0.3%	0.5%
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	23,421	23,556	22,841	-0.6%	2.5%
COUNTY WELFARE BOARD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS[1]					
Assistance for Families with Dependent Children	320,371	322,005	321,954	-0.5%	-0.5%
Regular Segment	302,033	302,780	303,480	-0.2%	-0.5%
Unemployed Father Segment	12,575	13,362	12,298	-5.9%	2.3%
Insufficient Employment of Parents Segment	5,763	5,863	6,176	-1.7%	-6.7%
FEDERAL/STATE PROGRAM (Supplemental Security Income)	84,096[2]	83,240	82,936	1.0%	1.4%
Aged	32,609	32,244	32,782	1.1%	-0.5%
Disabled	50,442	49,974	49,154	0.9%	2.6%
Blind	1,045	1,022	1,000	2.3%	4.5%

[1] The unemployed father segment and insufficient employment of parents segments of the AFDC program were introduced July 1, 1977 when assistance to families of the working poor was terminated.

[2] Of this number, approximately 78,300 persons received a state supplemental assistance payment.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Human Services, Division of Public Welfare, Bureau of Management Services

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1979
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufac- turing	Nonmanu- facturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.3	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.5	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,016.8	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.7	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,096.1	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.3	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.5	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,256.4	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,358.4	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,420.9	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.4	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,570.9	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,608.6	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,611.8	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,672.5	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,759.7	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.0	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.8	747.9	1,951.9	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.0
1976	2,753.1	756.2	1,996.9	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	479.8
1977	2,835.7	767.3	2,068.4	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	502.9
1978	2,961.3	786.8	2,174.4	2.6	105.3	188.5	666.4	147.7	542.7	521.4
1979	3,031.7	799.8	2,231.9	2.7	115.1	188.7	680.4	152.3	572.1	520.8

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	396.3	6.8	10.3	35.4	25.6	65.0	76.3	92.9	21.3	35.4	27.3

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.3
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.7	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.5	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.5	49.2	0.5	21.7	57.3	33.6	53.9	129.9	12.0	38.7	6.9

Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

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NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Brendan Byrne
Governor

John J. Horn
Commissioner

Number 204 Data through December 1980 February 9, 1981

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The year 1980 ended with the nation's economy still on a rising trend, but facing a possible slowdown because of the combined effects of high interest rates, rising income and social security tax burdens, and paycheck-eroding inflation. Real (inflation-adjusted) gross national product climbed at a greater-than-anticipated 5% annual rate during the fourth quarter, roughly twice the 2.4% advance recorded three months earlier. These gains brought GNP to within 0.8% of its pre-recession peak. Unfortunately, they were accompanied by double-digit inflation that reached an 11.2% annual rate during the October-December period and prompted the Federal Reserve Board to substantially tighten credit and push interest rates higher. Prime interest rates soared to 21.5% in late December before receding several notches in January.

Though signs of weakness were clearly evident during the closing months of 1980, especially in the demand for new domestically produced cars and in housing markets, there was sufficient inventory rebuilding and enough demand in other sectors to sustain a strong pace of production through December. Industrial production advanced that month by 1%--the fifth big gain in a row--and housing starts were little changed at a 1,548,000 annual rate following a rising trend that began early last summer. Recovery also continued to be reflected in the job market, with nonfarm employment increasing for the fifth consecutive month and unemployment edging down to 7.4%, compared with recession highs of 7.6% reached in May, July, August and October.

Nearly all public and private economic forecasts released in recent weeks call for some kind of "pause," slowdown, or mini-recession during the first half of 1981, followed by an upturn during the second half. In its annual economic report released during mid-January, the Carter Administration projected a mild early-1981 pause but said it expected GNP to climb by 1.7% between the fourth quarter of 1980 and the end of this year. They saw joblessness at 7.7% at the end of 1981, up fractionally from its current level, with consumer prices still advancing at a 12.6% rate.

The New Jersey Economic Policy Council, in its December report to the Governor, was somewhat more pessimistic regarding the nation's unemployment rate and less pessimistic about inflation. The Council predicted a mini-recession jobless peak of 8.5% in the second and third quarter and a year-end unemployment rate of 8.0%, with consumer price increases easing to the 10% range by the fourth quarter. Other forecasters do not stray far from the boundaries of these two predictions. Most of them agree that a full-blown recession will be headed off by reduced interest rates, a federal income tax cut, and the absence of a major business inventory cycle since stocks are already quite trim.

THE STATE

The New Jersey economy remained on an upward course in December. Unemployment insurance claims under the regular state program declined for the fifth month in a row and were nearly back to pre-recession levels. This reflected continued recovery of industrial and construction activity, as well as further growth of job opportunities in service industries. Discounting the erratic behavior of some of the less reliable business and job market indicators, New Jersey appears to be mirroring national recovery patterns. Unfortunately, most business analysts expect the recent favorable trends to be interrupted by a national economic slowdown during early 1981, and recovery to resume during the second half of the year.

Wage and salary employment in New Jersey nonfarm establishments advanced by 17,900 from mid-November to mid-December, reaching a seasonally adjusted total of 3,057,300. This was the fifth consecutive monthly increase and it brought nonfarm job-holding to its highest level since March. The total number of New Jersey residents with jobs advanced to 3,300,000. Statistics on total resident employment count people where they live rather than where they work and include estimates of agricultural, domestic, and self-employed workers not covered by the monthly establishment survey.

Contributing to December's employment gain were the openings of two new casinos, better-than-usual holiday hiring in department stores, and favorable weather conditions that delayed some seasonal layoffs in construction. The manufacturing sector also contributed, with sizeable increases in apparel, chemicals, and "miscellaneous" manufacturing (e.g. toys, costume jewelry, and related products.)

Recovery of nonfarm wage and salary jobs totaled 37,500 from the July 1980 recession low point to mid-December, or about 62% of the seasonally adjusted decline of 60,700 that occurred from the February 1980 pre-recession peak to the recession trough. This comparison understates the degree of recovery to some unknown extent because seasonal aberrations--especially in construction, retail trade, and the garment industry--inflated last winter's seasonally adjusted employment totals.

If December 1979 is used as a pre-recession point of reference, to avoid the worst of the distortions caused by using February 1980, the job loss during the recession amounted to about 48,500, of which 77% were replaced as of December 1980. Over this twelve-month period, private sector service industry jobs advanced 18,700 and public sector jobs climbed 9,600 (of which 4,000 reflected the state take-over of the Transport of New Jersey bus system). Though construction employment increased by 8,200 from June to December 1980, jobs in this industry were still 10,000 fewer than in December 1979. Similarly, factory employment was still off 29,300 from December 1979, despite an 11,200 pick-up from an August 1980 low point.

Job recovery since mid-1980 has contributed to a steady decline in claims for benefits under the regular state unemployment insurance (UI) program. The seasonally-adjusted weekly average of weeks claimed (roughly the number of claimants) dropped from a high of 153,600 in July 1980 to 126,500 in December--just 800 above the level of December 1979. The seasonally adjusted *insured* unemployment rate declined from 5.3% to 4.3% over the same period, roughly returning to its pre-recession level. With layoffs down sharply, initial claims for UI have, in recent months, been the lowest since early 1978, when the economy was expanding strongly.

Weekly unemployment insurance claims statistics for January reveal little change from December, aside from the seasonal increase that always occurs during the winter. As yet there is no evidence of an economic slowdown.

Total unemployment has also been declining in New Jersey, after peaking in July. The number of jobless workers (this includes claimants *and* unemployed persons not collecting benefits for one reason or another) totaled about 232,000 or 6.6% of the labor force in December 1980, according to preliminary New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry estimates. At the July 1980 peak, joblessness totaled 255,000 or 7.2% of the labor force. These figures are currently being revised upwards because new benchmark data reveal that the state's estimating procedures inadequately accounted for rising unemployment among nonclaimants, such as new entrants to the job market and long-term unemployed persons who have exhausted their benefit entitlements. The revisions will raise July's jobless peak to about 7.6% and December's rate to about 7.0%.

Independent estimates of unemployment, officially published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on the basis of its monthly household survey, continue to fluctuate erratically from month to month and, therefore, are of little value in current economic analysis. For example, they show an *increase* in New Jersey's jobless rate from 6.9% in August 1980 to 8.2% in December 1980 and 7.5% in January 1981, a trend that is totally out of synch with declining UI claims and rising nonfarm payroll employment.

The BLS statistics are useful, however, when averaged over a full year to reduce their sampling error. In fact, it is these statistics that are used on an annual basis as benchmarks to correct for biases inherent in the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry's estimating procedures and to ensure definitional comparability with data for other states. The official BLS estimates put New Jersey's unemployment rate at 7.2% for the full year of 1980, up only moderately from 6.9% in 1979, despite the recession. Nationally, joblessness averaged 7.1% in 1980, up from 5.8% in 1979. The number of unemployed climbed 26% nationally from 1979 to 1980, but only 5% in New Jersey. This squares with comparative annual unemployment insurance statistics, which show regular UI program claims rising by 40% nationally and just 8% in New Jersey.

Other business and labor market indicators mostly confirm the comparatively favorable performance of the New Jersey economy during the 1980 recession. Nonmanufacturing jobs increased more nationally than in the Garden State, reflecting New Jersey's slower underlying growth of population, but manufacturing employment was down only 2.4% in New Jersey from 1979 to 1980, compared with a 3.3% drop nationally. Construction contract awards were essentially unchanged in New Jersey from 1979 to 1980, while declining by 13% nationally. Business failures during the first ten months of 1980 were up from a year earlier by 13% in New Jersey and 53% nationally, and new business incorporations were up 1% in New Jersey and up 0.2% nationally over the same period. New Jersey's retail sales show a smaller-than-national dollar increase, but this comparison is of doubtful validity because of aberrations that inflated New Jersey's statistics for 1979.

Prospects for the months ahead are clouded by national developments that most forecasters believe will result in a slowdown or possible mini-recession, followed by resumed expansion during the second half of 1981. Of particular concern are the persistence of double-digit inflation, high interest rates, and the effects of increased payroll taxes on consumer purchasing power. Homebuilding and consumer durable goods industries are considered to be the most vulnerable, as they were during the last recession. There is as yet no statistical evidence of a slowdown in New Jersey, but the chances appear better than even that there will be at least some increase in unemployment during the second quarter. If an increase occurs it should be moderate, with the New Jersey Economic Policy Council's recent prediction of an 8.2% second-quarter rate probably the outside limit.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

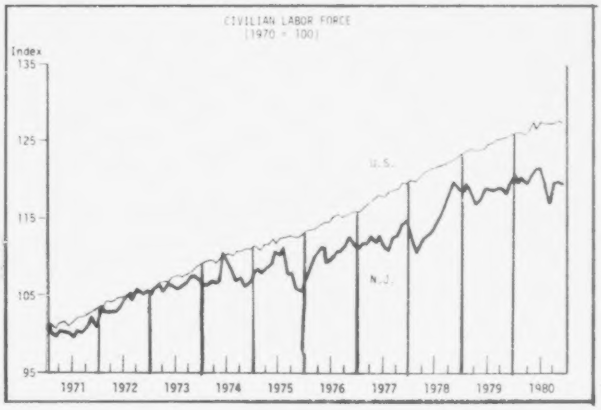
(seasonally adjusted)

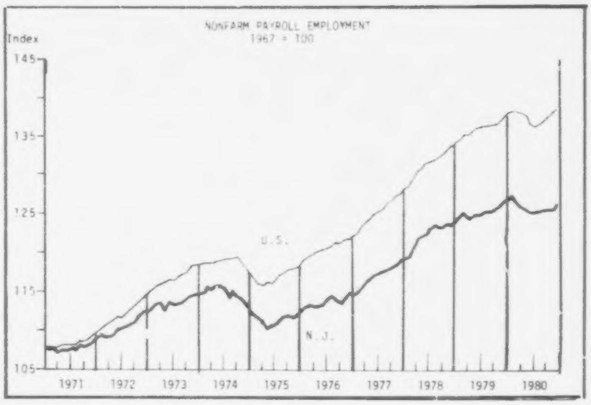
New Jersey Data				Series		Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ INA	$ 6,768	$ 6,156	Oct	Personal income (millions)		INA	+11.2
$ 2,581	$ 2,597	$ 2,467	Oct	Retail Sales (millions	S-22	+ 4.4	+ 6.4
1,820	1,829	1,715	Nov	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 1.3	INA
46	36	29	Oct	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+13.3	+52.7
50.9	57.8	64.6	Nov	Dwelling Units Authorized (1967=100)	S-20	-37.0	-24.5
$ 232.1	$ 271.4	$ 231.6	Dec	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	- 0.2	-12.6
$ 114.0	$ 123.9	$ 92.3	Dec	Residential*	S-18	-23.1	-15.2
$ 91.8	$ 121.5	$ 92.5	Dec	Nonresidential*	S-18	+17.3	+ 4.3
$ 26.3	$ 26.0	$ 46.8	Dec	Nonbuilding*		+28.0	-27.6
3,057.3	3,039.4	3,068.3	Dec	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
774.6	768.0	803.9	Dec	Manufacturing (thous.)	S-10	- 2.4	- 3.3
2,282.7	2,271.4	2,264.4	Dec	Nonmanufacturing (thous.)		+ 1.4	+ 2.2
290	274	233	Dec	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	+ 5.3	+26.2
8.2	7.7	6.5	Dec	Percent of labor force *official*	S- 6		
126.5	131.2	125.7	Dec	Insured Unemployment (thous.)		+ 8.4	+39.7
4.3	4.5	4.4	Dec	Percent of covered employment	S-28		
41.1	41.2	41.4	Dec	Average Factory Workweek (hours)		- 0.9	- 1.2
$ 7.63	$ 7.59	$ 7.06	Dec	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-36	+ 8.8	+ 8.6
$ 318.17	$ 315.74	$ 296.52	Dec	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-34	+ 7.8	+ 7.4

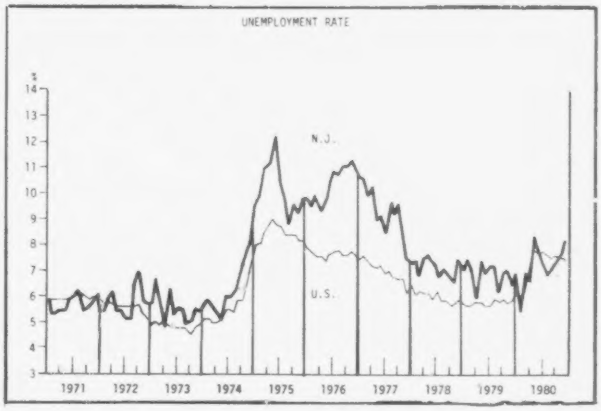
INA - Information not available

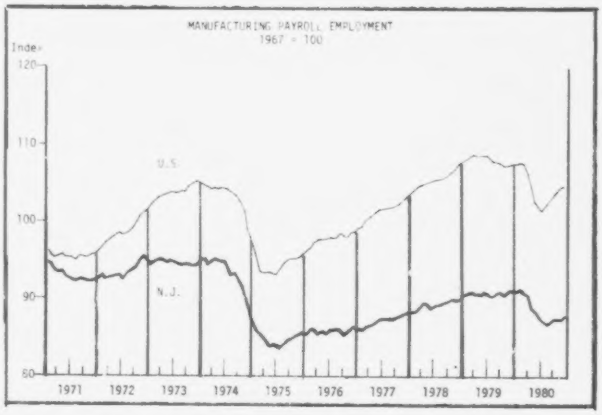
*Not seasonally adjusted

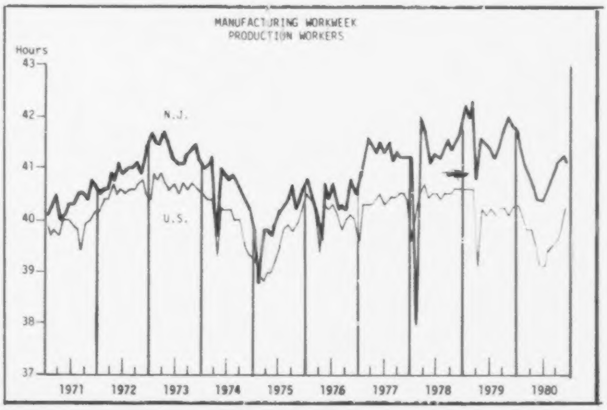
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States

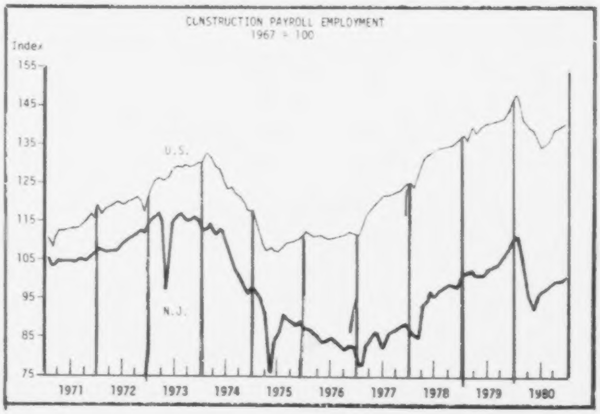




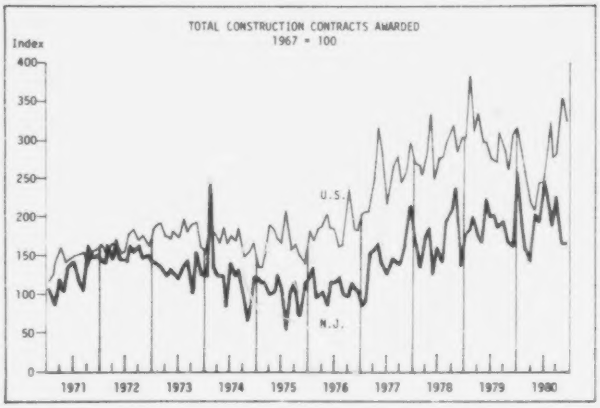


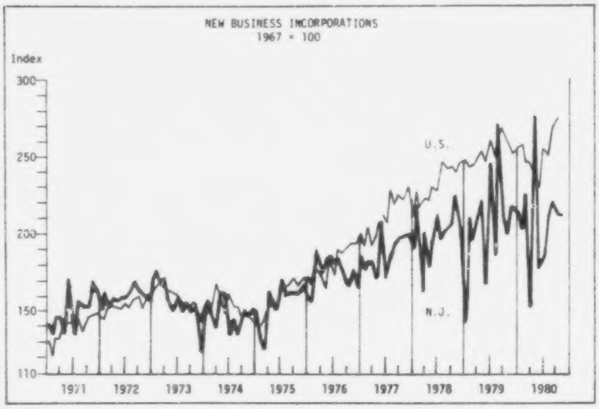


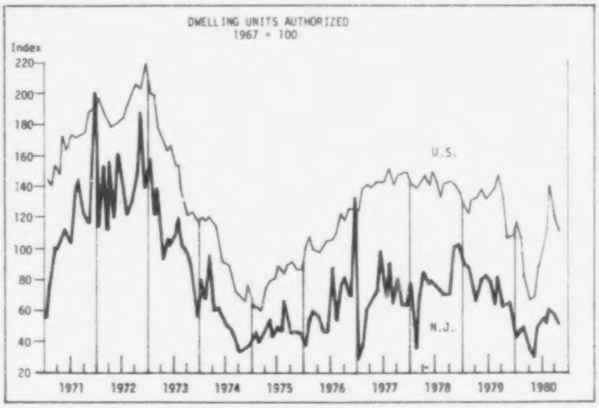


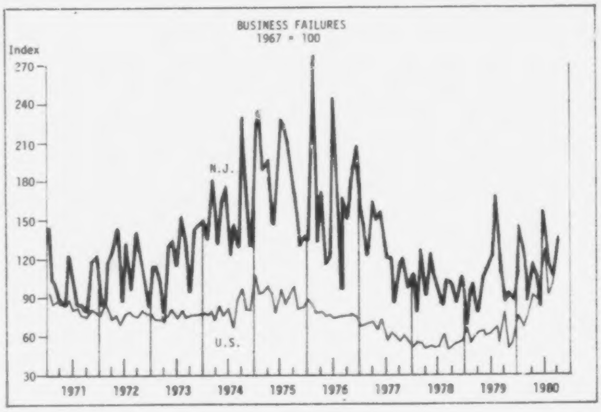


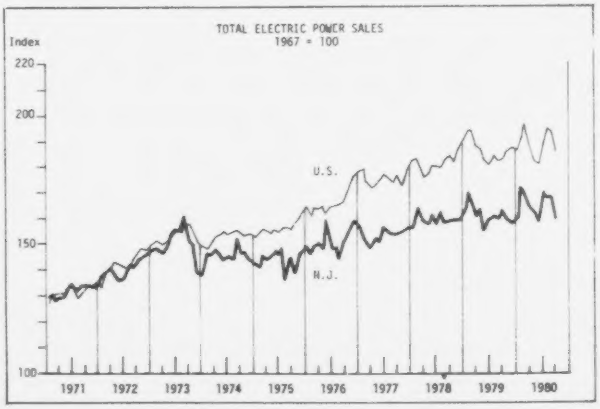
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1967 base with three exceptions. The data on civilian labor force have been indexed to a 1970 base (New Jersey data from 1970 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier data), and data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

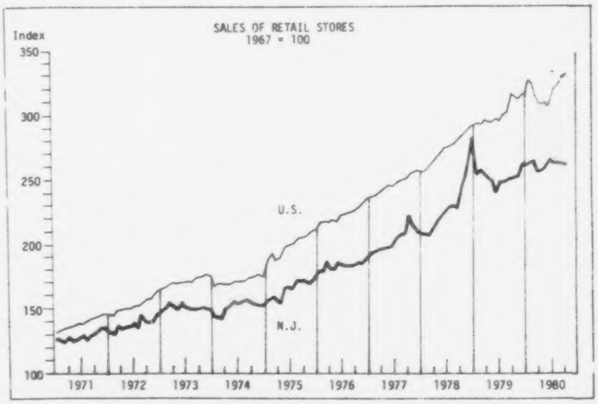












A Leading Composite Index

for New Jersey

Richard C. Conger, Jr.
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Rutgers - The State University

The following article was submitted for publication in the Economic Indicators. The analysis is that of the author and not of the Division of Planning and Research staff.

Mr. Conger is a research assistant at the Center for International Business Cycle Research, Rutgers University, Newark, N.J. The research reported here was supported by a grant to the Center from the National Commission on Employment Policy, but the Commission bears no responsibility for the findings.

For further information, please contact Mr. Conger at the Center for International Business Cycle Research.

A LEADING COMPOSITE INDEX FOR NEW JERSEY

A reliable leading economic indicator is a valuable tool for anyone concerned with the business outlook. Several data series are proven leading indicators of the aggregate economy on the national level. By analyzing New Jersey data in the same manner, we have developed a leading index for the state that performs as well as the corresponding national index.

EMPLOYMENT ADJUSTMENTS

The level of production at which an employer chooses to run a business depends upon the health of the economy. When employers feel that demand is declining, they are likely to cut back the amount of overtime worked and the number of persons hired. Some employees may be laid off.

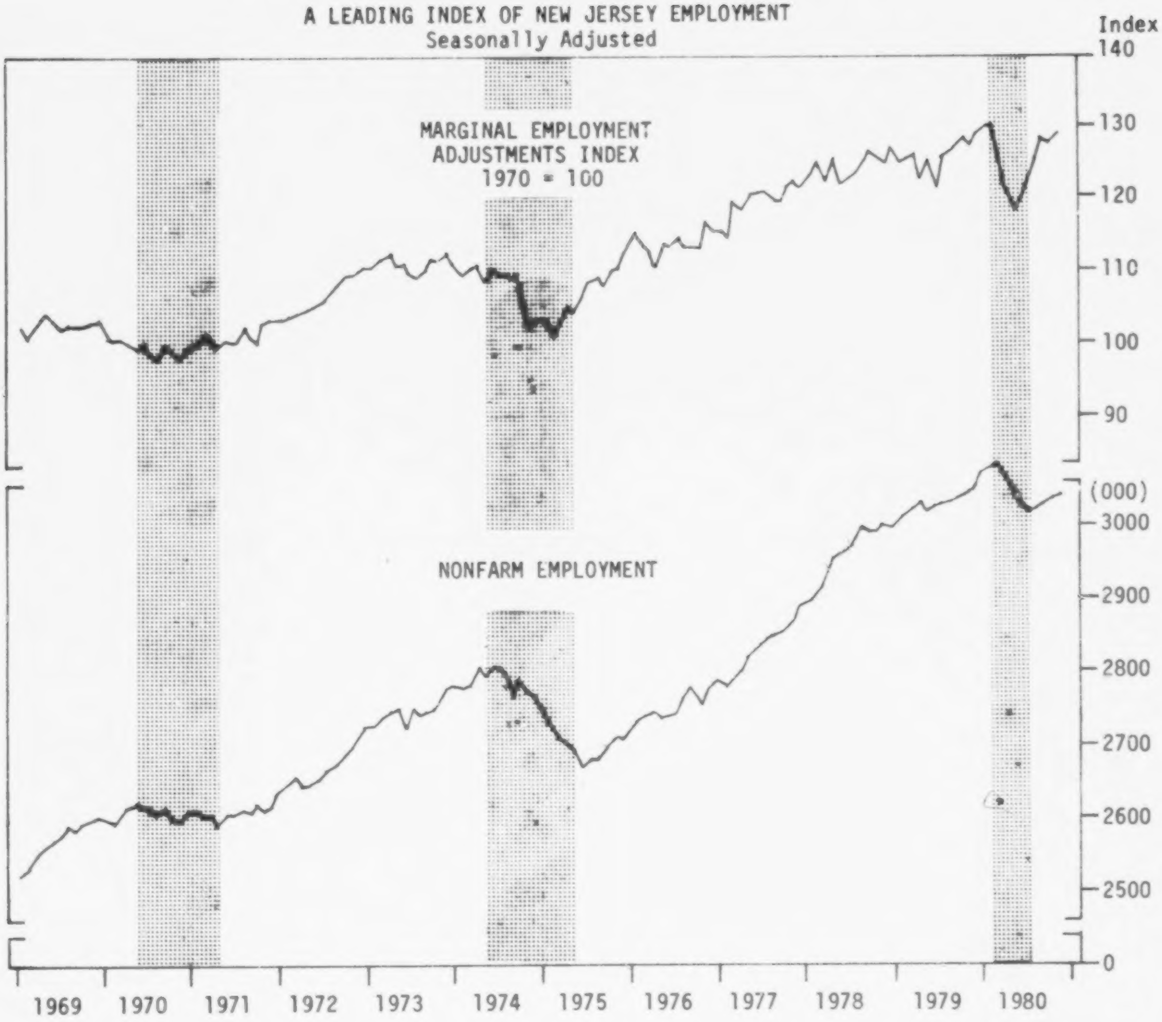
Economists have found that examination of these initial adjustments to employment is important, not only because they usually anticipate subsequent changes in total employment but also because they contribute to these changes. For example, a worker who is laid off prior to or during a recession reduces his spending, which further worsens the already ailing economic situation.

THE COMPOSITE INDEX

Examined separately, individual indicators such as the amount of overtime worked or the hiring rate, though helpful, cover only a small portion of the overall economic picture. In order to develop a more reliable predictor, the indicators can be combined into a composite index where they form a generally stronger basis for prediction.

A composite index is a summary measure of specific indicators which have exhibited consistent behavior at business cycle turns for sound economic reasons. The indicators are usually grouped according to the economic process they represent, i.e., production, employment, investment, etc., and their relation to the business cycle: leading, lagging, or coincident. A leading employment index for the United States as a whole, called the "marginal employment adjustments index" (MEAI), which measures the employer's adjustments to labor input mentioned previously, can be found in *Business Conditions Digest*, a publication of the United States Department of Commerce. The MEAI contains the following series: 1) the average hourly workweek for production workers in manufacturing, 2) the accession or hiring rate in manufacturing, 3) the layoff rate in manufacturing, and 4) the average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance.

A LEADING INDEX OF NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT
Seasonally Adjusted



The procedure used to combine the components into an index is designed to prevent the more volatile series from dominating the index. For this purpose, each series is standardized so that its month-to-month percentage change is the same as every other series, on the average.[1]

At the Center for International Business Cycle Research at Rutgers University in Newark, we have tracked these series and their composite index at the state level. We have also examined the fluctuations of the state's total nonfarm employment, using this series as a roughly coincident indicator of New Jersey's economy. The marginal employment adjustments index, comprised of indicators that reflect initial adjustments to employment, should lead the employment series at both the peaks and troughs of the business cycle, and we find that it does.

Our leading index is similar to an index recently published by the Office of Economic Policy of the State of New Jersey.[2] Their index also has four components. Two of them are the same as ours: the average workweek and initial unemployment claims. Their index includes new job openings (as measured by job openings received by the New Jersey Employment Service) and the quit rate in manufacturing, while ours includes the hiring rate and the layoff rate. In composition, our index matches the U.S. Commerce Department's national index and is available monthly since 1956. At the national level the quit rate and job openings (measured by help-wanted advertising) are rated as leading at peaks and lagging at troughs, whereas the layoff rate and hiring rate are rated as leading at both turns. Hence our index may prove to be a better leader at upturns in the state economy, while the Office of Economic Policy's index may prove to be a better leader at downturns.

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[1] See *Handbook of Cyclical Indicators: A Supplement to Business Conditions Digest*, U.S. Department of Commerce, BEA, May 1977, pp. 73-76.

[2] *13th Annual Report of the Economic Policy Council and Office of Economic Policy*, Department of the Treasury, State of New Jersey, July 23, 1980, pp. 14-15.

Our index is adjusted, using a method employed by the Commerce Department, so that it has the same growth trend as employment. The growth rate in New Jersey employment during 1968 to 1978 averaged 1.8% per year, or 0.146% per month.

THE SPECIFIC INDICATORS

The average workweek is a dependable leading indicator of aggregate economic activity because it represents an input that employers can readily vary. When it becomes necessary, the number of hours worked can be quickly shortened or lengthened depending upon the situation by adjusted overtime hours or by increasing or decreasing short-time hours for part of the work force.

The accession rate, which encompasses new hires and rehires, reflects employees' efforts to increase or decrease their recruiting. These changes in hiring practices represent one of the factors influencing total employment. Account must also be taken of the rate at which employees are quitting or being discharged. Only when the number of people being hired and rehired becomes less than the number quitting or being laid off is there an actual decline in the employed work force. Before this happens, however, the hiring rate has already begun to decline.

Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance measures the average number of applicants filing for unemployment insurance for the first time after being laid off. It is clearly related to the layoff rate which measures the percentage of workers released by their employers due to a lack of demand for the services they perform or the goods they produce. As the business cycle turns downward into its contraction phase, the initial claims and layoff rate begin to rise. Since these two indicators move contrary to the business cycle, we count a decline in these series as an improvement and vice versa.

THE FINDINGS

In our study we have found that the New Jersey business community acts in a manner similar to the rest of the country. With the data available for all of the series since 1956, the workweek, hiring and layoff rates, and initial claims all generally lead the upturns and downturns of nonfarm employment.

As a group, the four series form a reliable index which can be used as a forecaster of employment conditions in the New Jersey economy. On average, the index reaches peaks and troughs about five months before the employment series. The chart shows the leading index and employment as they vary from peak to trough since 1969. The shaded areas represent the contraction phases of the employment series. You can clearly see where the leads occur for the most recent data. For the period since 1956, the index led at the peaks of all four turns, with an average lead of seven months. At the troughs it led all three turns averaging four months.

We also find a high correlation between the size of the swings in the index and in employment from peak to trough and from trough to peak. When there was an increase/decrease in the index there followed, about six months later, a similar increase/decrease in employment. In three successive downswings between 1956 and 1975 the index fell by 9%, 6%, and 11%; the corresponding declines in employment were 4%, 1%, and 5%. During the three upswings between 1958 and 1980 the index rose by 44%, 13%, and 24% while employment subsequently rose by 38%, 8%, and 15%. Although the swings in the index are larger, the relationship does suggest that the index influences the subsequent movements in employment. One of the main limitations of the index, however, is that it is subject to erratic movements that make it difficult to identify its major turning points currently.

RECENT TRENDS

The data for the current recession seem to be holding true to the past findings. Our leading index reached a high point in January of 1980 while nonfarm employment reached its high one month later. The New Jersey downturn corresponds closely with the January 1980 peak date of the national economy chosen by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

The leading index reached its low for the year in May, two months before the employment series' low in July. Hence the recent moderate recovery in New Jersey employment was clearly foreshadowed by the substantial improvement in the leading index.

CONCLUSION

Considering the fact that a roughly coincident series, such as nonfarm employment, mirrors the economic condition of the aggregate economy, an index like the one measuring marginal employment adjustments in New Jersey not only can be used as a guide to future changes in employment but should also enhance our knowledge of variations in general economy of the state as well. Its value, of course, can only be established in practice by using it over a period of time.

1980 Census Counts for States and Regions

Connie O. Hughes
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

The total resident population of the United States counted in the 1980 census was 226,504,825 and represents a 1970-to-1980 growth of 11.4%. The national total, along with the corresponding population counts for all of the states was submitted on December 31, 1980 to President Carter by Philip M. Klutznick, U.S. Secretary of Commerce. These numbers are the basis for apportioning the 435 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives for the 98th Congress convening in 1983.

REGIONAL POPULATION SHIFTS

All of the four regions of the nation increased in population during the decade of the 1970s. As was expected, the South and West Regions grew the most (23.9% and 20.0% respectively). The North Central Region experienced a growth of only 4.0%, while the slowest growing region was the Northeast (0.2%).

THE NORTHEAST AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES

The states experiencing the fastest growth rates in the Northeast and North Central regions during the decade of the 1970s were in the New England Division. New Hampshire had a population increase of 24.8%, while the populations of Vermont and Maine grew by 15.0% and 13.2%, respectively. Two states in the Northeast Region experienced population declines, and were the

	Population		1970-1980 Change	
	1970 Census	1980 Census	Number	Percent
New England Division	*11,847,245*	*12,348,493*	*501,248*	*4.2%*
Maine	993,722	1,124,660	130,938	13.2
New Hampshire	737,681	920,610	182,929	24.8
Vermont	444,732	511,456	66,724	15.0
Massachusetts	5,689,170	5,737,037	47,867	0.8
Rhode Island	949,723	947,154	- 2,569	- 0.3
Connecticut	3,032,217	3,107,576	75,359	2.5
Middle Atlantic Division	*37,213,269*	*36,788,174*	*- 425,095*	*- 1.1*
New York	18,241,391	17,557,288	- 684,103	- 3.8
New Jersey	7,171,112	7,364,158	193,046	2.7
Pennsylvania	11,800,766	11,866,728	65,962	0.6
East North Central Division	*40,262,747*	*41,669,738*	*1,406,991*	*3.5*
Ohio	10,657,423	10,797,419	139,996	1.3
Indiana	5,195,392	5,490,179	294,787	5.7
Illinois	11,110,285	11,418,461	308,176	2.8
Michigan	8,881,826	9,258,344	376,518	4.2
Wisconsin	4,417,821	4,705,335	287,514	6.5
West North Central Division	*16,327,547*	*17,184,066*	*856,519*	*5.2*
Minnesota	3,806,103	4,077,148	271,045	7.1
Iowa	2,825,368	2,913,387	88,019	3.1
Missouri	4,677,623	4,917,444	239,821	5.1
North Dakota	617,792	652,695	34,903	5.6
South Dakota	666,257	690,178	23,921	3.6
Nebraska	1,485,333	1,570,006	84,673	5.7
Kansas	2,249,071	2,363,208	114,137	5.1
South Atlantic Division	*30,678,826*	*36,943,139*	*6,264,313*	*20.4*
Delaware	548,104	595,225	47,121	8.6
Maryland	3,923,897	4,216,446	292,549	7.5
District of Columbia	756,668	637,651	- 119,017	- 15.7
Virginia	4,651,448	5,346,279	694,831	14.9
West Virginia	1,744,237	1,949,644	205,407	11.8
North Carolina	5,084,411	5,874,429	790,018	15.5
South Carolina	2,590,713	3,119,208	528,495	20.4
Georgia	4,587,930	5,464,265	876,335	19.1
Florida	6,791,418	9,739,992	2,948,574	43.4
East South Central Division	*12,808,077*	*14,662,882*	*1,854,805*	*14.5*
Kentucky	3,220,711	3,661,433	440,722	13.7
Tennessee	3,926,018	4,590,750	664,732	16.9
Alabama	3,444,354	3,890,061	445,707	12.9
Mississippi	2,216,994	2,520,638	303,644	13.7
West South Central Division	*19,326,077*	*23,743,134*	*4,417,057*	*22.9*
Arkansas	1,923,322	2,285,513	362,191	18.8
Louisiana	3,644,637	4,203,972	559,335	15.3
Oklahoma	2,559,463	3,025,266	465,803	18.2
Texas	11,198,655	14,228,383	3,029,728	27.1
Mountain Division	*8,289,901*	*11,368,330*	*3,078,429*	*19.8*
Montana	694,409	786,690	92,281	13.3
Idaho	713,015	943,935	230,920	32.4
Wyoming	332,416	470,816	138,400	41.6
Colorado	2,209,596	2,888,834	679,238	30.7
New Mexico	1,017,055	1,299,968	282,913	27.8
Arizona	1,775,399	2,717,866	942,467	53.1
Utah	1,059,273	1,461,037	401,764	37.9
Nevada	488,738	799,184	310,446	63.5
Pacific Division	*26,548,342*	*31,796,869*	*5,248,527*	*19.8*
Washington	3,413,244	4,130,163	716,919	21.0
Oregon	2,091,533	2,632,663	514,130	25.9
California	19,971,069	23,668,562	3,697,493	18.5
Alaska	302,583	400,481	97,898	32.4
Hawaii	769,913	965,000	195,087	25.3

1980 Population by Regions

	Population		1970-1980 Change	
	1970 Census	1980 Census	Number	Percent
United States	203,302,031	226,504,825	23,202,794	11.4
Northeast Region	49,060,514	49,136,667	76,153	0.2
North Central Region	56,590,294	58,853,804	2,263,510	4.0
South Region	62,812,980	75,349,155	12,536,175	20.0
West Region	34,838,243	43,165,199	8,326,956	23.9

only ones to do so from 1970 to 1980, according to the 1980 census counts. Rhode Island declined by 2,569 people or -0.3%. New York, the nation's second largest state in population, showed a 1970-to-1980 population loss of 684,103 people or -3.8%. This is the first time either of these states registered a decade population loss in the history of the decennial census, which goes back to 1790.

The 1980 census count for New Jersey was 7,364,158, up from the 1970 figure of 7,171,112 by 193,046 people or 2.7%. Although New Jersey's growth was modest in comparison to the nation, both in absolute number and growth rate, New Jersey showed the largest population gains in the Middle Atlantic Division. Pennsylvania, on the other hand, exhibited the smallest positive 1970-1980 growth rate (0.6%) of the 50 states in the nation.

The five states having the highest population gains in these two regions are in the East North Central and West North Central divisions. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan had population increases ranging from 271,045 to 376, 518 people.

THE SOUTH AND WEST STATES

Reflecting the movement of the nation's population to the South and West regions, all of the states in these areas, except Maryland and Delaware, had 2-digit 1970-to-1980 growth rates. Florida, the third fastest growing state in the nation, had a 1980 census count of 9,739,992, up 43.4% from the 1970 census count of 6,791,418. However, in the South Region, Texas registered the largest increase in people (3,029,728). Maryland and Delaware exhibited the slowest growth in the South, with 1970 decade growth rates of 7.5% and 8.6%, respectively. The District of Columbia was the only area in the South to show a net loss in population, from 756,668 in 1970 to 637,651 in 1980. All of the other states in the South Region had population increases ranging from 205,407 (West Virginia) to 876,335 (Georgia) and growth rates of 11.8% (West Virginia) to 20.4% (South Carolina).

Within the West Region, substantial population growth was experienced by most states. According to the 1980 census counts, Nevada and Arizona were the two fastest growing states in the nation during the decade of the 1970s. Nevada, one of the smallest states in the 1970 population, had a decade population growth rate of 63.5% and Arizona had a growth rate of 53.1%. Additionally, five states had population growth rates in excess of 30%. These were Wyoming (41.6%), Utah (37.9%), Idaho (32.4%), Alaska (32.4%), and Colorado (30.7%). California, however, had the largest absolute 1970-to-1980 population increase in the nation and showed a net gain of 3,697,493 people. Also in absolute terms, Montana and Alaska had the smallest population gains in the West Region.

DATA AVAILABILITY

These data were released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in late December 1980 and represent the resident population certified for apportionment. These data differ from the preliminary counts previously released. The preliminary tallies were made at the 409 Census Bureau District Offices located throughout the United States, forwarded to the Bureau's twelve Regional Offices, and issued in press releases. In contrast, the data contained in this article were tabulated directly from census questionnaires by the Bureau's census processing centers and authenticated and certified by Vincent P. Barabba, Director of the Bureau of the Census.

It should be remembered that the utilization of these figures may be affected by the outcome of litigation now under appeal. Also, the data presented in this article are the only available certified counts from the 1980 census at this time. No substate certified counts are available, but are scheduled for release by April 1, 1981.

The preliminary 1980 census counts of both population and housing units for counties and municipalities in New Jersey are available from the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton, N.J. 08625 or (609-292-0076). See *New Jersey Economic Indicators*, Number 203 for a discussion of New Jersey's preliminary 1980 census counts.

Sampling Errors in Official BLS Estimates

The official monthly estimates of selected labor force statistics developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics are based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) which is a monthly sample survey of households. Estimates based on a sample may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, instructions and enumerators. These chance variations are called sampling errors.

The *standard error* of an estimate is a measure of the size of the sampling error. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error enable one to construct intervals that include the average result of all possible samples of the same design and size with a known probability. For example, one can say that (in about 2 of 3 cases or) 68% of the time, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would contain the true value based on a complete census of the population. The interval is called the *confidence interval* and the "68%" is called the *level of confidence.* If the intervals are increased to more than one standard error below and above the estimate, then the level of confidence increases. The *coefficient of variation,* also called the *relative error* of an estimate, is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate.

As an example of these terms, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates 271,000 persons (not seasonally adjusted) were unemployed in New Jersey in December 1980 based on the CPS sample. The standard error was 23,000; the 68% confidence interval then was 271,000, plus or minus 23,000 (or 248,000 to 294,000); the coefficient of variation or relative error was 8.5%. Sampling error can usually be reduced by increasing the size of the sample, but costs limit sample size. In New Jersey, monthly responses are obtained from a panel of about 1,780 households, which are included in the national CPS. The sample estimates, standard errors, and coefficients of variation, employed persons, unemployed persons, and the unemployment rate for New Jersey in 1980 can be found in the accompanying table.

The data appearing below will be presented regularly in the Economic Indicators on page S-39 beginning with a future issue.

Official BLS Sample Estimates
Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation
(not seasonally adjusted)

	EMPLOYMENT *(in thousands)*			UNEMPLOYMENT *(in thousands)*			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(percent of labor force)*		
Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
Jan	3312	±54	1.6%	258	±23	8.9%	7.2%	±.6	8.3%
Feb	3322	±54	1.6%	221	±21	9.5%	6.2%	±.6	9.7%
Mar	3286	±54	1.6%	247	±22	8.9%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
Apr	3275	±54	1.6%	218	±21	9.6%	6.2%	±.6	9.7%
May	3263	±54	1.7%	289	±24	8.3%	8.1%	±.7	8.6%
Jun	3351	±54	1.6%	294	±24	8.2%	8.1%	±.7	8.6%
Jul	3376	±54	1.6%	299	±24	8.0%	8.1%	±.7	8.6%
Aug	3353	±54	1.6%	252	±22	8.7%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
Sep	3269	±54	1.7%	249	±22	8.8%	7.1%	±.6	8.5%
Oct	3331	±54	1.6%	242	±22	9.1%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
Nov	3316	±54	1.6%	258	±23	8.9%	7.2%	±.6	8.3%
Dec	3316	±54	1.6%	271	±23	8.5%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate, would contain in 68% of the cases the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Economic Briefs

MIGRATION TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS

According to a study by the Census Bureau's Center for Demographic Studies, the shift of population growth to nonmetropolitan areas increased slightly in the four years following the 1973-74 oil embargo. Rising gasoline prices and the greater dependence of nonmetropolitan residents on privately-owned cars apparently did not slow the shift of population away from metropolitan areas.

During the 1970-74 period, average annual population growth in the small town and rural population exceeded that of metropolitan areas by 48%. For the 1974-78 period, the nonmetropolitan growth rate exceeded that of metropolitan areas by 80%.

The study offers some possible reasons for the trends, including the momentum established by the net migration to nonmetropolitan areas in the early 1970s and a broad based appeal of nonmetropolitan living to many residents of metropolitan areas.

Ironically, the nation became more metropolitan between 1970 and 1978 because rapid growth in some nonmetropolitan locations caused them to be reclassified as metropolitan. As a result of these reclassifications, the percentage of the population which is metropolitan rose from 69.0% in 1970 to 73.5% in 1978. Without such territorial reclassifications, the percent of the nation's population living in metropolitan areas would have fallen to 67.8% in 1978.

The report, *Migration to Nonmetropolitan Areas: Appraising the Trend and Reasons for Moving*, Special Demographic Analyses, CDS 8-2, is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 at a cost of $2.00.

REPORTS FOCUS ON WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, New Jersey had 18,547 women-owned firms with gross receipts of $1,487,392 thousand in 1977. The firms employed a total of 29,182 employees (for week including 3/12/77) and had a total annual payroll of $234,948 thousand. Of the 18,547 women-owned firms, 12,824 or 69% had no paid employees. The majority of the firms were concentrated in selected services (42%) and retail trade (27%) industries.

The Newark Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) accounted for 5,172 or 28% of the state's women-owned businesses, while Newark led New Jersey's cities with 446 of these firms.

Data on the nation's 701,957 women-owned businesses are presented by geographic level in two reports, both part of the 1977 Economic Censuses. *Women-Owned Businesses, 1977* provides basic economic information on industry, employment, receipts, and legal form of organization. *Selected Characteristics of Women-Owned Businesses, 1977* contains demographic data based on a sample of the owners. Age, race, ethnicity, educational attainment, and marital status are among the characteristics presented.

The Census Bureau defines women-owned businesses to include: sole proprietorships owned by women, partnerships of which women own at least 50%, and corporations in which women own at least 50% of the shares of stock.

Both reports are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

DATA AVAILABLE ON MINORITY-OWNED BUSINESSES

According to the 1977 Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises, 2,184 New Jersey firms with gross receipts of $85.9 million were owned by Asian Americans, American Indians, and other minorities. The survey provides basic data by geographic level on the number of firms, gross receipts, number of paid employees, and annual payroll.

The majority of New Jersey firms owned by Asian Americans, American Indians, and other minorities in 1977 were concentrated in retail trade (24%) and selected services (58%). The report also shows data for selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) including Jersey City and Newark.

The report, *Minority-Owned Businesses: Asian Americans, American Indians and Others*, is the third in a series from the 1977 survey. Previous reports covered businesses owned by blacks and by persons of Spanish origin.

The three reports are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Also consult the New Jersey State Data Center or your nearest Federal Depository Library to review the reports.

MEDIAN INCOME ESTIMATES AVAILABLE BY STATE

The Bureau of the Census has developed estimates of median income for 4-person families, by state. These figures were prepared for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for use in establishing income ceilings and fee schedules under Title XX of the Social Security Act.

Although specific to 4-person families and not available for substate areas, this series is useful because only limited family income data below the national level are available between decennial census periods. Per capita income data, by contrast, including the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis' series on personal income and the Census Bureau's money income estimates, are prepared for intercensal years. Both per capita series are available in printed form from the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry, CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

Census estimates for 4-person families show a 1979 median income of $24,640 for New Jersey, which was the sixth highest among all states. The comparable 1979 median income for the United States as a whole was $22,395. Comparable estimates for all states are available for the years 1974 through 1979.

New annual family income estimates appear first in the *Federal Register*, most recently in the November 24, 1980 issue, and are subsequently reprinted in other federal reports including the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. It should be noted that the income table published in the *Federal Register* is titled "Fiscal Year 1982," but the data are actually 1979 income estimates.

In developing 4-person family income estimates the Census Bureau employed these sources of data:

1. The March 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS);
2. The 1970 Census of Population; and
3. Per capita personal income estimates from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The estimation procedure consisted of four main steps:

1. State median family income estimates for 4-person families and respective standard errors were calculated from the CPS data;
2. Another set of state estimates of 4-person family income were developed by carrying forward the 1970 census median estimates using the percent change in state per capita personal income from 1969 to 1979;
3. A regression estimate was then developed by forming a linear combination of these two estimates for each state;
4. Finally, the regression estimate was constrained to a range which was equal to the CPS estimate, plus or minus one standard error.

ESTIMATED 1979 MEDIAN INCOME
FOUR-PERSON FAMILIES

State	Rank	Annual Income
United States		$22,395
Alabama	48	18,613
Alaska	1	31,037
Arizona	17	23,000
Arkansas	49	18,493
California	4	25,109
Colorado	3	25,228
Connecticut	9	24,410
Delaware	31	21,184
District of Columbia	28	21,310
Florida	35	20,757
Georgia	27	21,578
Hawaii	7	24,582
Idaho	37	20,429
Illinois	12	24,265
Indiana	21	22,614
Iowa	22	22,567
Kansas	19	22,848
Kentucky	46	19,138
Louisiana	38	20,166
Maine	50	18,074
Maryland	5	24,686
Massachusetts	14	23,786
Michigan	8	24,422
Minnesota	11	24,409
Mississippi	51	17,672
Missouri	29	21,294
Montana	40	20,051
Nebraska	36	20,749
Nevada	2	25,457
New Hampshire	24	22,335
New Jersey	6	24,640
New Mexico	33	21,032
New York	32	21,082
North Carolina	41	19,648
North Dakota	42	19,520
Ohio	23	22,528
Oklahoma	34	20,852
Oregon	13	24,031
Pennsylvania	25	22,314
Rhode Island	26	21,636
South Carolina	39	20,154
South Dakota	45	19,209
Tennessee	43	19,437
Texas	16	23,416
Utah	30	21,250
Vermont	44	19,314
Virginia	18	22,976
Washington	9	24,410
West Virginia	47	18,876
Wisconsin	15	23,518
Wyoming	20	22,673

For further information contact Dan Burkhead, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 (telephone 301-763-5060).

STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I thru VI and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 21 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I thru VI have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with ecomomic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970 and November 1973-March 1975.

SERIES	SOURCES
1-16	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
31-41	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research

SERIES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Only seasonally adjusted data are presented for these indicators.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1979 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1979 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS. There was a substantial drop in the workweek in February 1978 due to a snowstorm.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

SERIES

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework, and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban wage earners and clerical workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.
The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.
The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made according to a U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics formula, state tax adjustments are made by the Department of Labor and Industry, and

SERIES

inflation adjustments are based on the average Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sums of the seasonally adjusted components. Series 22 was affected by a $2 billion contract for nuclear generating facilities in April 1977 and a $900 million contract for an electric power and heating system in February 1978. To avoid distortions these awards were omitted from the computations to determine seasonally adjusted figures but were returned to the total after the remaining data were seasonally adjusted. They were also omitted from the monthly average components.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the Department of Labor and Industry to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

SERIES

31 Between June 1975 and February 1976 NON-FARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED, as reported by the Employment Service Automated Reporting System, were overestimated by about 10%. These data relate to openings received by the New Jersey Employment Service only.

33-35 The LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS are collected by a survey of employers counting the number of accessions, separations, and quits that occurred during the entire month. The series are adjusted to March 1979 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

36 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (interstate and intrastate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 480,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in Ocotber 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

37 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents interstate and intrastate agent claims under the regular state program only.

38 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the state program only.

39-41 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 41) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,315	3,311	3,386	3,366	3,536	3,517	3,597	3,568
Feb	3,333	3,317	3,339	3,370	3,562	3,529	3,563	3,572
Mar	3,333	3,330	3,300	3,369	3,544	3,534	3,588	3,562
Apr	3,360	3,348	3,356	3,415	3,490	3,528	3,566	3,540
May	3,336	3,355	3,366	3,413	3,500	3,532	3,597	3,534
Jun	3,359	3,355	3,383	3,427	3,550	3,529	3,614	3,524
Jul	3,323	3,360	3,408	3,437	3,545	3,540	3,615	3,535
Aug	3,310	3,359	3,435	3,442	3,537	3,541	3,556	3,520
Sep	3,358	3,363	3,486	3,443	3,546	3,548	3,483	3,519
Oct	3,372	3,364	3,522	3,456	3,545	3,554	3,562	3,517
Nov	3,403	3,375	3,569	3,469	3,526	3,547	3,563	3,531r
Dec	3,431	3,375	3,544	3,482	3,568	3,549	3,558	3,531p

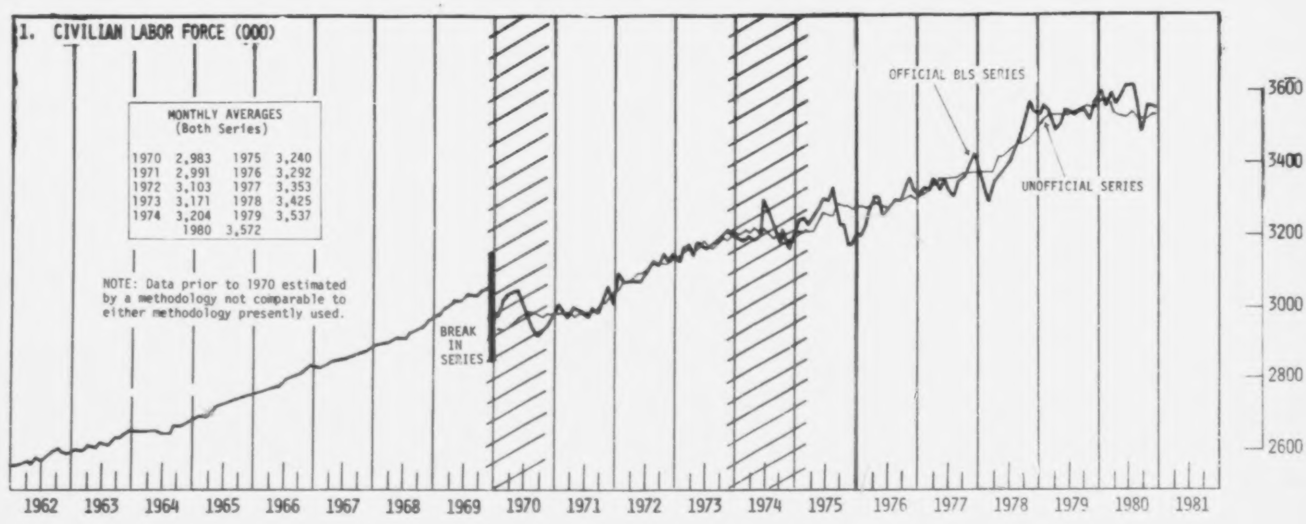
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	2,961	2,973	3,139	3,104	3,285	3,267	3,348	3,332
Feb	2,980	2,984	3,092	3,115	3,296	3,281	3,371	3,339
Mar	3,002	3,000	3,074	3,124	3,294	3,283	3,339	3,323
Apr	3,014	3,018	3,104	3,173	3,280	3,280	3,332	3,302
May	3,036	3,029	3,107	3,174	3,240	3,290	3,296	3,287
Jun	3,055	3,039	3,132	3,179	3,304	3,289	3,327	3,276
Jul	3,041	3,050	3,161	3,188	3,288	3,293	3,351	3,279
Aug	2,989	3,055	3,203	3,195	3,283	3,294	3,311	3,269
Sep	3,050	3,060	3,237	3,202	3,326	3,303	3,234	3,280
Oct	3,047	3,070	3,281	3,217	3,301	3,308	3,301	3,290
Nov	3,116	3,076	3,335	3,235	3,279	3,308	3,289	3,291r
Dec	3,174	3,091	3,279	3,236	3,335	3,313	3,268	3,300p

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	354	338	247	262	251	250	249	237
Feb	353	333	247	255	266	248	192	233
Mar	331	330	226	245	250	251	249	239
Apr	346	330	252	242	210	248	234	238
May	300	326	259	239	260	242	301	247
Jun	304	316	251	248	246	240	287	248
Jul	282	310	247	249	257	247	264	255
Aug	321	304	232	247	254	247	245	251
Sep	308	303	249	241	220	245	249	239
Oct	325	294	241	239	244	246	261	227
Nov	287	299	234	234	247	239	274	241r
Dec	257	284	265	246	233	236	290	232p

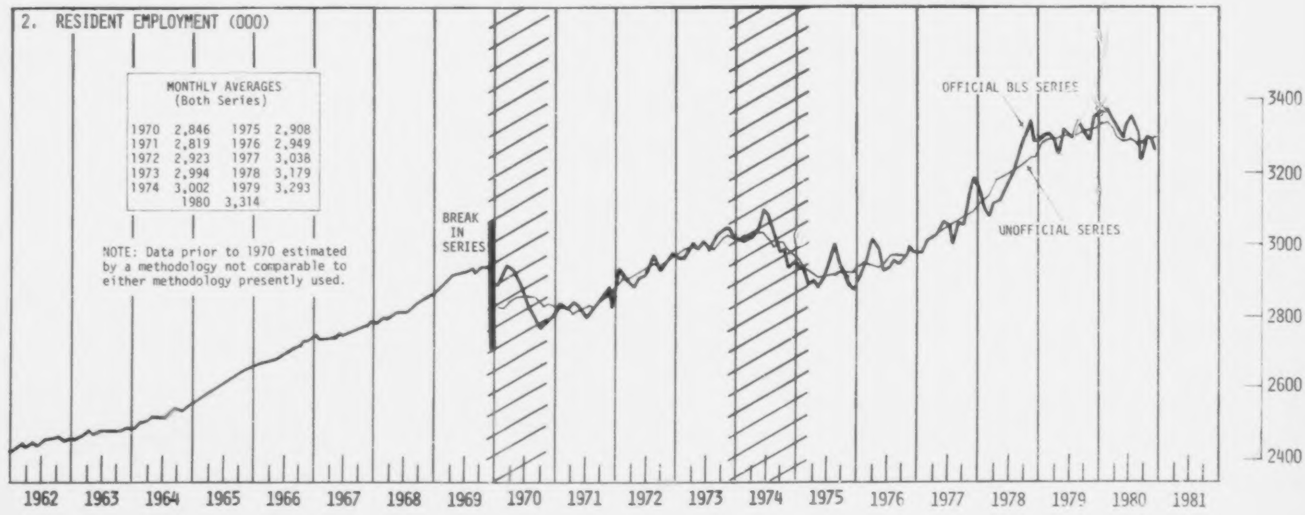
CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,983	1975	3,240
1971	2,991	1976	3,292
1972	3,103	1977	3,353
1973	3,171	1978	3,425
1974	3,204	1979	3,537
	1980	3,572	

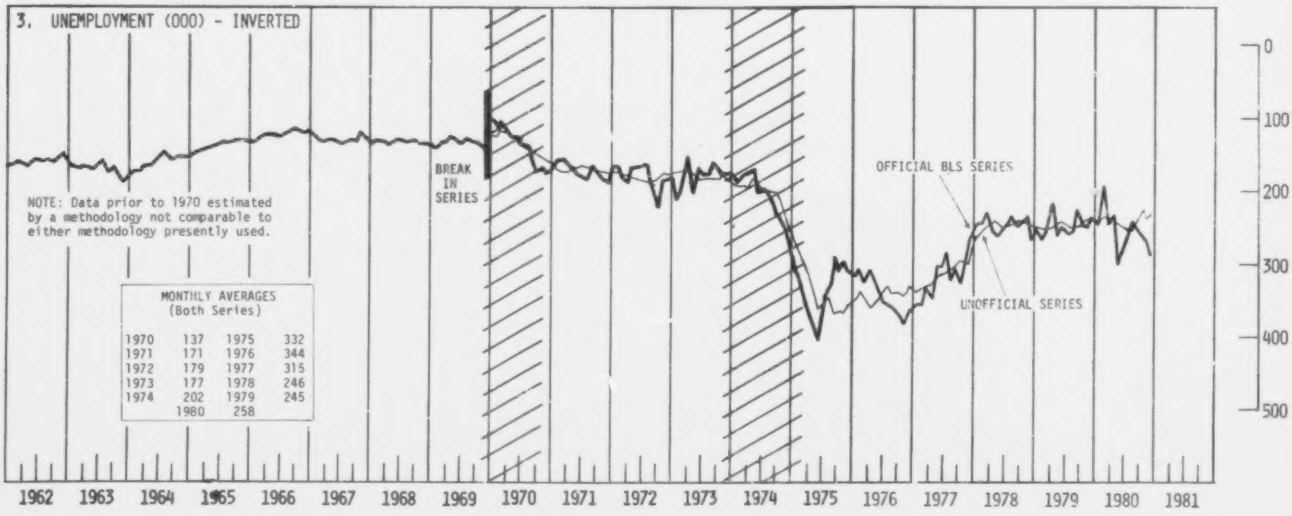
NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,846	1975	2,908
1971	2,819	1976	2,949
1972	2,923	1977	3,038
1973	2,994	1978	3,179
1974	3,002	1979	3,293
	1980	3,314	

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	137	1975	332
1971	171	1976	344
1972	179	1977	315
1973	177	1978	246
1974	202	1979	245
	1980	258	

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	61.8	61.7	62.5	62.1	64.5	64.2	65.0	64.5
Feb	62.1	61.8	61.5	62.1	65.0	64.4	64.0	64.5
Mar	62.0	62.0	60.8	62.0	64.6	64.5	64.7	64.2
Apr	62.5	62.2	61.7	62.8	63.5	64.2	64.3	63.8
May	62.0	62.3	61.9	62.7	63.7	64.2	64.8	63.6
Jun	62.4	62.3	62.1	62.9	64.5	64.1	65.0	63.4
Jul	61.6	62.3	62.5	63.1	64.4	64.3	64.9	63.5
Aug	61.3	62.3	63.0	63.1	64.2	64.3	63.9	63.2
Sep	62.2	62.3	63.9	63.1	64.3	64.3	62.5	63.1
Oct	62.4	62.2	64.5	63.3	64.2	64.4	63.8	63.0
Nov	62.9	62.4	65.3	63.4	63.8	64.2	63.8	63.2
Dec	63.4	62.3	64.7	63.6	64.5	64.2	63.7	63.2p

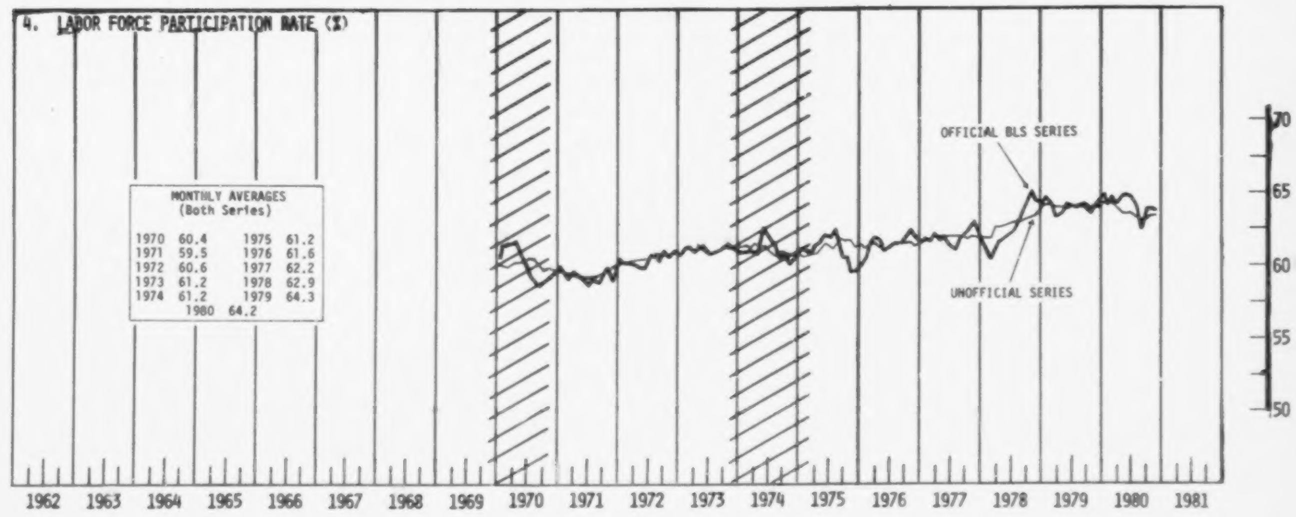
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	55.2	55.4	57.9	57.3	60.0	59.6	60.5	60.2
Feb	55.5	55.6	57.0	57.4	60.1	59.8	60.8	60.3
Mar	55.9	55.8	56.6	57.5	60.0	59.9	60.2	59.9
Apr	56.0	56.1	57.1	58.4	59.7	59.7	60.0	59.5
May	56.4	56.3	57.1	58.3	58.9	59.8	59.3	59.2
Jun	56.7	56.4	57.5	58.4	60.1	59.8	59.8	58.9
Jul	56.4	56.6	58.0	58.5	59.7	59.8	60.2	58.9
Aug	55.4	56.6	58.7	58.6	59.6	59.8	59.5	58.7
Sep	56.5	56.7	59.3	58.7	60.3	59.9	58.0	58.8
Oct	56.4	56.8	60.0	58.9	59.8	59.9	59.2	59.0
Nov	57.6	56.9	61.0	59.2	59.3	59.9	58.9	58.9
Dec	58.6	57.1	59.9	59.1	60.3	59.9	58.5	59.1p

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	10.7	10.2	7.3	7.8	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.6
Feb	10.6	10.0	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.0	5.4	6.5
Mar	9.9	9.9	6.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.7
Apr	10.3	9.9	7.5	7.1	6.0	7.0	6.6	6.7
May	9.0	9.7	7.7	7.0	7.4	6.9	8.4	7.0
Jun	9.1	9.4	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.9	7.0
Jul	8.5	9.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.2
Aug	9.7	9.1	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.1
Sep	9.2	9.0	7.1	7.0	6.2	6.9	7.1	6.8
Oct	9.6	8.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.3	6.5
Nov	8.4	8.9	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.7	7.7	6.8
Dec	7.5	8.4	7.5	7.1	6.5	6.6	8.2	6.6

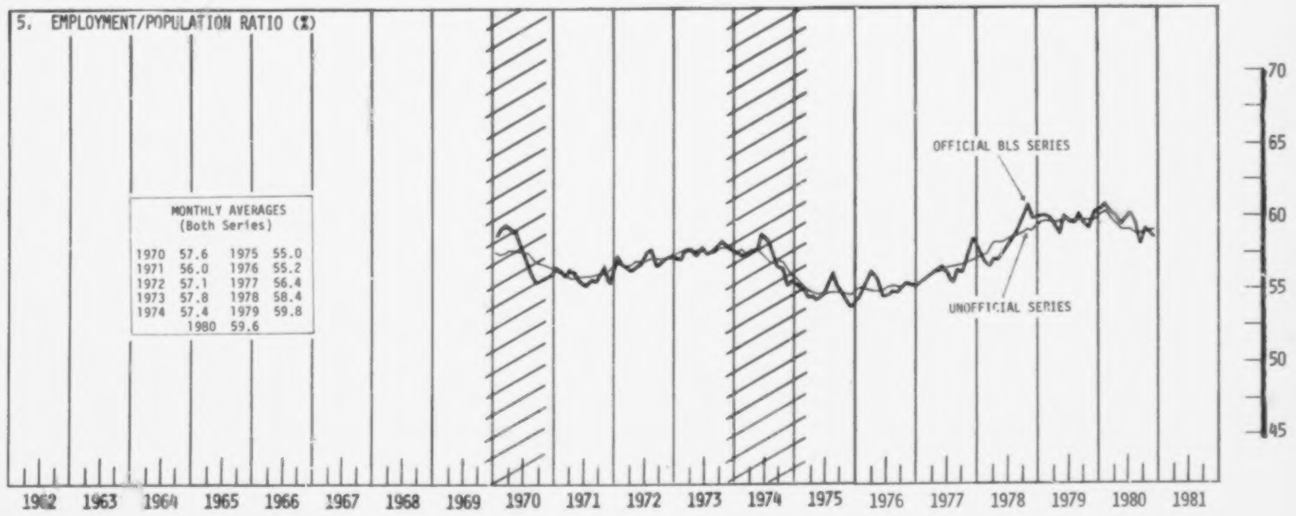
CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II



4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

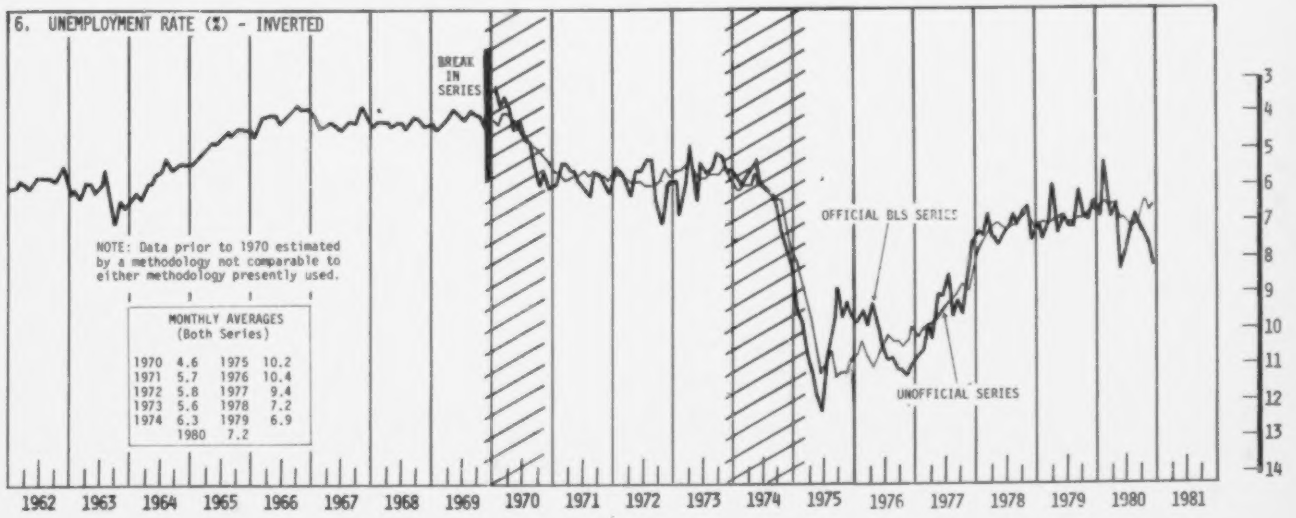
1970	60.4	1975	61.2
1971	59.5	1976	61.6
1972	60.6	1977	62.2
1973	61.2	1978	62.9
1974	61.2	1979	64.3
1980	64.2		



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	57.6	1975	55.0
1971	56.0	1976	55.2
1972	57.1	1977	56.4
1973	57.8	1978	58.4
1974	57.4	1979	59.8
1980	59.6		



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) - INVERTED

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	4.6	1975	10.2
1971	5.7	1976	10.4
1972	5.8	1977	9.4
1973	5.6	1978	7.2
1974	6.3	1979	6.9
1980	7.2		

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2717.4	2780.3	2827.7	2892.7	2940.4	3010.4	3002.0	3074.5
Feb	2716.3	2787.4	2826.1	2900.5	2940.6	3021.7	2996.6	3080.5
Mar	2757.4	2801.6	2865.5	2914.0	2977.9	3030.4	3014.0	3066.8
Apr	2799.9	2819.4	2931.8	2953.9	2994.4	3016.0	3029.9	3051.4
May	2834.5	2828.2	2965.7	2958.8	3031.8	3022.9	3046.1	3037.4
Jun	2892.8	2836.4	3026.4	2966.1	3087.5	3025.1	3086.2	3023.8
Jul	2887.6	2843.7	3028.4	2980.1	3077.1	3027.0	3071.1	3019.8
Aug	2894.4	2851.3	3039.5	2992.2	3082.4	3033.0	3070.8	3021.0
Sep	2869.8	2853.6	3004.6	2987.5	3050.6	3034.6	3042.8	3028.7
Oct	2879.5	2863.4	3003.9	2987.2	3060.8	3044.4	3049.9	3034.8
Nov	2884.8	2869.1	3013.8	2998.4	3064.3	3050.0	3052.2r	3039.4r
Dec	2894.4	2886.2	3001.6	2994.1	3073.1	3068.3	3061.4p	3057.3p

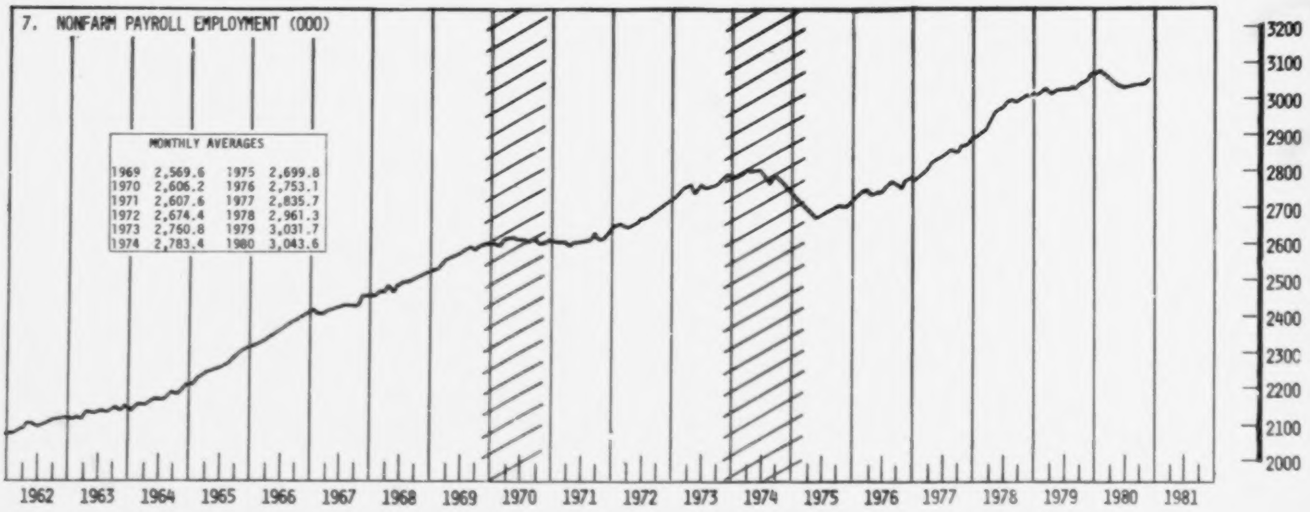
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2227.4	2288.3	2316.7	2379.2	2426.4	2493.6	2478.6	2548.2
Feb	2220.7	2292.0	2312.1	2386.5	2421.5	2502.2	2469.3	2552.9
Mar	2256.9	2303.9	2346.3	2396.8	2457.5	2512.1	2481.9	2536.8
Apr	2299.0	2321.6	2408.7	2433.4	2473.6	2497.6	2493.5	2517.5
May	2334.3	2329.0	2441.7	2435.8	2509.9	2502.0	2507.9	2500.3
Jun	2388.5	2337.0	2495.8	2440.6	2562.2	2504.8	2548.2	2490.8
Jul	2369.9	2333.8	2490.2	2451.3	2545.8	2505.6	2529.1	2487.8
Aug	2380.7	2338.1	2504.9	2460.1	2555.4	2509.1	2535.9	2489.2
Sep	2383.3	2348.4	2500.4	2463.5	2549.5	2513.9	2529.2	2494.8
Oct	2375.7	2355.7	2490.0	2469.0	2542.6	2521.8	2517.9	2498.4
Nov	2376.7	2363.3	2491.4	2477.8	2539.4	2526.4	2515.4r	2504.0r
Dec	2381.2	2376.1	2480.5	2475.3	2547.7	2544.7	2526.4p	2524.1p

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	490.0	492.0	511.0	513.5	514.0	516.8	523.4	526.3
Feb	495.6	495.4	514.0	514.0	519.1	519.5	527.3	527.6
Mar	500.5	497.7	519.2	517.2	520.4	518.3	532.1	530.0
Apr	500.9	497.8	523.1	520.5	520.8	518.4	536.4	533.9
May	500.2	499.2	524.0	523.0	521.9	520.9	538.2	537.1
Jun	504.3	499.4	530.6	525.5	525.3	520.3	538.0	533.0
Jul	517.7	509.9	538.2	528.8	531.3	521.4	542.0	532.0
Aug	513.7	513.2	534.6	532.1	527.0	523.9	534.9	531.8
Sep	486.5	505.2	504.2	524.0	501.1	520.7	513.6	533.9
Oct	503.8	507.7	513.9	518.2	518.2	522.6	532.0	536.4
Nov	508.1	505.8	522.4	520.6	524.9	523.6	536.8r	535.4r
Dec	513.2	510.1	521.1	518.8	525.4	523.6	535.0p	533.2p

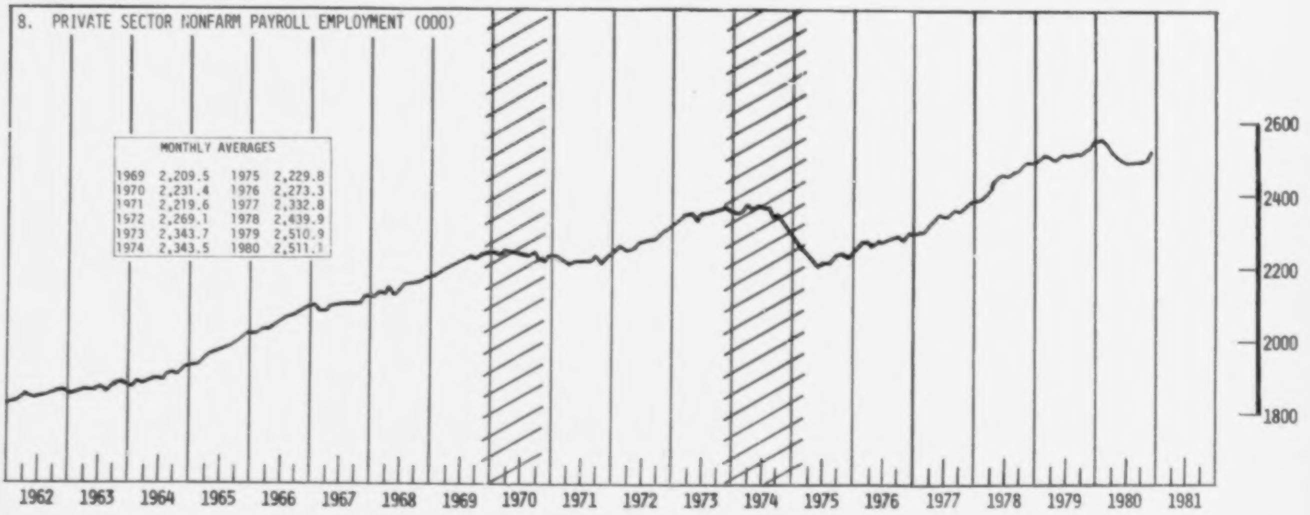
CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — I



7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

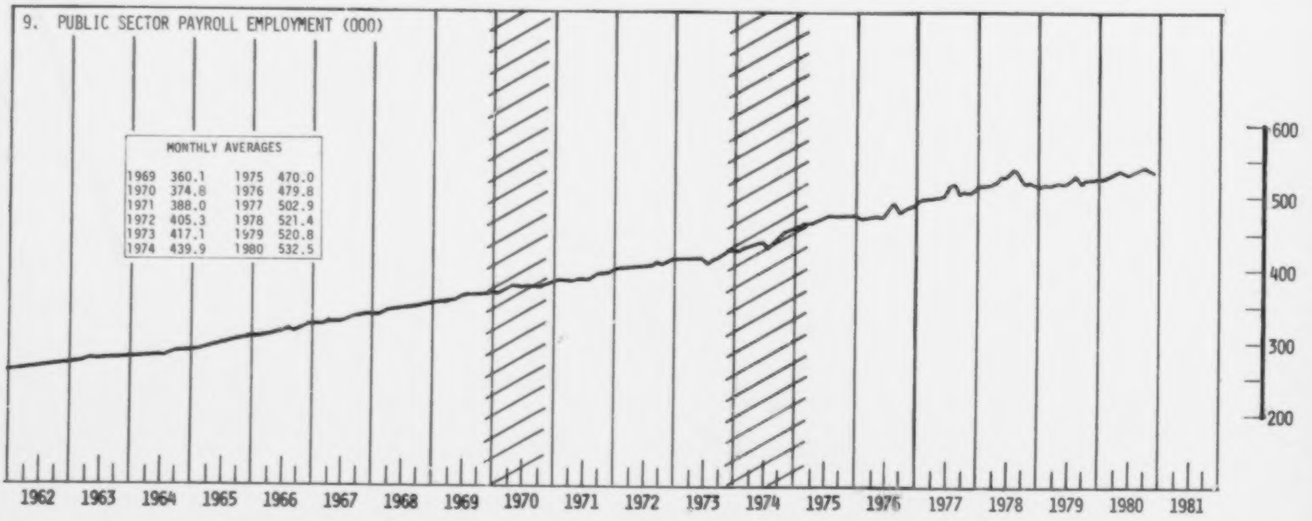
1969	2,569.6	1975	2,699.8
1970	2,606.2	1976	2,753.1
1971	2,607.6	1977	2,835.7
1972	2,674.4	1978	2,961.3
1973	2,760.8	1979	3,031.7
1974	2,783.4	1980	3,043.6



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2,209.5	1975	2,229.8
1970	2,231.4	1976	2,273.3
1971	2,219.6	1977	2,332.8
1972	2,269.1	1978	2,439.9
1973	2,343.7	1979	2,510.9
1974	2,343.5	1980	2,511.1



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	360.1	1975	470.0
1970	374.8	1976	479.8
1971	388.0	1977	502.9
1972	405.3	1978	521.4
1973	417.1	1979	520.8
1974	439.9	1980	532.5

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	744.7	758.9	763.7	777.4	784.5	798.4	787.6	801.6
Feb	745.9	758.0	767.3	779.3	787.7	799.6	793.6	805.7
Mar	756.8	761.4	777.1	782.1	797.6	802.4	796.2	801.1
Apr	758.4	764.0	783.2	789.3	795.1	800.3	791.2	796.4
May	767.1	766.7	788.5	787.6	801.2	799.6	783.5	782.1
Jun	780.5	769.2	795.8	783.8	813.6	801.4	786.1	774.1
Jul	764.4	769.1	780.9	786.0	792.6	798.1	765.4	770.4
Aug	773.7	769.0	792.6	788.5	800.3	796.5	767.1	763.4
Sep	780.8	768.5	802.0	789.5	811.5	800.3	777.3	767.0
Oct	782.2	772.1	801.1	791.1	810.5	800.9	776.9	768.0
Nov	780.7	774.0	800.6	794.2	803.5	797.2	773.9	768.0
Dec	772.3	776.3	789.0	792.5	799.8	803.9	770.6p	774.6p

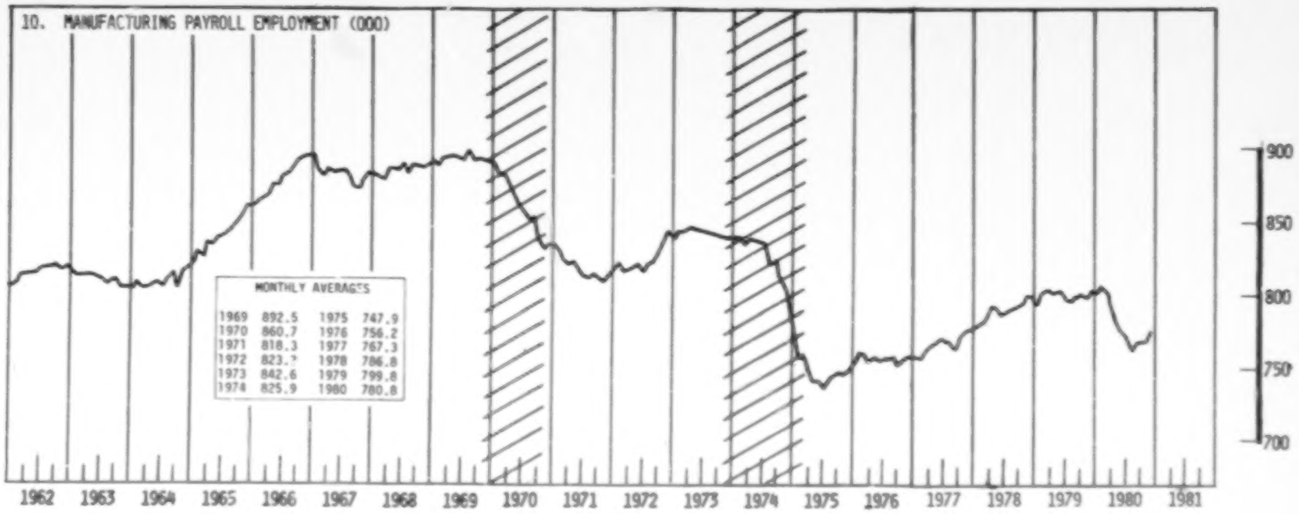
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	74.7	86.8	83.6	97.3	96.4	112.6	105.9	123.6
Feb	71.7	86.9	78.1	95.5	91.9	113.1	100.2	123.3
Mar	81.2	92.2	83.2	94.8	99.9	113.9	101.1	115.3
Apr	92.9	94.8	101.6	103.5	110.4	112.4	104.0	105.9
May	99.1	96.3	109.0	105.6	116.4	112.4	107.1	103.5
Jun	102.6	95.9	115.8	107.9	121.2	112.5	113.6	105.5
Jul	99.5	91.7	115.9	106.6	124.5	114.4	117.7	108.2
Aug	104.0	95.6	118.1	108.4	125.0	114.7	118.9	109.1
Sep	103.9	96.2	117.1	108.6	124.4	115.6	117.7	109.3
Oct	103.6	97.1	117.2	109.8	125.1	117.3	117.4	110.0
Nov	102.4	98.0	114.7	109.7	124.7	119.2	114.6r	109.6r
Dec	97.9	98.6	108.8	109.5	120.8	121.7	110.8p	111.7p

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1405.4	1439.8	1466.9	1501.9	1542.8	1579.9	1583.4	1620.4
Feb	1400.5	1444.4	1464.2	1509.0	1539.3	1586.7	1573.0	1621.2
Mar	1416.2	1447.5	1483.7	1517.4	1557.3	1593.0	1582.0	1617.7
Apr	1445.0	1460.1	1521.4	1538.1	1565.3	1582.2	1595.3	1612.1
May	1465.2	1463.2	1541.6	1540.1	1589.6	1587.3	1614.5	1612.1
Jun	1502.5	1469.1	1581.7	1546.4	1624.7	1588.1	1645.7	1608.4
Jul	1502.9	1470.0	1590.8	1556.2	1625.9	1590.4	1643.2	1606.5
Aug	1500.0	1470.6	1591.6	1560.7	1627.3	1595.2	1647.1	1614.0
Sep	1494.6	1480.8	1578.7	1562.9	1610.9	1595.4	1631.5	1615.9
Oct	1487.1	1483.6	1569.1	1565.5	1604.3	1600.9	1621.0	1617.8
Nov	1490.7	1488.3	1573.5	1571.3	1608.6	1607.4	1624.3r	1623.8r
Dec	1508.0	1498.3	1580.0	1570.6	1624.5	1616.5	1642.4p	1635.2p

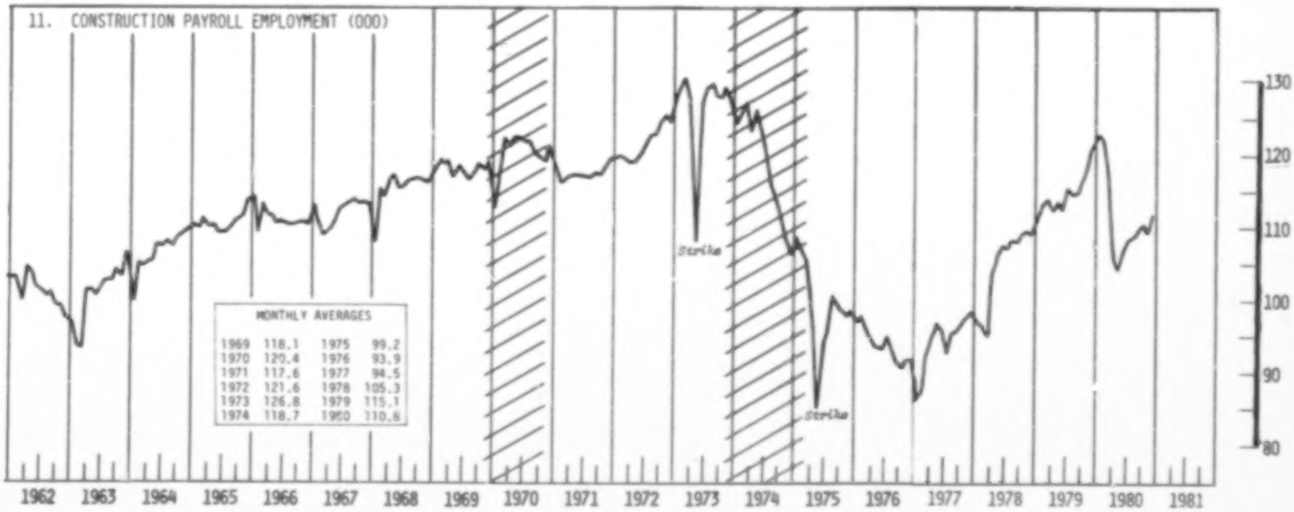
CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II



10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

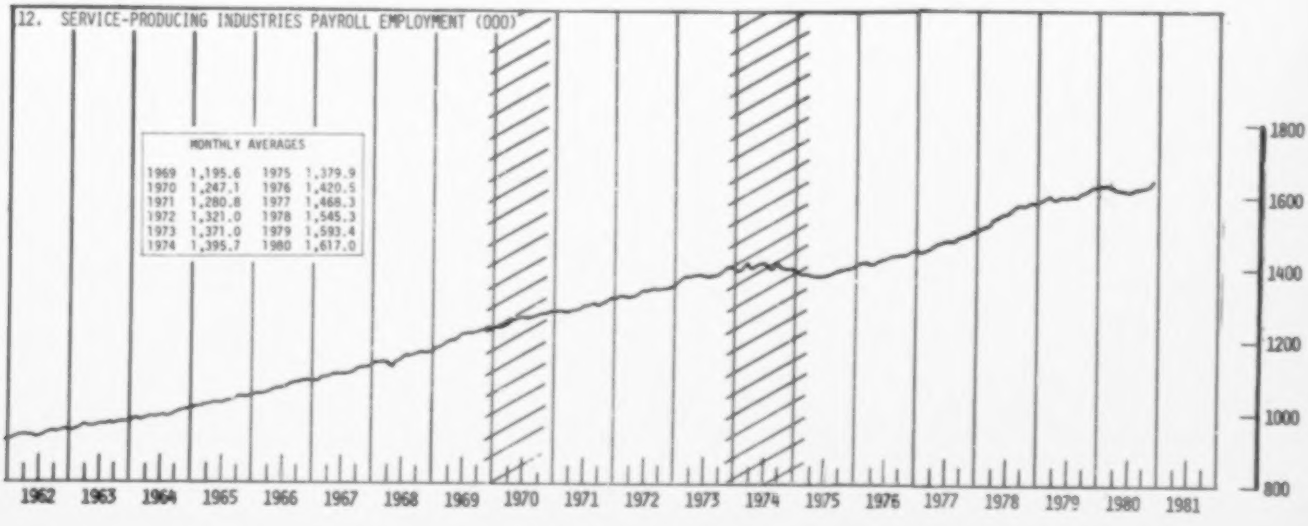
1969	892.5	1975	747.9
1970	860.7	1976	756.2
1971	818.3	1977	767.3
1972	823.[illegible]	1978	786.8
1973	842.6	1979	799.8
1974	825.9	1980	780.8



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	118.1	1975	99.2
1970	120.4	1976	93.9
1971	117.6	1977	94.5
1972	121.6	1978	105.3
1973	126.8	1979	115.1
1974	118.7	1980	110.6



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,195.6	1975	1,379.9
1970	1,247.1	1976	1,420.5
1971	1,280.8	1977	1,468.3
1972	1,321.0	1978	1,545.3
1973	1,371.0	1979	1,593.4
1974	1,395.7	1980	1,617.0

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	499.8	510.0	502.0	512.2	520.5	531.2	508.5	518.9
Feb	497.4	503.0	505.7	510.9	521.0	526.0	512.9	517.8
Mar	508.6	509.9	509.6	509.9	525.2	525.1	515.4	515.3
Apr	505.9	508.0	510.6	511.6	525.2	525.5	512.0	512.3
May	514.1	513.8	512.0	511.1	526.4	525.4	503.7	502.7
Jun	522.1	514.6	514.5	506.9	533.5	525.9	506.7	499.5
Jul	507.2	515.3	502.5	510.5	514.7	523.1	486.6	494.6
Aug	514.7	513.9	511.1	511.8	519.9	521.2	488.4	489.7
Sep	522.9	514.6	519.2	511.8	532.6	525.2	499.6	492.7
Oct	524.9	517.7	519.1	512.4	530.7	524.0	499.5	493.1
Nov	523.6	518.7	519.7	515.6	523.3	519.2	496.0r	492.1r
Dec	515.0	517.4	508.8	510.8	520.8	522.4	492.5p	494.0p

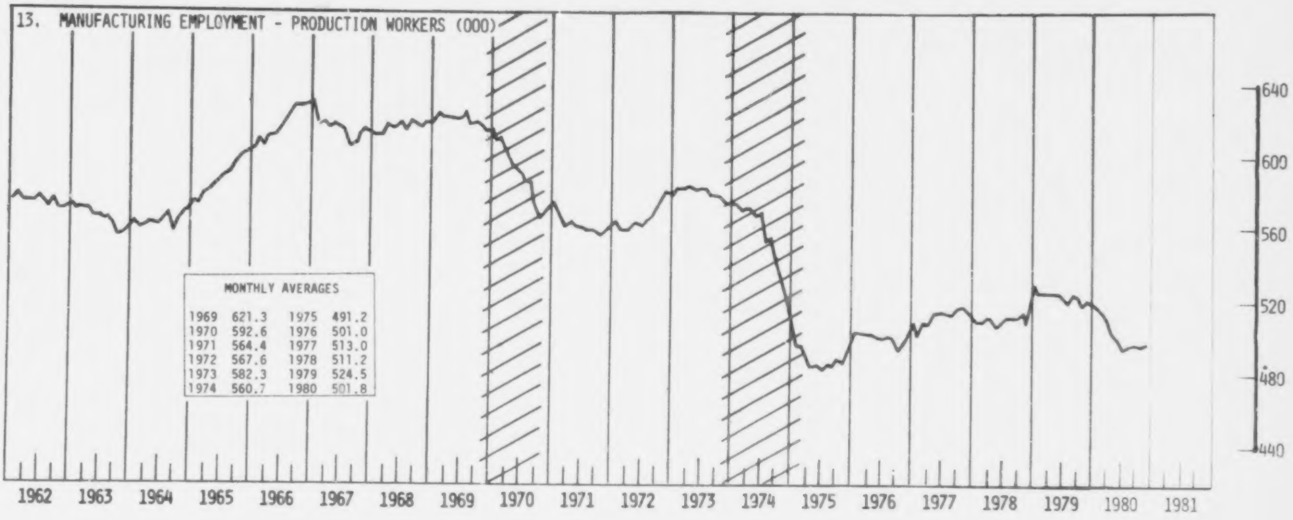
14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.2	40.7	40.2	40.6	41.3	41.7	41.3	41.7
Feb	40.9	41.1	37.3	37.5	41.3	41.5	41.1	41.3
Mar	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.9	41.8	41.1	41.0
Apr	41.1	41.3	41.5	41.7	40.4	40.6	40.7	40.9
May	41.2	41.2	40.8	40.8	41.4	41.4	40.6	40.6
Jun	41.5	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	40.6	40.4
Jul	41.1	41.3	40.7	40.9	41.0	41.2	40.2	40.4
Aug	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	40.6	40.7
Sep	41.0	40.9	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.0	41.0
Oct	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.1
Nov	41.2	40.9	40.0	39.7	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.2
Dec	41.5	41.0	42.0	41.5	42.0	41.4	41.7p	41.1p

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

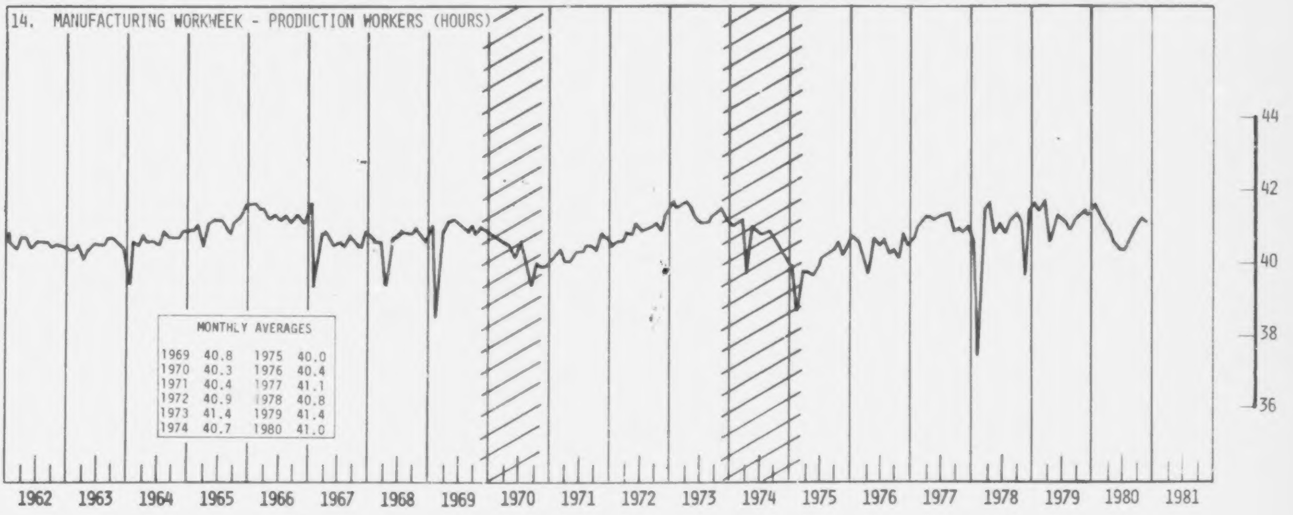
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,092	20,757	20,180	20,795	21,497	22,151	21,001	21,638
Feb	20,344	20,673	18,863	19,159	21,517	21,829	21,080	21,385
Mar	21,005	21,059	21,148	21,161	22,006	21,949	21,183	21,127
Apr	20,793	20,980	21,190	21,334	21,218	21,335	20,838	20,953
May	21,181	21,169	20,890	20,853	21,793	21,752	20,450	20,410
Jun	21,667	21,253	21,249	20,834	22,140	21,720	20,572	20,180
Jul	20,846	21,282	20,452	20,880	21,103	21,552	19,561	19,982
Aug	21,257	21,276	21,006	21,086	21,264	21,369	19,829	19,931
Sep	21,439	21,047	21,495	21,189	21,996	21,691	20,484	20,201
Oct	21,573	21,226	21,387	21,111	21,971	21,694	20.530	20,266
Nov	21,572	21,215	20,788	20,469	21,926	21,547	20,634r	20,275r
Dec	21,373	21,213	21,370	21,198	21,874	21,627	20,537p	20,303p

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS


13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

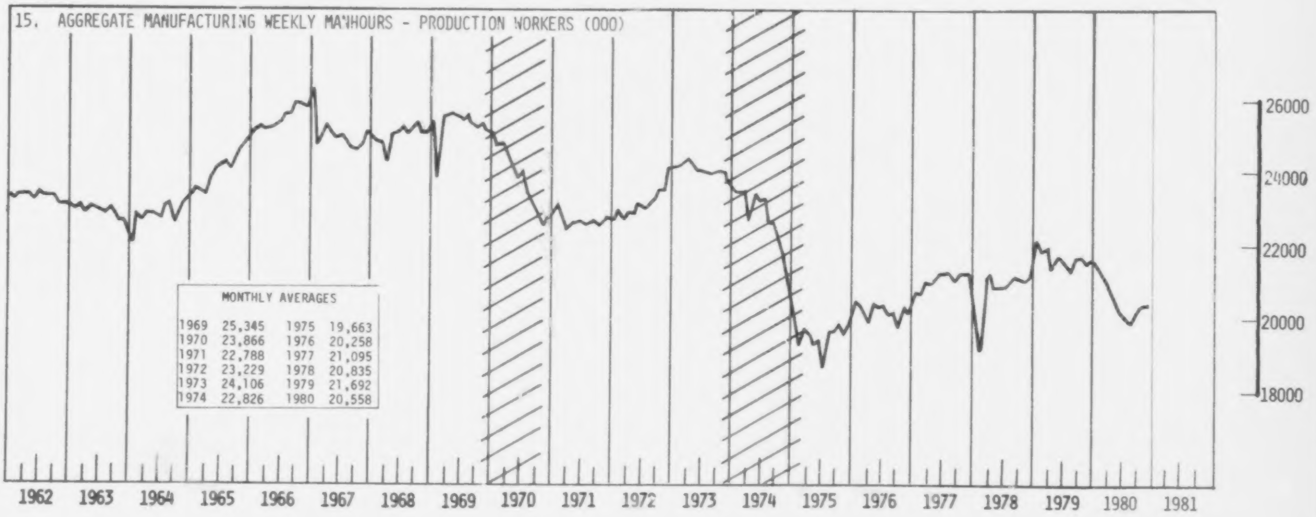
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	621.3	1975	491.2
1970	592.6	1976	501.0
1971	564.4	1977	513.0
1972	567.6	1978	511.2
1973	582.3	1979	524.5
1974	560.7	1980	501.8


14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	40.8	1975	40.0
1970	40.3	1976	40.4
1971	40.4	1977	41.1
1972	40.9	1978	40.8
1973	41.4	1979	41.4
1974	40.7	1980	41.0


15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	25,345	1975	19,663
1970	23,866	1976	20,258
1971	22,788	1977	21,095
1972	23,229	1978	20,835
1973	24,106	1979	21,692
1974	22,826	1980	20,558

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1977 Unadjusted	1978 Unadjusted	1979 Unadjusted	1980 Unadjusted
Jan	226.73	245.22	269.28	289.51
Feb	229.86	229.02	270.52	290.99
Mar	235.82	254.40	276.12	293.87
Apr	235.50	254.40	265.02	294.26
May	236.90	251.74	274.90	293.54
Jun	240.70	256.06	277.22	295.97
Jul	238.79	254.38	274.70	293.86
Aug	240.37	256.05	273.62	296.79
Sep	241.49	262.48	281.67	304.63
Oct	244.13	263.27	284.42	307.84
Nov	247.20	266.80	290.79	315.74r
Dec	251.91	275.10	296.52	318.17p

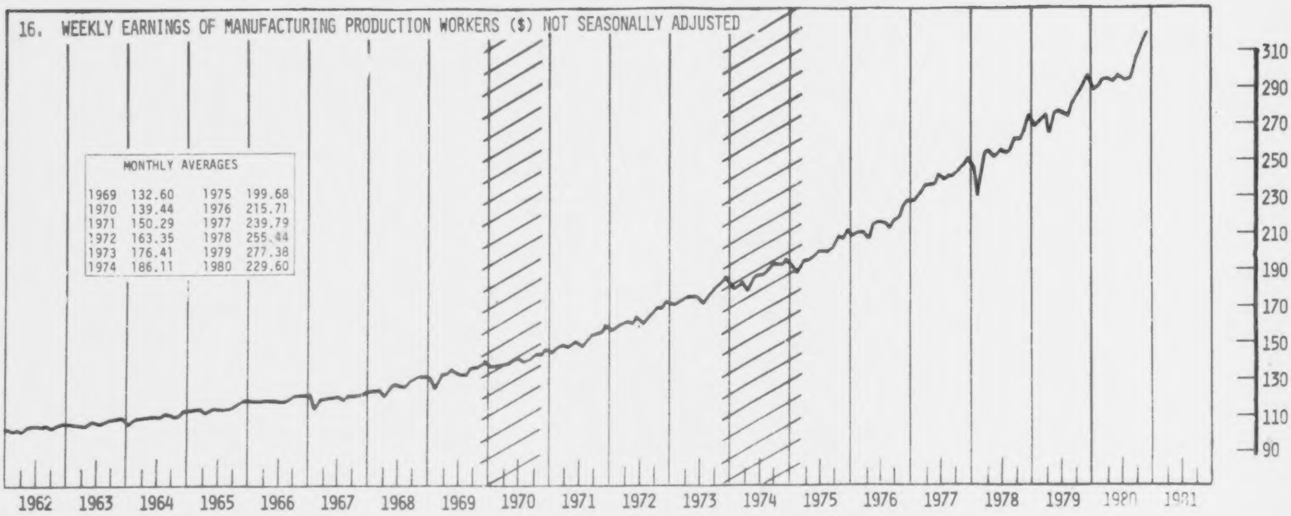
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1977			1978			1979			1980		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila
Jan	175.3	180.3	176.7	187.1	189.8	187.4	204.7	202.3	203.9	233.3	225.5	228.0
Feb	177.1	182.1	178.7	188.4	190.8	188.7	207.1	204.7	205.8	236.5	227.7	231.6
Mar	178.2	182.9	180.4	189.7	191.9	189.7	209.3	206.3	206.8	239.9	230.8	235.1
Apr	179.6	183.7	181.9	191.4	192.8	191.5	211.8	208.1	209.1	242.6	232.4	237.9
May	180.6	184.6	183.1	193.3	193.7	192.6	214.3	210.3	211.4	245.1	234.1	239.9
Jun	181.8	186.2	183.8	195.3	195.6	194.6	216.9	212.2	214.5	247.8	236.7	243.8
Jul	182.6	186.4	184.8	196.7	196.0	195.9	219.4	214.1	216.9	248.0	238.4	245.3
Aug	183.3	187.2	185.0	197.7	196.7	197.4	221.5	215.3	218.1	249.6	240.7	247.3
Sep	184.0	187.3	186.5	199.1	197.7	198.2	223.7	217.8	220.3	251.9	241.5	248.3
Oct	184.5	187.6	187.0	200.7	199.2	198.9	225.6	219.3	221.3	254.1	242.6	249.5
Nov	185.4	188.5	187.4	201.8	199.8	200.6	227.6	220.7	223.8	256.4	244.2	251.1
Dec	186.1	188.8	186.9	202.9	200.9	202.4	230.0	222.4	224.6	258.7	247.2	252.3

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	98.39	106.61	100.16	109.90	101.61	111.87	96.87	106.77
Feb	98.53	106.75	93.80	102.98	100.93	111.12	96.07	105.90
Mar	100.16	108.43	102.16	112.15	102.08	112.42	95.53	105.31
Apr	99.44	108.64	101.42	111.34	97.59	107.42	94.74	104.45
May	99.38	107.57	100.01	109.75	99.61	109.71	93.83	103.43
Jun	101.14	112.04	100.47	110.32	99.17	109.23	93.20	102.76
Jul	100.14	110.94	99.45	109.17	97.43	107.29	92.01	101.43
Aug	100.42	111.25	99.45	109.20	96.56	106.34	92.01	101.45
Sep	100.37	111.21	101.10	111.14	97.92	107.88	93.78	103.44
Oct	101.07	111.78	100.80	110.82	98.21	108.22	94.18	103.88
Nov	101.75	112.74	101.39	111.53	99.24	109.38	95.55r	105.47r
Dec	103.49	114.71	103.31	113.76	100.37	110.67	95.35p	105.27p

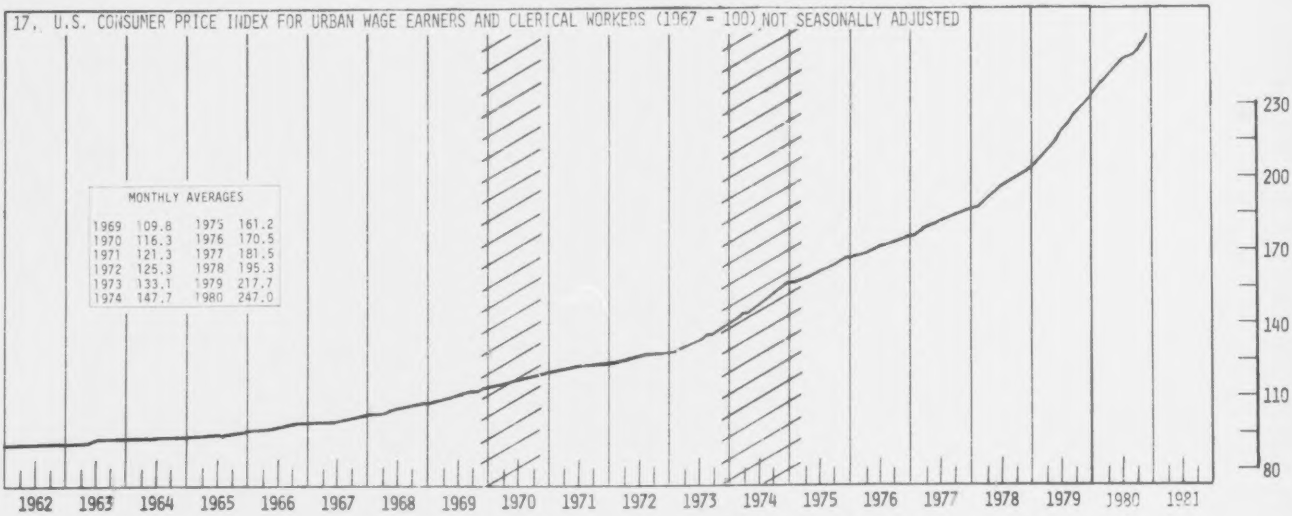
CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS



16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

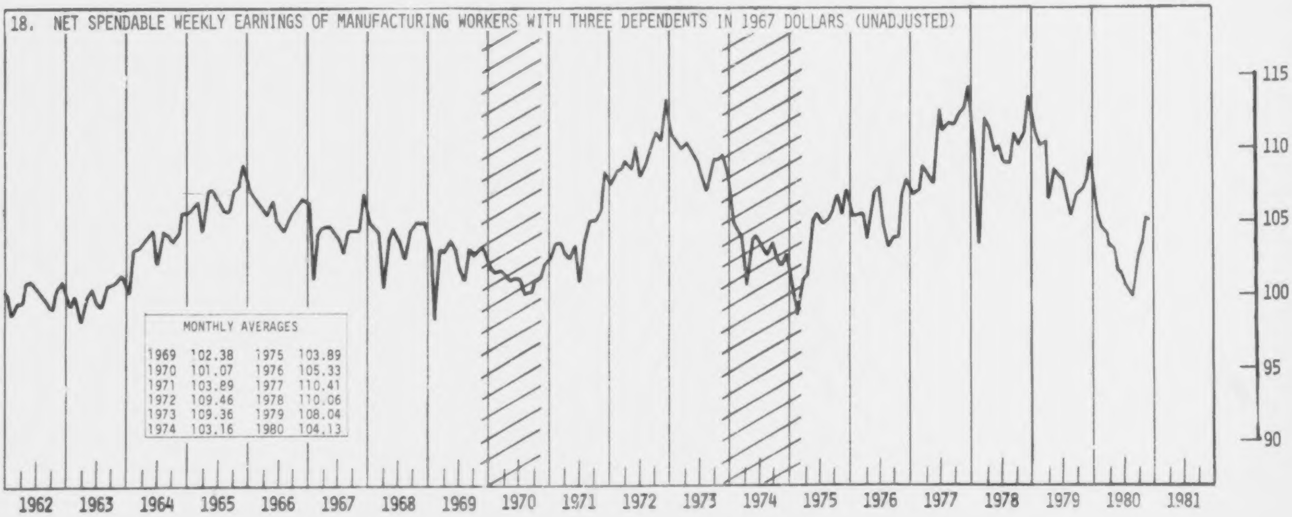
1969	132.60	1975	199.68
1970	139.44	1976	215.71
1971	150.29	1977	239.79
1972	163.35	1978	255.44
1973	176.41	1979	277.38
1974	186.11	1980	229.60



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	109.8	1975	161.2
1970	116.3	1976	170.5
1971	121.3	1977	181.5
1972	125.3	1978	195.3
1973	133.1	1979	217.7
1974	147.7	1980	247.0



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	102.38	1975	103.89
1970	101.07	1976	105.33
1971	103.89	1977	110.41
1972	109.46	1978	110.06
1973	109.36	1979	108.04
1974	103.16	1980	104.13

TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,610	1,595	1,718	1,645	1,341	1,228	2,007	1,837
Feb	1,317	1,521	1,637	1,877	1,575	1,806	1,605	1,750
Mar	1,962	1,561	1,750	1,403	2,003	1,688	2,209	1,942
Apr	1,581	1,564	1,692	1,728	1,850	1,801	1,405	1,306
May	1,514	1,485	1,614	1,541	2,006	1,906	2,355	2,382
Jun	2,001	1,799	1,843	1,670	1,520	1,451	1,620	1,524
Jul	1,438	1,474	1,797	1,825	2,165	2,105	1,723	1,600
Aug	1,633	1,607	1,729	1,694	1,634	1,606	1,674	1,813
Sep	1,487	1,665	1,485	1,734	1,922	2,329	1,710	1,894
Oct	1,608	1,704	1,758	1,773	1,884	1,817	1,910	1,829
Nov	1,615	1,713	1,831	1,931	1,609	1,715	1,561	1,820
Dec	1,600	1,731	1,527	1,739	1,663	1,883		

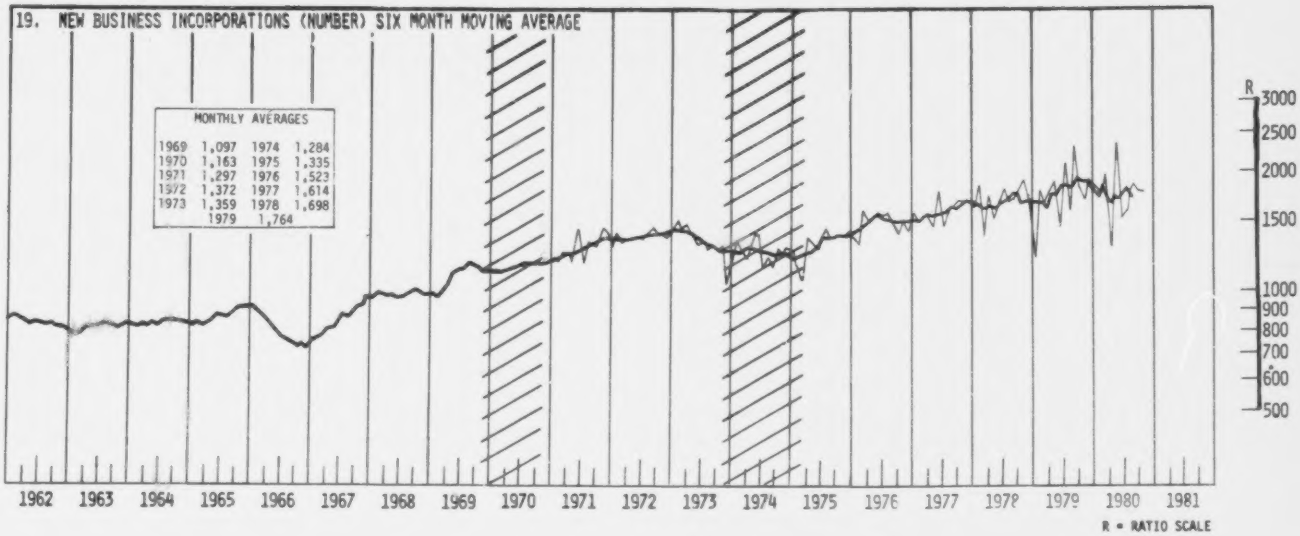
20. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	52	54	33	37	21	23	43	50
Feb	37	50	19	27	22	31	29	43
Mar	52	42	53	43	42	34	37	30
Apr	62	56	33	31	29	27	42	40
May	57	51	48	42	41	36	42	36
Jun	56	53	38	36	40	38	30	28
Jul	32	41	25	32	32	42	40	53
Aug	48	41	35	29	69	57	46	39
Sep	24	29	29	35	31	37	30	36
Oct	41	39	36	34	31	29	49	46
Nov	41	41	29	29	32	32		
Dec	33	33	37	36	31	30		

21. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,818	4,631	4,440	6,044	5,496	6,940	5,847	7,086
Feb	4,884	5,536	4,820	5,579	5,031	5,869	3,987	4,820
Mar	8,428	6,293	9,370	7,184	6,878	4,614	7,642	5,736
Apr	8,552	6,561	8,520	6,537	4,900	2,791	9,266	7,035
May	10,015	6,599	8,961	5,509	9,105	5,476	7,661	4,038
Jun	8,388	6,433	8,001	6,078	6,638	4,996	5,807	4,281
Jul	6,623	6,430	6,470	6,322	4,853	4,668	5,976	5,520
Aug	7,982	9,031	4,860	5,957	2,890	4,151	3,967	5,535
Sep	5,647	5,735	6,615	6,903	4,793	5,249	5,162	5,374
Oct	2,073	5,962	2,309	6,156	5,979	9,795	4,557	3,221
Nov	5,517	6,410	1,199	1,811	6,242	6,698	4,165	5,017
Dec	5,424	6,795	7,549	9,177	5,152	6,670	5,003	6,361

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

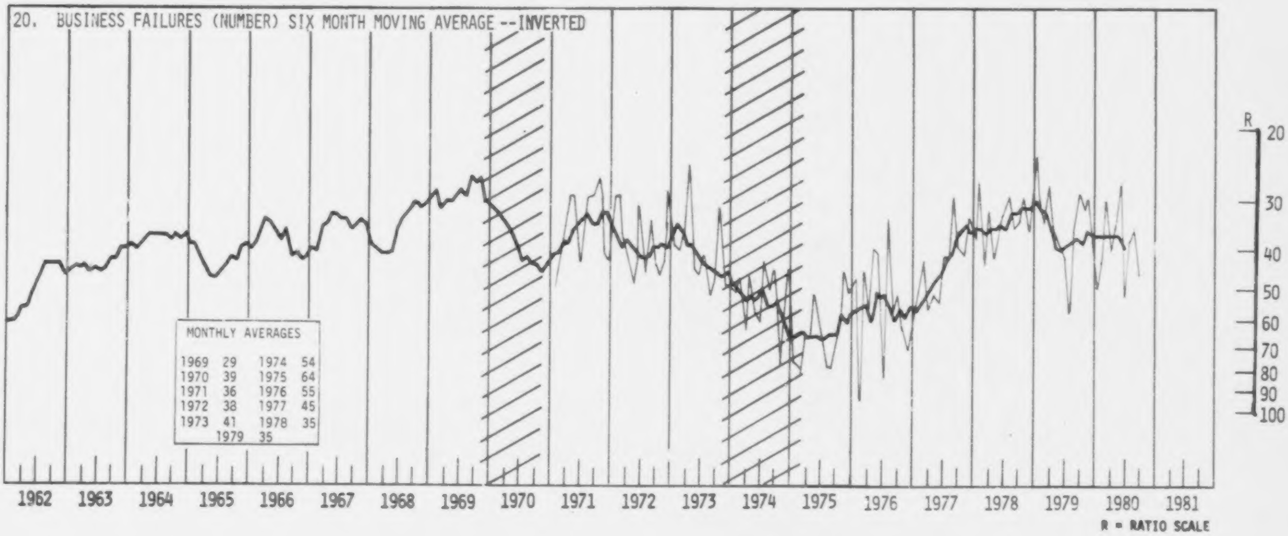


19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,097	1974	1,284
1970	1,163	1975	1,335
1971	1,297	1976	1,523
1972	1,372	1977	1,614
1973	1,359	1978	1,698
	1979	1,764	

R = RATIO SCALE

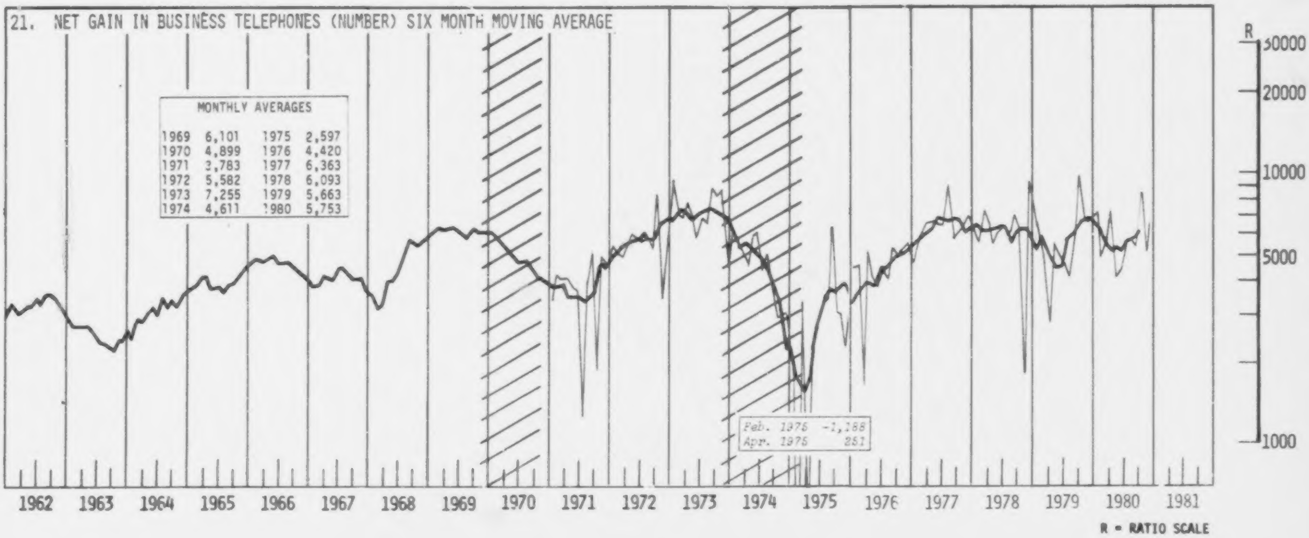


20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE --INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	29	1974	54
1970	39	1975	64
1971	36	1976	55
1972	38	1977	45
1973	41	1978	35
	1979	35	

R = RATIO SCALE



21. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	6,101	1975	2,597
1970	4,899	1976	4,420
1971	3,783	1977	6,363
1972	5,582	1978	6,093
1973	7,255	1979	5,663
1974	4,611	1980	5,753

Feb. 1975 -1,188
Apr. 1975 251

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	99.0	134.0	213.4	292.4	258.8	358.2	295.3	408.7
Feb	97.0	145.5	1,048.8	1,234.8	174.1	284.2	189.3	309.0
Mar	244.1	243.7	219.3	217.3	323.6	319.4	252.8	249.5
Apr	2,263.3	2,249.7	299.6	276.9	350.8	317.5	247.6	224.1
May	302.9	266.8	340.7	295.8	335.6	285.9	374.9	319.5
Jun	270.2	224.8	236.5	196.7	405.6	341.6	365.7	308.0
Jul	201.0	202.7	245.9	256.2	273.3	289.0	372.6	394.1
Aug	285.0	234.7	270.5	226.0	361.4	306.2	370.0	313.5
Sep	232.1	228.5	317.7	312.4	295.1	288.6	300.8	294.2
Oct	238.7	222.9	366.6	332.8	304.6	274.3	396.1	356.6
Nov	253.0	248.6	391.9	380.3	288.1	277.1	271.4	261.1
Dec	310.2	342.4	192.9	216.2	231.6r	260.4r	232.1	261.0

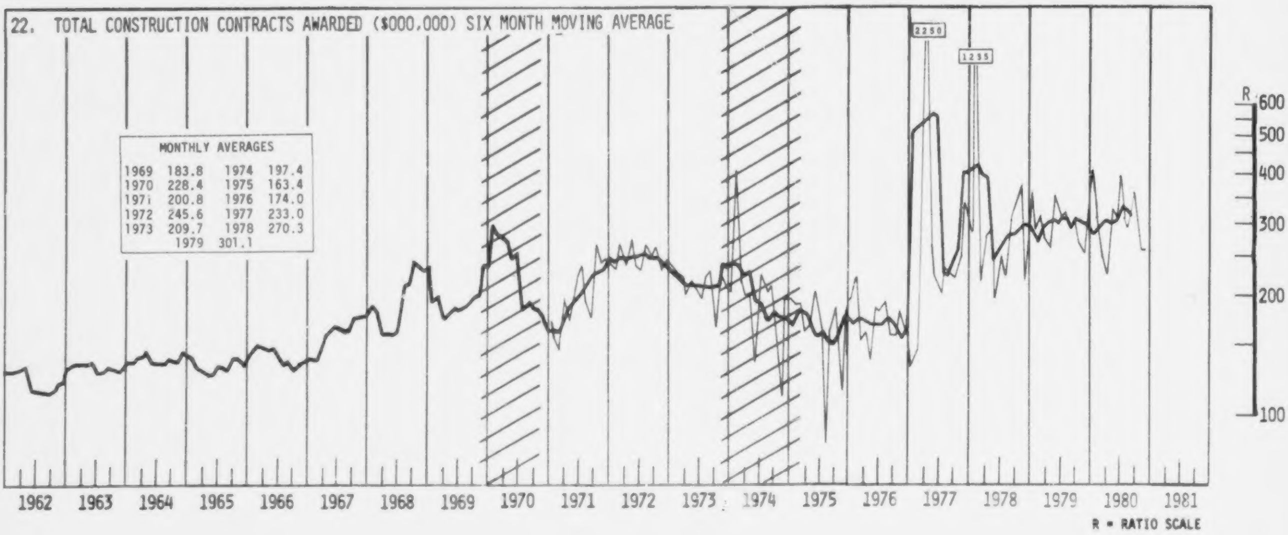
23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.7	70.4	54.3	92.4	155.0	263.8	87.0	148.0
Feb	34.2	68.0	36.8	78.0	85.1	187.6	60.1	132.3
Mar	106.0	98.6	98.4	89.9	127.7	116.5	72.8	66.4
Apr	89.2	83.7	98.6	92.1	211.1	197.3	103.5	96.7
May	96.8	92.7	127.9	124.8	158.8	155.1	120.1	117.4
Jun	99.7	89.3	131.6	118.2	202.2	182.8	115.0	104.0
Jul	111.3	91.2	147.3	123.1	108.7	91.5	114.0	96.0
Aug	127.1	103.2	141.7	113.6	178.5	140.3	118.4	93.1
Sep	101.7	97.3	127.6	122.3	125.6	120.6	124.4	119.4
Oct	117.6	107.2	120.1	109.8	119.4	110.7	127.7	118.4
Nov	93.6	89.6	180.8	166.6	131.3	119.2	123.9	112.5
Dec	104.8	105.8	97.9	99.3	92.3r	94.2r	114.0	116.4

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.7	49.7	99.3	122.2	72.5	89.5	162.8	200.9
Feb	29.0	41.6	47.0	76.0	51.9	89.9	83.5	144.5
Mar	81.6	75.3	85.4	74.9	165.7	141.5	124.8	106.5
Apr	82.0	69.2	132.2	113.6	104.4	90.3	87.5	75.7
May	92.7	77.7	146.5	117.8	132.8	103.3	172.5	134.2
Jun	80.1	75.3	70.1	67.4	105.2	103.6	177.9	175.1
Jul	69.4	72.2	66.8	71.2	120.1	131.0	191.8	209.1
Aug	108.0	88.2	78.7	66.1	127.8	109.9	167.0	143.5
Sep	81.2	74.6	133.8	121.9	129.8	117.2	133.8	120.7
Oct	74.4	72.5	174.3	161.8	153.0	139.9	155.3	142.0
Nov	88.1	101.4	100.1	112.1	91.8	100.3	121.5	132.9
Dec	87.9	107.0	68.1	85.4	92.5r	116.9r	91.8	116.1

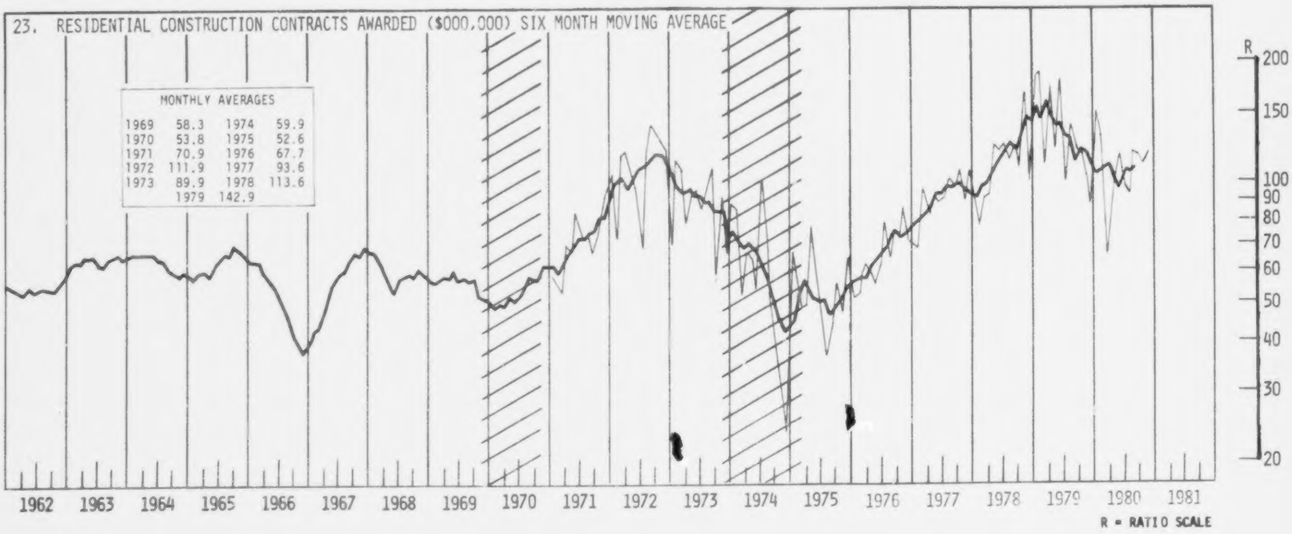
CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS



22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

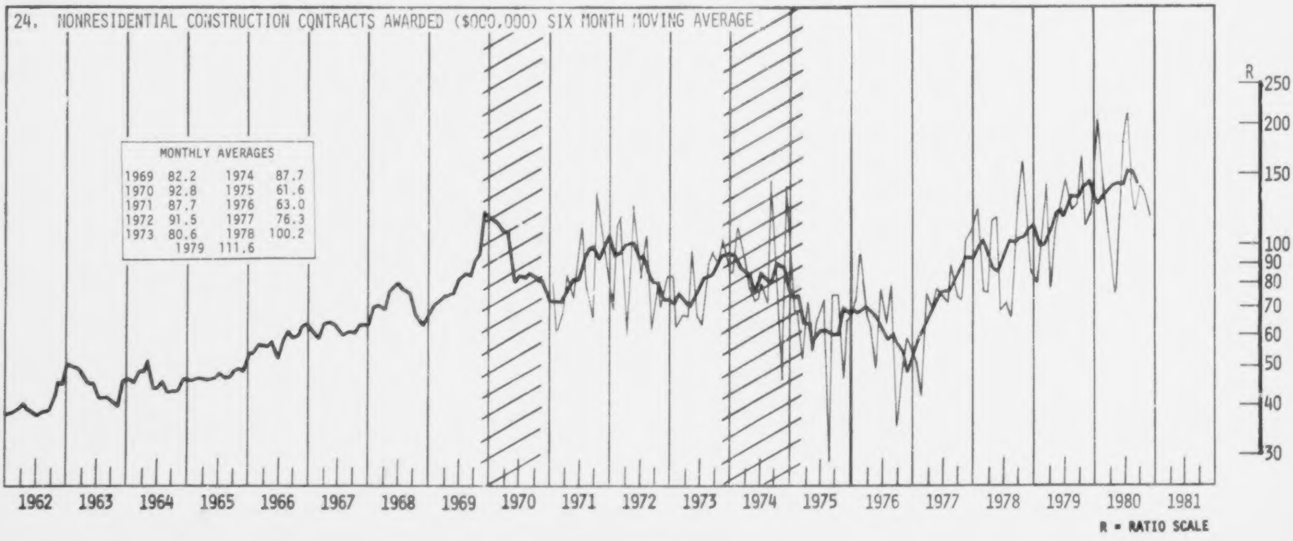
1969	183.8	1974	197.4
1970	228.4	1975	163.4
1971	200.8	1976	174.0
1972	245.6	1977	233.0
1973	209.7	1978	270.3
	1979	301.1	



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	58.3	1974	59.9
1970	53.8	1975	52.6
1971	70.9	1976	67.7
1972	111.9	1977	93.6
1973	89.9	1978	113.6
	1979	142.9	



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	82.2	1974	87.7
1970	92.8	1975	61.6
1971	87.7	1976	63.0
1972	91.5	1977	76.3
1973	80.6	1978	100.2
	1979	111.6	

TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	582	995	1,607	2,692	1,840	3,051	893	1,453
Feb	741	1,329	661	1,201	1,620	2,991	881	1,598
Mar	2,076	2,110	2,192	2,346	2,360	2,715	1,477	1,686
Apr	2,289	2,319	2,934	2,926	2,395	2,333	1,235	1,191
May	2,794	2,443	3,045	2,666	3,154	2,735	1,078	998
Jun	4,125	3,387	3,289	2,732	3,319	2,842	2,120	1,710
Jul	2,312	2,312	2,603	2,605	2,760	2,715	1,994	1,904
Aug	3,759	3,123	3,074	2,544	2,629	2,201	1,970	1,752
Sep	2,618	2,210	2,754	2,443	3,228	2,800	2,484	2,119
Oct	3,326	2,754	3,035	2,436	2,730	2,178	2,495	1,978
Nov	2,341	2,218	3,795	3,462	2,351	2,214	1,811	1,744
Dec	1,999	2,218	3,242	3,504	2,169	2,270		

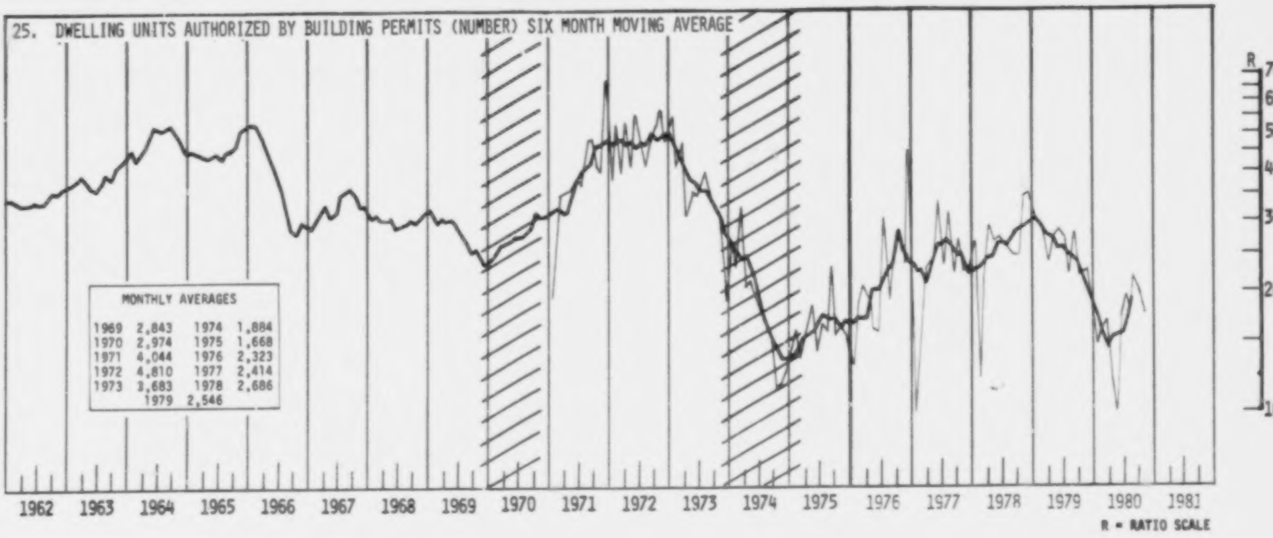
26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	344	626	1,348	2,461	1,019	1,879	754	1,360
Feb	549	951	551	964	1,301	2,285	594	1,035
Mar	1,713	1,625	1,634	1,664	1,576	1,607	810	846
Apr	1,671	1,525	2,028	1,880	1,746	1,595	731	662
May	2,105	1,634	2,305	1,759	2,673	1,988	762	585
Jun	2,120	1,789	2,462	2,098	1,715	1,531	1,032	898
Jul	1,667	1,606	2,203	2,052	1,706	1,548	1,159	1,023
Aug	2,196	1,851	2,316	1,854	2,102	1,738	1,314	1,149
Sep	1,905	1,644	2,234	1,995	1,769	1,572	1,599	1,317
Oct	1,838	1,690	2,247	2,035	1,491	1,359	1,557	1,453
Nov	1,679	1,684	2,091	2,054	1,349	1,333	1,330	1,384
Dec	1,401	1,731	1,579	2,053	1,107	1,360		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	132	337	133	344	740	1,980	47	107
Feb	6	20	21	85	154	735	80	433
Mar	250	341	348	506	416	616	447	692
Apr	390	507	486	629	446	562	356	415
May	365	450	539	734	302	421	247	366
Jun	1,876	1,252	608	365	1,426	804	759	436
Jul	474	469	242	251	873	961	649	608
Aug	1,120	810	424	345	224	192	545	516
Sep	511	386	89	70	1,022	855	666	644
Oct	1,148	773	492	313	894	557	485	276
Nov	466	424	1,178	978	896	712	296	226
Dec	330	254	1,555	1,181	683	515		

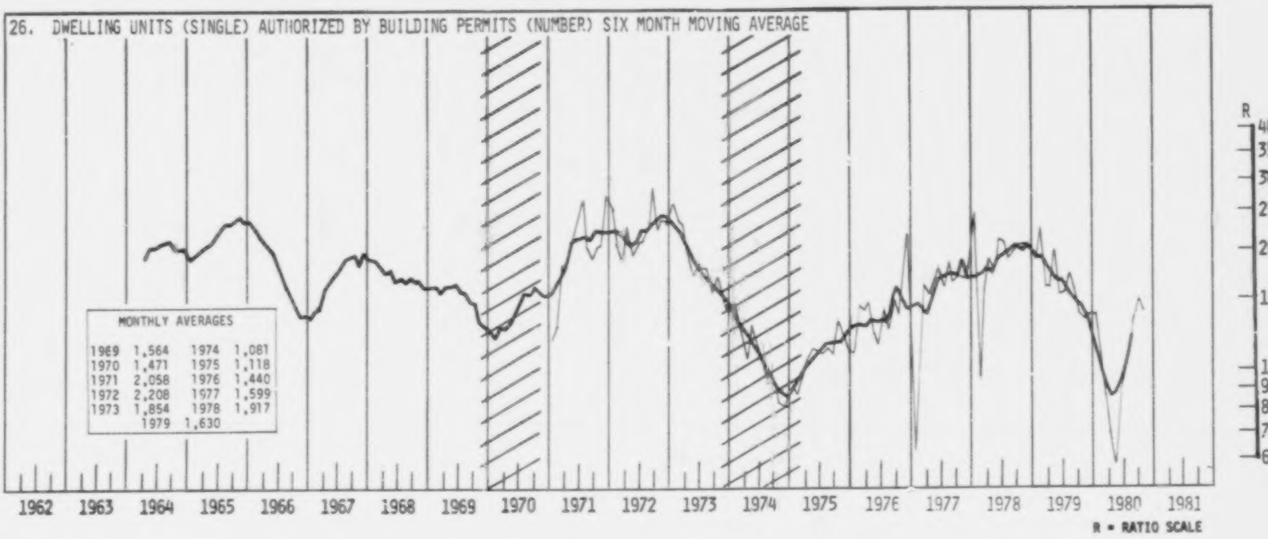
CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS



25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

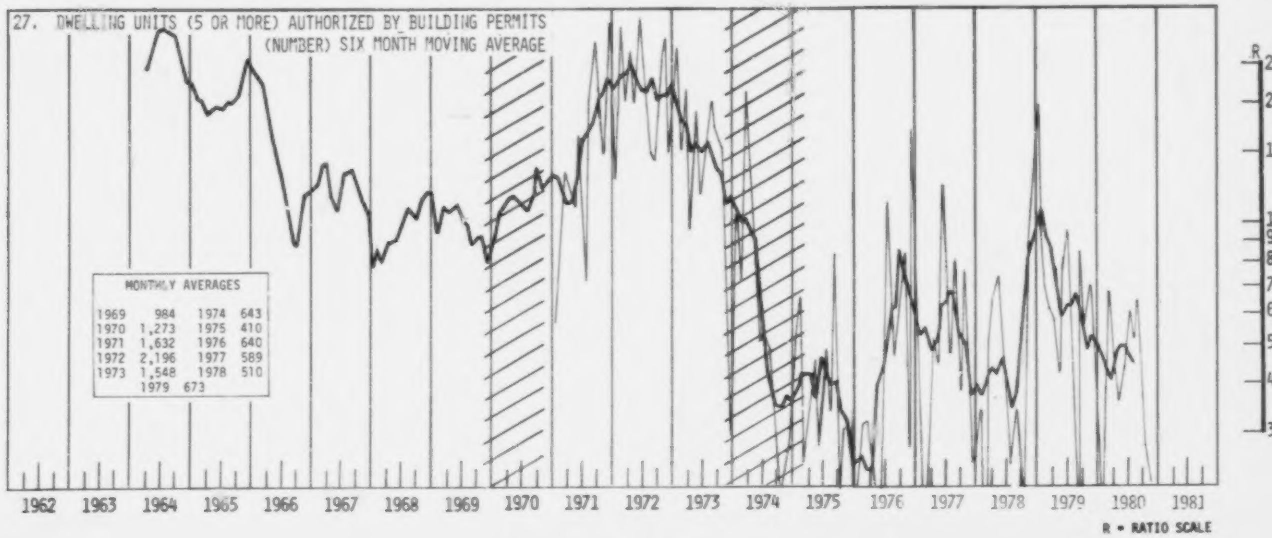
1969	2,843	1974	1,884
1970	2,974	1975	1,668
1971	4,044	1976	2,323
1972	4,810	1977	2,414
1973	3,683	1978	2,686
	1979	2,546	



26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,564	1974	1,081
1970	1,471	1975	1,118
1971	2,058	1976	1,440
1972	2,208	1977	1,599
1973	1,854	1978	1,917
	1979	1,630	



27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	984	1974	643
1970	1,273	1975	410
1971	1,632	1976	640
1972	2,196	1977	589
1973	1,548	1978	510
	1979	673	

TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,702	1,902	1,832	2,049	2,287	2,505	2,344	2,565
Feb	1,663	1,923	1,772	2,041	2,207	2,542	2,361	2,587
Mar	1,890	1,927	2,071	2,081	2,521	2,514	2,490	2,588
Apr	1,937	1,932	2,066	2,142	2,379	2,485	2,464	2,517
May	1,945	1,941	2,230	2,193	2,490	2,452	2,625	2,533
Jun	1,985	1,943	2,297	2,227	2,440	2,361	2,528	2,553
Jul	1,969	2,020	2,153	2,246	2,323	2,438	2,553	2,623
Aug	2,030	2,051	2,228	2,260	2,429	2,441	2,547	2,597
Sep	1,975	2,055	2,166	2,248	2,284	2,462	2,453r	2,597r
Oct	2,116	2,181	2,323	2,407	2,431	2,467	2,578p	2,581p
Nov	2,189	2,098	2,623	2,502	2,649	2,481		
Dec	2,675	2,050	3,572	2,776	3,299	2,590		

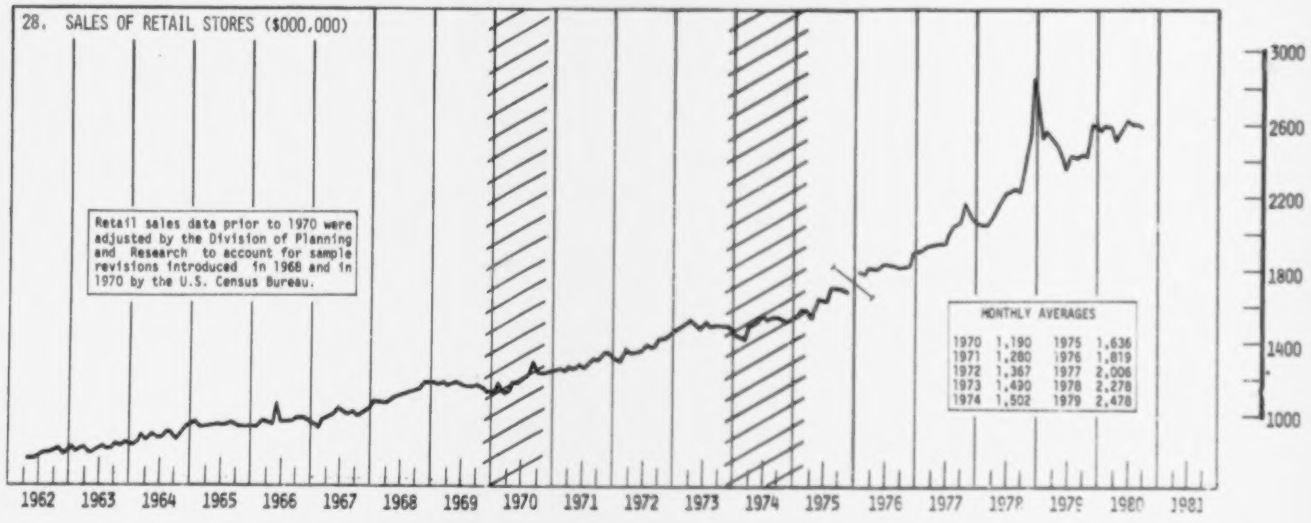
29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

Date	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Adjusted	Adjusted	Adjusted	Adjusted
Jan	1,118	1,143	1,297	1,174
Feb	1,115	1,133	1,297	1,166
Mar	1,110	1,147	1,274	1,149
Apr	1,106	1,170	1,241	1,109
May	1,107	1,189	1,210	1,110
Jun	1,101	1,195	1,151	1,108
Jul	1,142	1,196	1,177	1,133
Aug	1,157	1,205	1,171	1,113
Sep	1,157	1,190	1,170	1,107r
Oct	1,225	1,268	1,167	1,096p
Nov	1,173	1,309	1,164	
Dec	1,147	1,447	1,205	

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	37,135	38,519	30,596	31,499	35,441	34,524	35,562	35,463
Feb	33,054	38,616	24,703	28,888	29,477	34,488	33,215	37,580
Mar	36,298	36,228	33,628	33,845	37,640	36,220	40,687	41,779
Apr	30,654	32,176	31,789	37,083	30,702	33,970	33,610	37,007
May	37,879	35,851	50,777	45,470	31,584	28,995	35,451	31,602
Jun	42,684	34,739	47,326	37,431	43,507	35,540	32,865	27,856
Jul	41,387	40,251	42,040	37,559	38,083	33,641	34,625	29,571
Aug	48,530	40,423	42,699	36,480	38,683	33,529	34,196	32,511
Sep	37,188	41,751	33,485	37,990	27,721	34,255	28,970	30,341
Oct	33,885	36,278	34,860	37,249	35,989	36,272	32,360	33,851
Nov	31,024	37,096	32,221	37,722	27,539	31,360	23,380	30,264
Dec	38,951	37,513	32,725	36,500	26,118	27,229	31,229	30,690

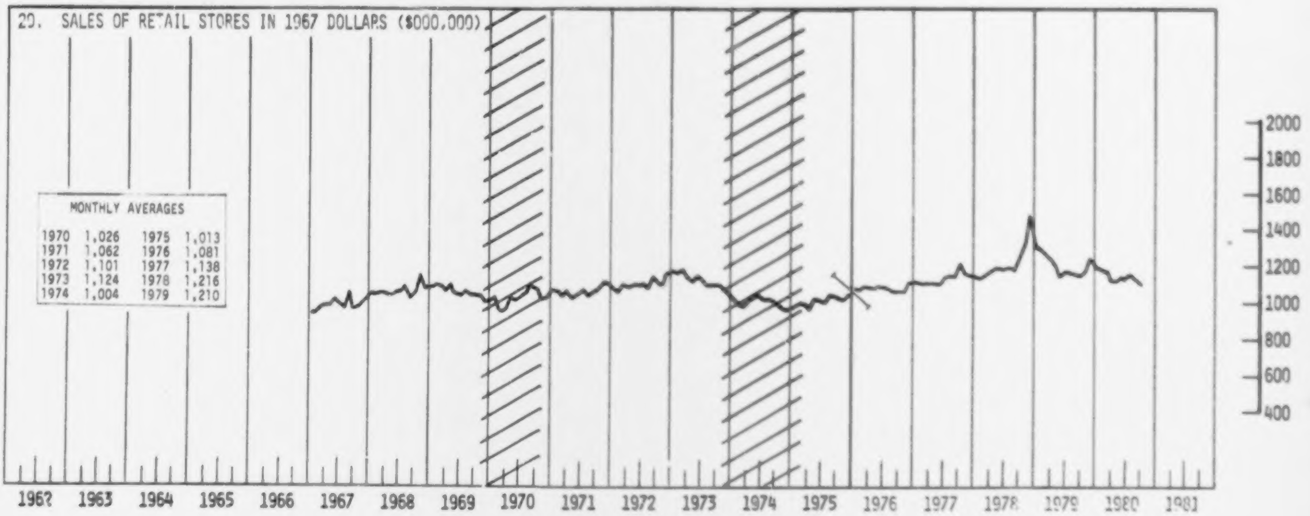
CHART X TRADE INDICATORS



Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

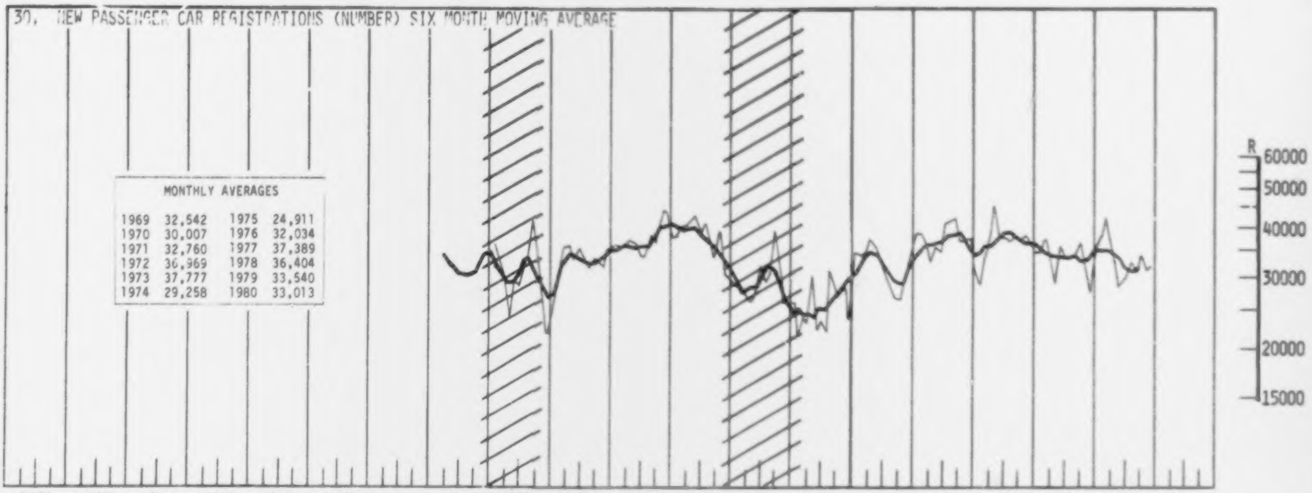
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,190	1975	1,636
1971	1,280	1976	1,819
1972	1,367	1977	2,006
1973	1,430	1978	2,278
1974	1,502	1979	2,478



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1975	1,013
1971	1,062	1976	1,081
1972	1,101	1977	1,138
1973	1,124	1978	1,216
1974	1,004	1979	1,210



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	32,542	1975	24,911
1970	30,007	1976	32,034
1971	32,760	1977	37,389
1972	36,969	1978	36,404
1973	37,777	1979	33,540
1974	29,258	1980	33,013

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

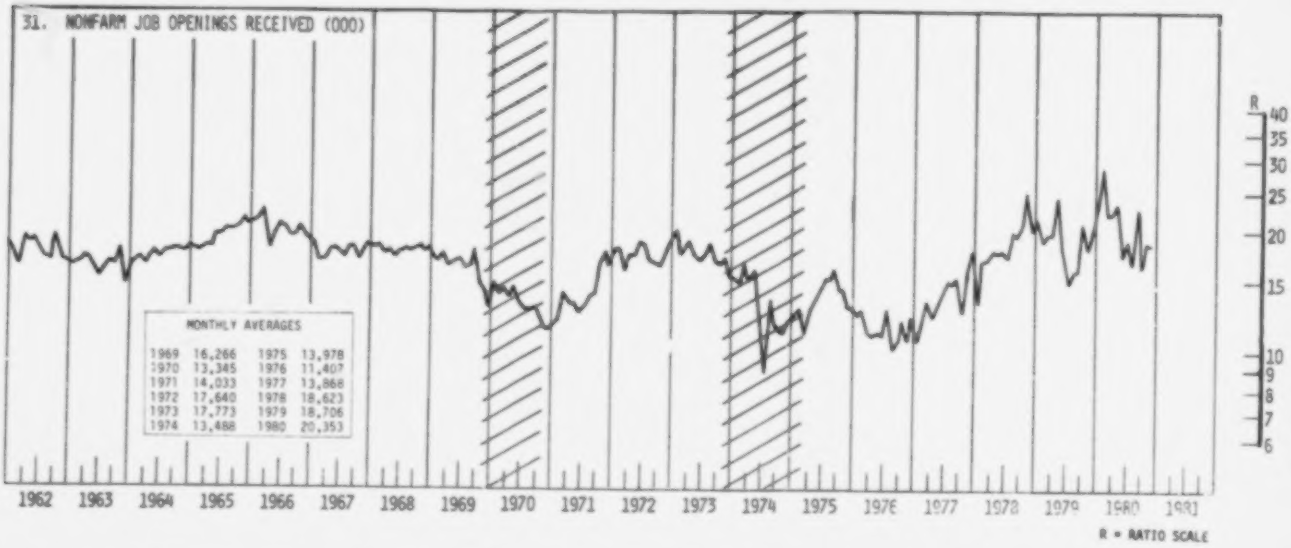
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	8,819	10,622	11,530	13,363	19,462	21,413	21,337	23,459
Feb	9,188	11,513	13,180	16,838	14,469	18,723	22,782	28,149
Mar	14,365	13,383	18,514	17,039	20,646	19,492	22,229	21,548
Apr	11,410	12,235	16,137	17,816	18,087	19,742	20,727	21,611
May	12,398	12,971	17,383	17,703	23,967	24,483	21,982	23,155
Jun	13,819	13,787	17,534	17,740	17,107	17,595	16,342	17,052
Jul	15,501	15,006	17,602	17,465	15,109	14,761	19,960	18,839
Aug	19,378	14,893	25,674	19,820	20,453	15,736	20,558	16,561
Sep	18,296	15,279	22,928	19,528	17,961	15,796	26,980*	22,959*
Oct	13,982	12,532	23,563	20,497	24,981	20,970	18,989	15,868
Nov	14,493	15,753	22,805	24,922	16,138	17,741	16,286	18,614
Dec	14,762	17,687	16,626	19,988	16,092	19,588	16,069	18,493

32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Service.

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	6,188	7,871	7,946	9,754	11,806	13,635	12,963	14,852
Feb	6,769	8,445	8,591	10,768	10,157	12,780	13,116	15,697
Mar	10,403	9,225	12,617	10,975	13,292	11,828	14,150	13,158
Apr	7,457	8,070	10,178	11,448	11,152	12,543	13,310	14,133
May	8,056	8,758	10,281	10,845	13,962	14,704	13,936	15,010
Jun	9,414	9,139	10,394	10,321	11,584	11,738	10,504	11,015
Jul	10,563	9,611	11,286	10,658	9,781	9,186	12,143	10,853
Aug	12,928	10,404	14,542	11,753	11,995	9,668	13,331	11,300
Sep	11,670	10,062	15,128	13,072	10,215	9,100	21,725*	18,785*
Oct	9,730	9,785	12,042	11,999	15,393	14,767	13,799	13,030
Nov	10,071	10,078	14,379	14,131	12,404	12,091	10,048	10,259
Dec	10,980	11,981	11,875	13,198	10,492	11,934	11,448	12,282

*Due to a change in operating procedures, all Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) summer youth program openings and placements were recorded prior to September 30, 1980. In past years, these openings and placements were distributed in the September, October, and November totals.

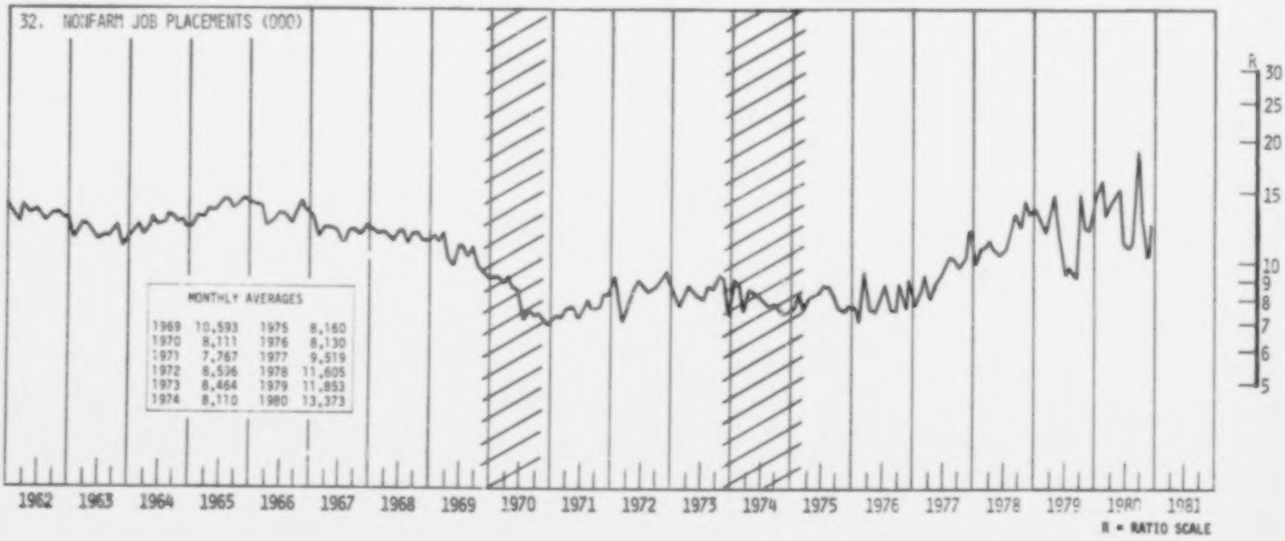
CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS



31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	16,266	1975	13,978
1970	13,345	1976	11,407
1971	14,033	1977	13,868
1972	17,640	1978	18,623
1973	17,773	1979	18,706
1974	13,488	1980	20,353



32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	10,593	1975	8,160
1970	8,111	1976	8,130
1971	7,767	1977	9,519
1972	8,536	1978	11,605
1973	8,464	1979	11,853
1974	8,110	1980	13,373

TABLE XII LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS

33. MANUFACTURING ACCESSION RATES (%)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.0
Feb	4.2	4.7	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.6	4.1
Mar	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5
Apr	3.3	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.2
May	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.0
Jun	4.5	3.7	4.6	3.8	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.2
Jul	4.4	3.8	4.1	3.5	4.7	4.0	3.3	2.8
Aug	4.7	3.3	5.5	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.6	4.0
Sep	3.7	3.4	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.8
Oct	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.4
Nov	2.6	3.7	2.7	3.8	2.7	3.8	2.6	3.7
Dec	2.1	3.5	2.2	3.7	2.3	3.9		

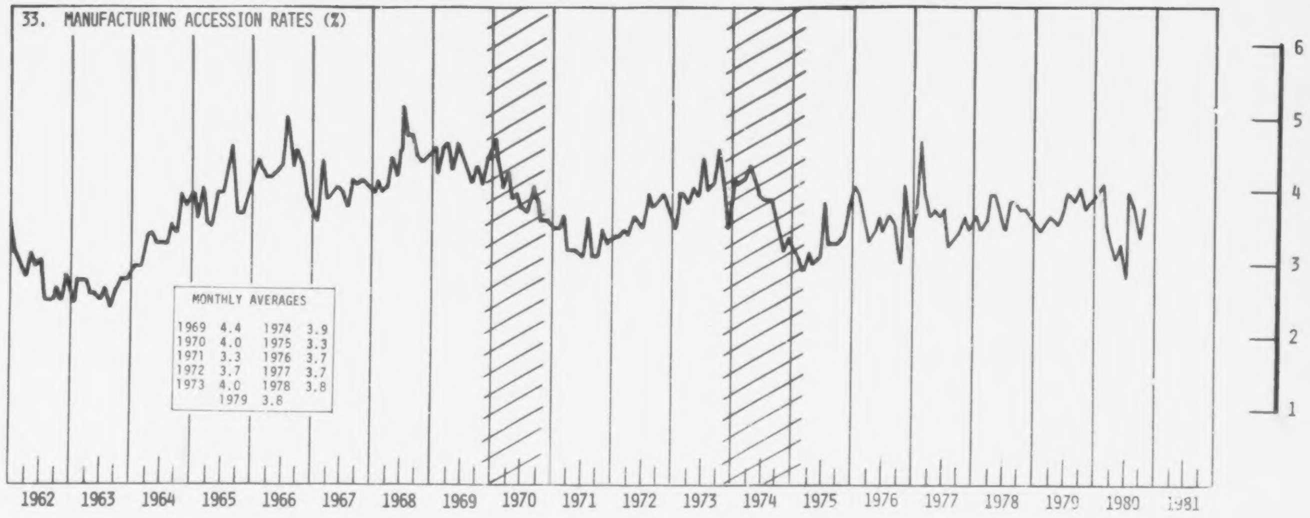
34. MANUFACTURING SEPARATIONS RATE (%)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.1	4.0
Feb	3.2	4.0	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.7	3.3	4.1
Mar	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.8
Apr	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.7
May	3.2	3.8	3.8	4.5	3.4	4.0	4.4	5.2
Jun	3.1	3.7	3.4	4.0	4.3	5.0	3.8	4.4
Jul	4.9	3.5	4.8	3.4	6.0	4.2	5.5	3.9
Aug	4.4	3.6	5.1	4.0	5.4	4.2	5.0	3.9
Sep	4.2	3.7	4.4	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.5
Oct	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.4	3.6
Nov	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.0	3.4
Dec	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5		

35. MANUFACTURING QUIT RATE (%)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8
Feb	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.7
Mar	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5
Apr	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5
May	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3
Jun	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1
Jul	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2
Aug	2.1	1.2	2.8	1.6	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.2
Sep	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.6	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.1
Oct	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2
Nov	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.3
Dec	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.6		

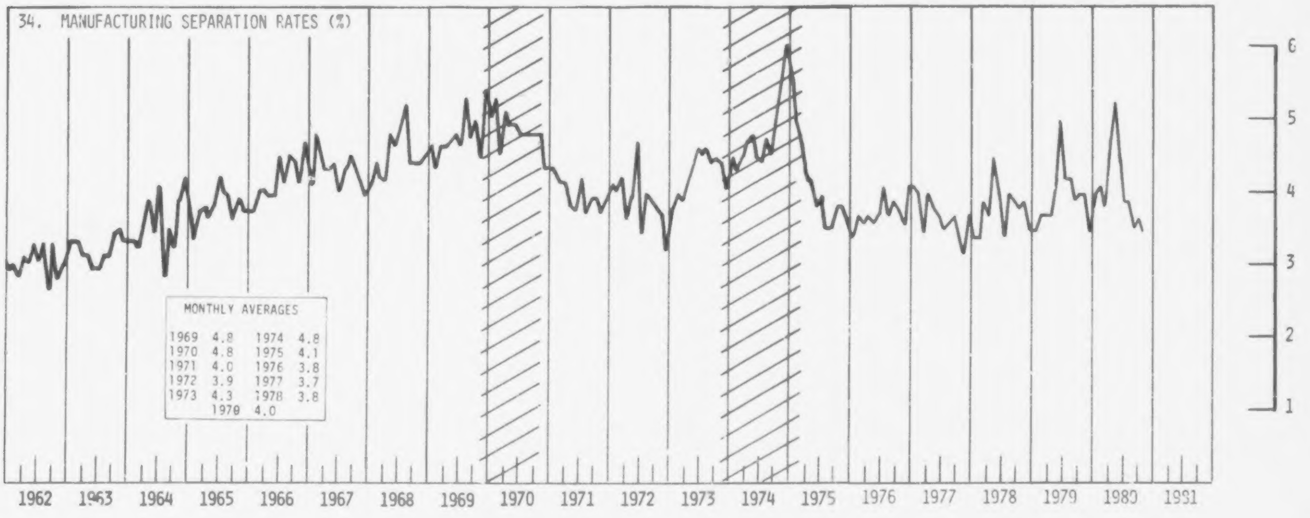
CHART XII LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS



33. MANUFACTURING ACCESSION RATES (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

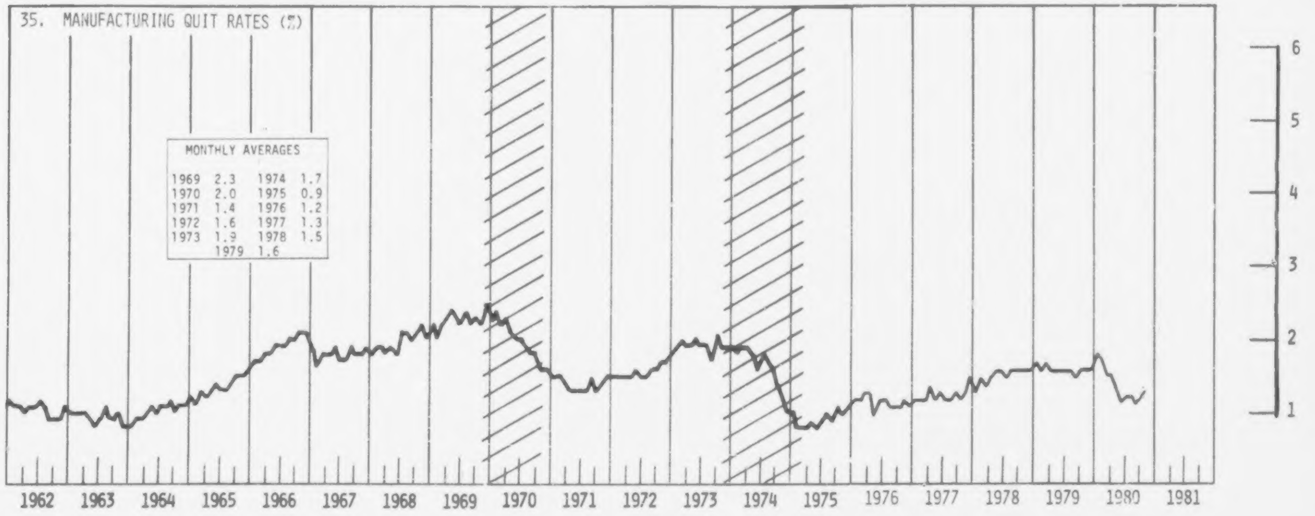
1969	4.4	1974	3.9
1970	4.0	1975	3.3
1971	3.3	1976	3.7
1972	3.7	1977	3.7
1973	4.0	1978	3.8
		1979	3.8



34. MANUFACTURING SEPARATION RATES (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	4.8	1974	4.8
1970	4.8	1975	4.1
1971	4.0	1976	3.8
1972	3.9	1977	3.7
1973	4.3	1978	3.8
		1979	4.0



35. MANUFACTURING QUIT RATES (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2.3	1974	1.7
1970	2.0	1975	0.9
1971	1.4	1976	1.2
1972	1.6	1977	1.3
1973	1.9	1978	1.5
		1979	1.6

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - I

36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	7.29	5.89	6.30	5.11	5.92	4.81	5.42	4.41
Feb	7.85	6.14	6.57	5.13	6.21	4.84	5.40	4.22
Mar	6.86	5.79	6.11	5.16	5.83	4.93	5.06	4.28
Apr	6.03	5.72	5.13	4.92	4.81	4.63	4.77	4.59
May	5.27	5.58	4.55	4.86	4.27	4.58	4.52	4.85
Jun	4.90	5.53	4.41	4.99	3.99	4.53	4.45	5.06
Jul	5.00	5.41	5.02	5.42	4.25	4.59	4.91	5.29
Aug	4.75	5.28	4.88	5.38	4.25	4.68	4.69	5.16
Sep	4.43	5.41	4.26	5.18	3.77	4.57	4.09	4.96
Oct	4.43	5.36	4.12	4.96	3.72	4.48	4.02	4.82
Nov	4.85	5.35	4.50	4.93	4.11	4.49	4.12	4.50
Dec	5.51	5.27	5.31	5.07	4.62	4.41	4.54	4.34

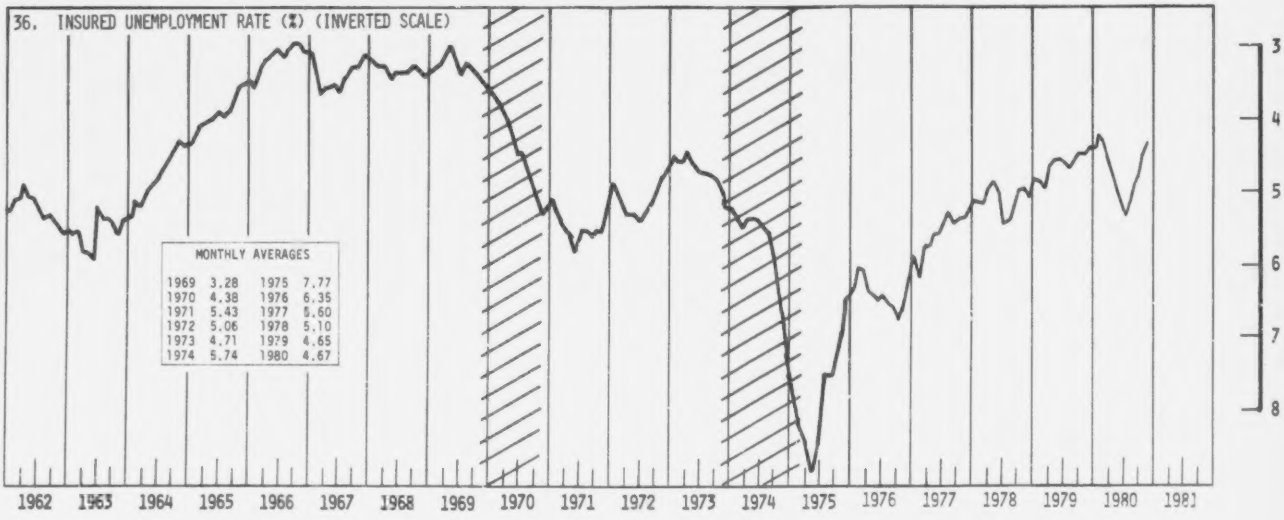
37. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,677	15,320	19,947	14,001	20,913	14,997	19,898	14,805
Feb	21,840	20,722	13,877	13,193	16,274	15,488	16,193	14,958
Mar	12,742	13,962	12,537	13,804	14,365	15,684	15,164	15,911
Apr	12,098	14,050	11,641	13,495	16,475	18,072	16,278	19,139
May	11,331	13,584	10,917	13,539	12,274	15,935	16,539	21,265
Jun	13,265	13,840	15,611	15,753	16.670	16,974	20,648	19,796
Jul	14,225	13,669	16,393	14,895	17,989	16,101	17,923	16,984
Aug	11,290	13,837	11,237	14,300	12,747	16,206	13,781	17,468
Sep	11,428	14,005	10,791	13,502	12,920	16,170	12,514	14,851
Oct	12,449	13,449	13,591	14,459	14,833	16,124	13,258	14,961
Nov	12,748	13,555	14,024	14,711	16,095	16,521	13,829	14,415
Dec	18,406	13,142	20,175	14,665	22,542	15,725	20,125	14,203

38. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (000)

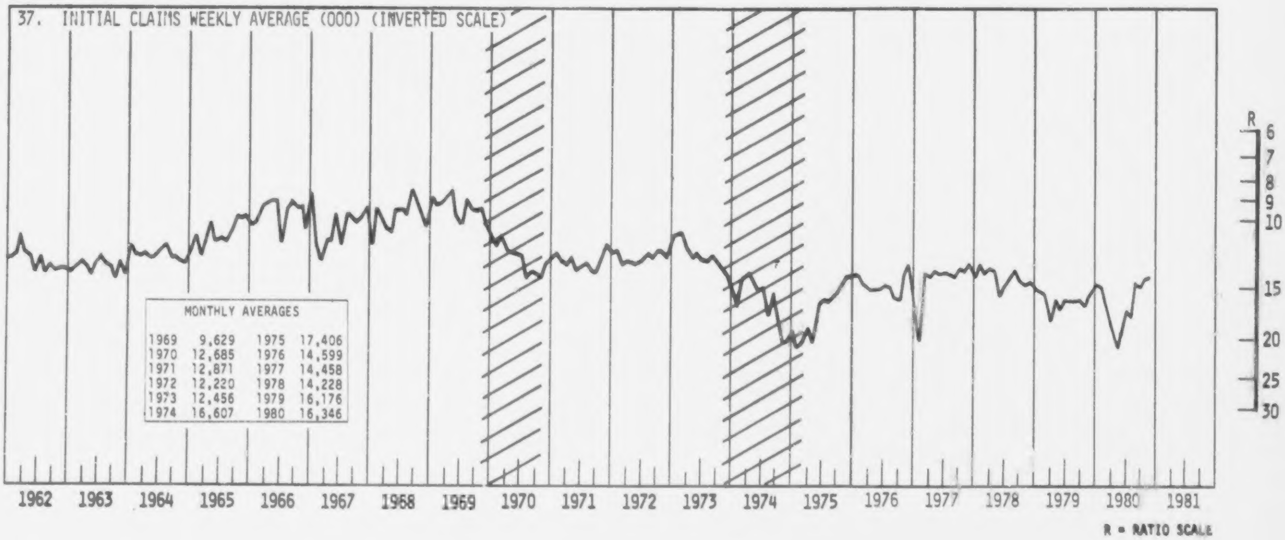
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	17,680	15,905	14,348	12,852	13,393	11,904	12,754	11,336
Feb	17,546	17,525	12,134	11,945	12,204	11,898	13,181	12,851
Mar	19,918	16,683	14,048	11,555	14,597	11,915	14,712	12,009
Apr	17,673	15,946	11,934	10,821	13,452	12,227	15,526	14,112
May	15,871	14,898	12,284	11,531	12,979	12,149	13,336	12,483
Jun	14,429	14,845	9,984	10,409	10,750	11,341	11,836	12,487
Jul	14,377	14,036	10,217	10,170	12,146	12,235	12,997	13,093
Aug	14,444	14,649	10,445	10,682	11,206	11,441	10,826	11,053
Sep	10,807	13,390	8,602	10,742	9,173	11,543	11,571	14,560
Oct	11,201	13,248	9,510	11,223	12,248	14,455	13,056	15,409
Nov	11,874	13,614	9,560	10,730	11,367	12,634	11,732	13,040
Dec	12,746	12,709	10,677	10,759	11,981	12,115	15,816	15,994

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — I


36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

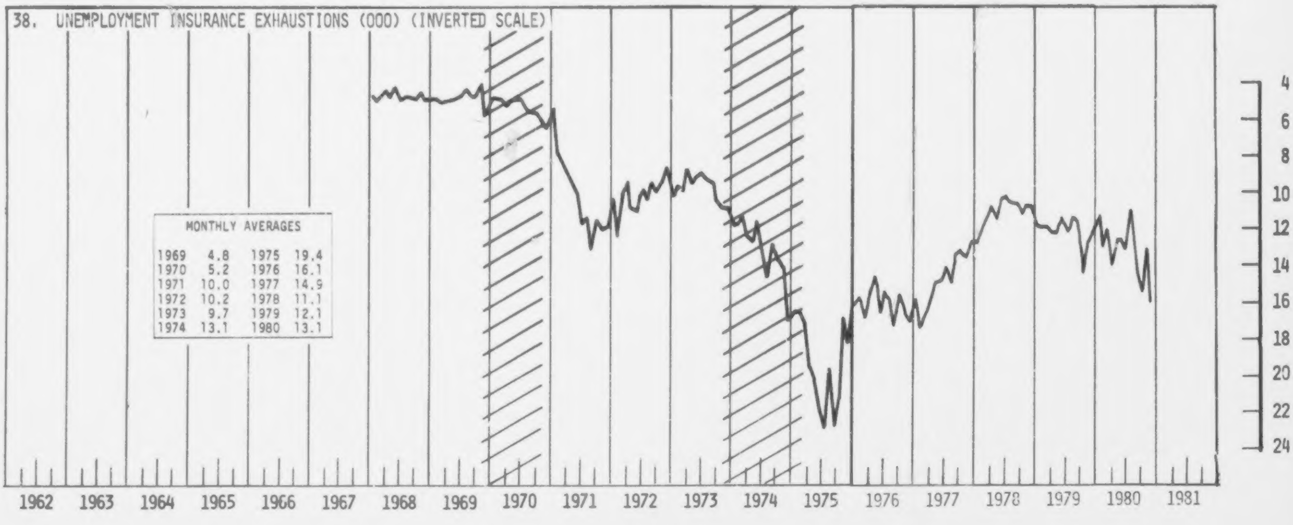
1969	3.28	1975	7.77
1970	4.38	1976	6.35
1971	5.43	1977	5.60
1972	5.06	1978	5.10
1973	4.71	1979	4.65
1974	5.74	1980	4.67


37. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	9,629	1975	17,406
1970	12,685	1976	14,599
1971	12,871	1977	14,458
1972	12,220	1978	14,228
1973	12,456	1979	16,176
1974	16,607	1980	16,346

R = RATIO SCALE


38. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	4.8	1975	19.4
1970	5.2	1976	16.1
1971	10.0	1977	14.9
1972	10.2	1978	11.1
1973	9.7	1979	12.1
1974	13.1	1980	13.1

TABLE XIV UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - II

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	60.5	46.4	50.7	39.2	52.3	40.7	56.7	44.1
Feb	57.3	47.5	49.6	41.1	47.5	39.4	52.1	43.2
Mar	49.5	45.3	43.2	39.6	46.0	42.2	48.5	44.6
Apr	50.9	46.7	42.2	38.9	44.8	41.3	49.6	45.8
May	42.1	42.4	39.0	39.7	41.8	42.9	50.3	51.5
Jun	41.1	43.4	40.0	42.4	37.1	39.5	51.8	55.0
Jul	37.3	37.5	44.0	44.5	37.1	37.6	58.1	58.8
Aug	36.4	41.3	35.5	40.2	37.8	42.7	55.8	63.0
Sep	34.2	42.8	31.8	39.6	34.4	42.7	43.9	54.5
Oct	34.6	41.2	34.0	40.1	37.7	44.4	46.6	54.8
Nov	35.7	42.0	32.0	37.4	39.0	45.6	47.4	55.5
Dec	42.8	41.6	44.8	43.3	48.6	46.8	50.2	48.4

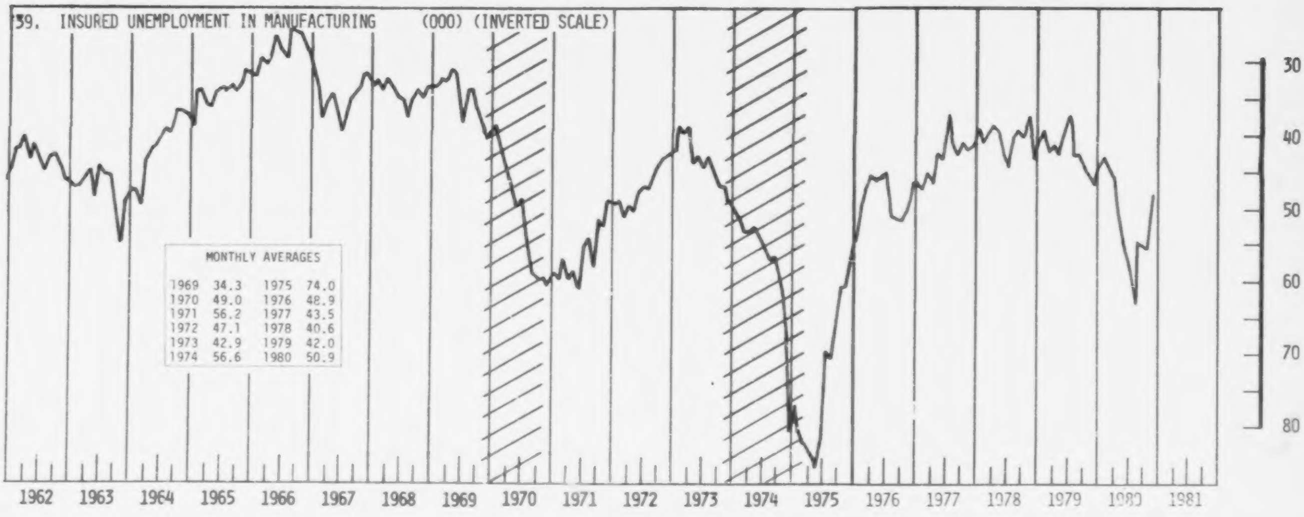
40. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	22.5	17.3	14.2	11.2	12.6	10.0	15.3	12.1
Feb	30.6	15.5	25.9	12.9	23.2	11.4	24.0	11.8
Mar	27.5	14.5	24.4	12.7	22.9	11.8	27.4	14.1
Apr	18.0	13.6	16.1	12.1	15.7	11.7	22.6	16.9
May	13.1	13.4	10.8	11.2	10.6	11.1	16.3	17.0
Jun	9.4	13.1	7.7	10.9	7.6	10.8	11.8	16.8
Jul	8.7	13.5	5.7	8.9	6.7	10.7	10.6	16.9
Aug	6.7	13.2	6.2	11.3	6.5	11.8	7.9	14.4
Sep	7.5	13.2	5.1	9.0	6.1	10.8	6.5	11.5
Oct	8.1	13.2	5.3	8.7	6.5	10.7	7.0	11.5
Nov	7.7	12.8	4.6	7.8	5.9	10.1	7.4	12.5
Dec	8.7	10.6	7.9	9.8	8.7	10.8	9.5	11.8

41. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

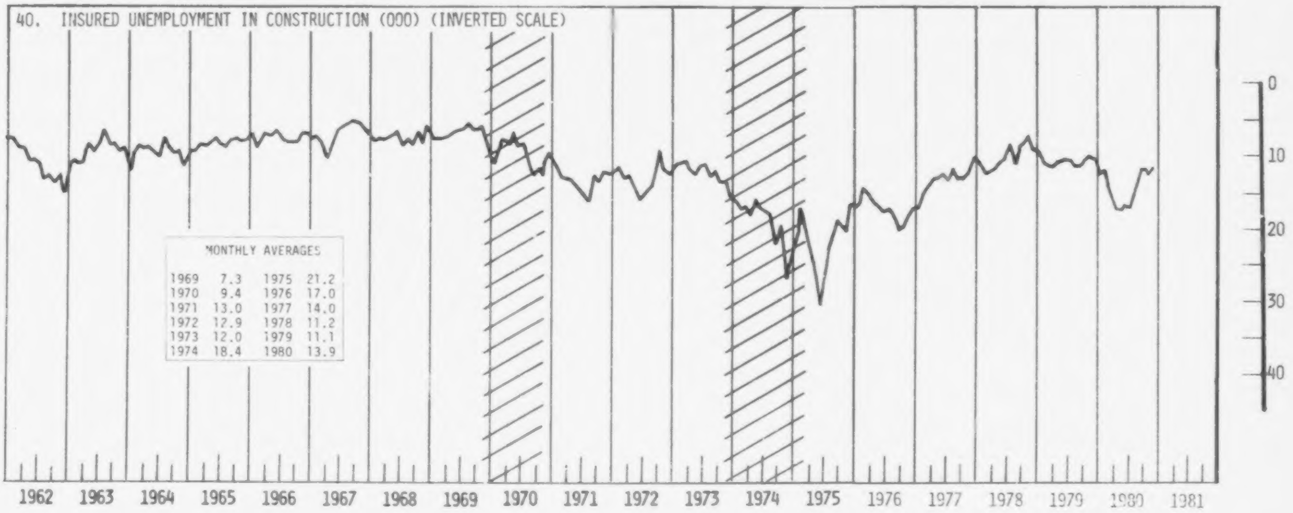
Date	1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	69.1	60.2	58.1	50.8	60.0	52.7	56.1	49.0
Feb	63.5	57.1	56.0	51.0	57.3	52.4	59.5	54.4
Mar	62.9	58.1	51.1	47.3	57.5	53.2	56.8	52.7
Apr	59.5	58.5	50.3	50.1	52.6	52.4	53.9	53.8
May	54.9	57.5	48.7	51.4	49.0	51.7	54.0	57.1
Jun	52.1	56.3	48.8	53.2	47.7	52.4	53.9	59.3
Jul	55.3	55.1	54.6	54.2	54.9	54.4	63.0	62.5
Aug	57.2	54.3	57.6	54.2	61.0	56.9	66.3	61.8
Sep	47.6	55.2	44.4	51.3	51.1	59.0	55.8	64.4
Oct	48.7	55.3	45.9	51.6	49.9	56.0	56.6	63.5
Nov	52.6	56.2	47.1	50.7	49.3	52.9	57.8	62.0
Dec	56.9	54.4	57.4	54.4	55.5	51.8	60.9	57.0

CHART XIV UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — II


39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

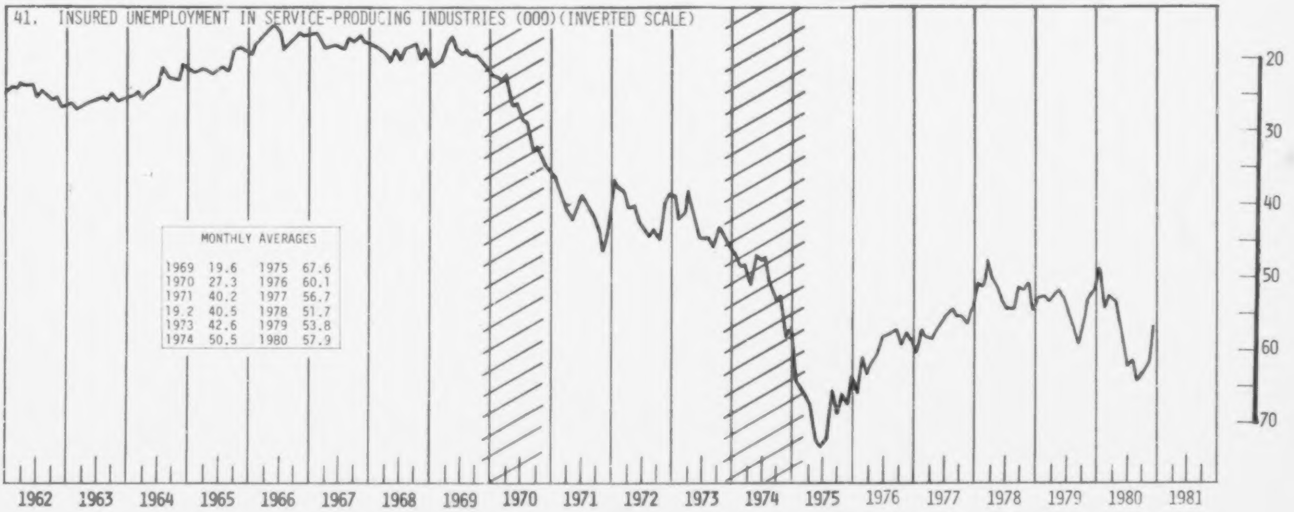
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	34.3	1975	74.0
1970	49.0	1976	48.9
1971	56.2	1977	43.5
1972	47.1	1978	40.6
1973	42.9	1979	42.0
1974	56.6	1980	50.9


40. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	7.3	1975	21.2
1970	9.4	1976	17.0
1971	13.0	1977	14.0
1972	12.9	1978	11.2
1973	12.0	1979	11.1
1974	18.4	1980	13.9


41. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)(INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	19.6	1975	67.6
1970	27.3	1976	60.1
1971	40.2	1977	56.7
19.2	40.5	1978	51.7
1973	42.6	1979	53.8
1974	50.5	1980	57.9

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1979	1980											
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3068.3	3074.5	3080.5	3066.8	3051.4	3037.4	3023.8	3019.8	3021.0	3028.7	3034.8	3033.9	3057.3
PRIVATE SECTOR	2544.7	2548.2	2552.9	2536.8	2517.5	2500.3	2490.8	2487.8	2489.2	2494.8	2498.4	2504.0	2524.1
GOVERNMENT	523.6	526.3	527.6	530.0	533.9	537.1	533.0	532.0	531.8	533.9	536.4	535.4	533.2
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3073.1	3002.0	2996.6	3014.0	3029.9	3046.1	3086.2	3071.1	3070.8	3042.8	3049.9	3052.2	3061.4
MANUFACTURING	799.8	787.6	793.6	796.2	791.2	783.5	786.1	765.4	767.1	777.3	776.9	773.9	770.6
Durable Goods	397.2	390.4	393.8	397.0	394.3	386.9	388.1	377.5	372.6	380.2	381.2	380.9	380.4
Lumber & Wood Products	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1
Furniture & Fixtures	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	34.8	34.4	34.0	34.2	33.8	33.5	33.3	33.3	33.6	33.7	33.0	32.8	32.1
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.5
Pottery & related products	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1
Other stone, clay & glass prod	17.7	17.8	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.0	16.9	16.5
Primary Metal Industries	26.2	26.2	26.5	26.3	26.5	25.9	25.7	24.4	23.9	23.9	24.9	25.2	25.5
Blast furn. & basic steel prod	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0
Iron & steel foundries	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Primary & secondary nonfer. meta	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.2	3.5	3.6
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7
Other primary metal industries	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	64.6	64.3	64.1	64.1	63.7	62.4	61.4	58.4	60.2	61.1	61.1	61.3	61.3
Metal cans	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	4.7	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.5
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.0	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.1
Metal stampings	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	27.1	26.8	26.7	26.8	26.6	26.3	25.8	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.0	26.1	26.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	76.4	76.8	76.9	77.1	75.7	74.8	75.7	74.8	73.9	73.6	73.9	73.8	74.6
Construction & related machinery	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.5
Metalworking machinery	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.3
Special industry machinery	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
General industry machinery	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.2	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.8	18.3	18.4	18.2	18.2
Service industry machinery	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	6.6	7.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
Other machinery, except elec.	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.8	23.1	22.4	22.7	22.8	23.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	93.0	92.5	93.7	94.1	93.7	92.5	91.5	90.7	90.1	91.4	91.0	91.0	90.9
Elec. test & Distribution equip.	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.4
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.6	15.1	14.7	14.3	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1
Radio & TV receiving equipment	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.1
Communication equipment	35.1	35.1	35.0	35.0	34.9	34.9	34.7	35.3	34.9	34.6	34.7	34.6	34.8
Electronic components & access.	19.0	18.9	18.9	19.1	19.0	19.0	19.1	18.8	18.9	19.3	19.7	19.7	19.6
Other elec. equipment & supplies	7.7	7.2	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.5
Transportation Equipment	22.5	17.2	20.0	21.9	21.8	19.0	21.3	17.8	12.3	18.3	18.5	18.2	18.3
Motor vehicles	16.5	11.2	14.2	16.3	16.2	13.3	15.4	12.4	6.8	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.6
Aircraft & parts	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
Other transportation equipment	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Instruments & Related Products	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.6	36.7	37.0	37.2	36.6	36.5	36.2	36.4	36.2	36.2
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	26.7	25.9	25.9	26.2	26.3	26.3	26.4	26.0	26.3	26.9	27.1	27.0	26.1
Nondurable Goods	402.6	397.2	399.8	399.2	396.9	396.6	398.0	387.9	394.5	397.1	395.7	393.0	390.2
Food & Kindred Products	49.8	49.7	49.4	48.7	47.4	47.7	48.2	48.7	48.9	48.9	49.0	48.6	48.5
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.2
Grain mill & bakery products	13.5	13.7	13.5	13.5	13.4	12.9	13.1	13.6	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.1	14.0
Beverages	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7
Other food & kindred products	19.7	19.7	19.5	19.0	18.3	18.7	18.9	19.1	18.5	18.6	18.8	18.4	18.6
Tobacco Manufactures	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Textile Mill Products	21.2	20.8	20.9	21.2	20.7	20.5	20.2	19.0	19.4	20.1	19.9	20.1	19.7
Broad woven fabric mills	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Textile finishing, except wool	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9
Other textile mill products	13.6	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.0	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.6

See note on page S-33.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1979 Dec	1980 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Apparel & Other Textile Products	57.4	55.0	57.7	57.1	56.3	58.2	59.3	52.8	58.3	59.9	59.8	57.3	54.6
Men's & boys' suits and coats	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
Women's & misses' outerwear	31.1	29.4	31.4	30.6	30.2	32.0	32.5	28.0	32.2	33.1	32.7	30.7	28.3
Women's & children's undergarm.	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9
Other apparel & related products	14.7	14.1	14.5	14.7	14.4	14.4	14.8	13.9	14.4	15.1	15.3	14.8	14.4
Paper & Allied Products	33.0	32.5	32.0	32.3	32.4	31.7	30.5	29.3	30.0	30.3	29.9	29.8	29.8
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg.pap.	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
Paperboard containers & boxes	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4
Other paper & allied products	16.7	16.2	16.0	15.9	16.2	15.8	15.0	15.1	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.6	14.6
Printing & Publishing	54.9	54.8	55.0	55.1	54.7	54.6	54.9	54.2	53.9	53.9	54.2	54.5	54.5
Newspapers	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.9	15.9	15.8
Commercial printing	15.4	15.6	15.5	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.8	15.7
Other printing & publishing	23.7	23.6	23.8	23.8	23.5	23.2	23.2	23.0	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	23.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	129.8	129.0	128.9	130.0	129.8	129.1	130.5	130.2	130.0	129.7	128.8	128.6	129.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.7
Plastic materials & synthetics	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.4
Drugs	41.3	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.9	41.7	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.5	42.6	42.8
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.8	24.2	24.2	24.8	24.4	24.2	24.7	24.9	24.9	25.5	24.9	24.2	24.5
Paints & allied products	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
Industrial organic chemicals	27.3	26.9	27.1	26.9	26.9	26.7	26.9	26.8	26.4	26.3	25.6	25.7	25.8
Other chemicals & allied prods.	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	12.5	11.9	11.7	10.5	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2
Petroleum refining	9.0	8.5	8.3	7.2	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4
Other petroleum & coal products	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	37.0	37.1	37.8	37.9	37.1	36.6	36.1	35.3	35.4	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.8
Rubber & rubber products	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1
Miscellaneous plastic products	29.6	29.7	30.2	30.1	29.4	28.9	28.5	28.0	28.2	28.6	28.5	28.7	28.7
Leather & Leather Products	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6
Handbags, personal leather goods	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Other leather & leather products	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3
NONMANUFACTURING	2273.3	2214.4	2203.0	2217.8	2238.7	2262.6	2300.1	2305.7	2303.7	2265.5	2273.0	2278.3	2290.8
Mining	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Construction	120.8	105.9	100.2	101.1	104.0	107.1	113.6	117.7	118.9	117.7	117.4	114.6	110.8
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	189.9	186.7	187.2	187.0	186.8	185.7	186.6	182.0	181.1	184.5	181.3	181.3	180.3
Railroad transportation	7.9	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3
Other transportation	106.0	103.1	103.4	103.3	102.6	101.0	101.3	96.9	96.1	100.1	97.3	97.2	96.1
Communications	50.7	50.5	50.7	50.6	50.8	51.2	51.7	52.0	52.0	51.8	51.5	51.6	51.7
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv	25.4	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.8	25.8	26.0	25.6	25.5	25.2	25.1	25.2	25.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	701.5	669.3	660.3	662.8	666.8	677.7	689.9	685.1	683.4	681.1	678.2	683.4	697.2
Wholesale trade	202.4	201.2	201.0	200.8	200.3	200.2	201.3	201.4	202.3	201.5	202.3	202.2	202.6
Retail trade	499.1	468.1	459.3	462.0	466.5	477.4	488.6	483.7	481.1	479.5	475.9	481.5	494.6
Retail General merchandise	88.0	78.7	74.0	73.8	73.0	73.1	73.4	71.9	71.2	71.6	74.0	77.2	85.2
Food stores	80.5	79.8	79.6	79.5	78.9	80.5	80.9	80.1	79.5	79.3	79.2	79.2	80.6
Auto dealers & service sta.	49.1	48.6	48.2	47.8	47.5	47.6	47.4	47.0	46.9	47.0	46.8	46.9	46.6
Apparel & accessories	46.0	39.9	38.0	37.7	37.4	37.5	37.6	36.4	35.7	38.7	39.8	41.5	43.6
Eating & drinking places	124.0	117.6	117.6	121.1	127.1	135.3	144.9	145.0	145.1	139.3	130.5	128.1	127.2
Other retail trade	111.5	103.5	101.9	102.1	102.7	103.4	104.4	103.3	102.7	103.6	105.6	108.3	111.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	154.4	153.6	153.2	154.1	154.8	154.4	157.1	158.2	157.8	155.0	154.7	154.7	154.8
Banking	45.0	44.9	44.8	44.9	44.9	45.1	46.1	46.3	46.3	45.4	45.6	45.7	45.9
Insurance agents & carriers	64.6	64.6	64.3	64.9	64.8	64.0	64.1	64.5	64.3	63.5	63.8	63.9	63.9
Other fin.,insur. & real estate	44.8	44.1	44.1	44.3	45.1	45.3	46.9	47.4	47.2	46.1	45.3	45.1	45.0
Services	578.7	573.0	572.3	578.1	586.9	596.8	612.1	617.9	624.8	611.0	606.8	604.9	610.1
Medical & other health services	160.5	161.6	161.8	162.7	162.7	164.0	165.3	165.8	166.7	165.9	166.9	167.3	168.3
Hospitals	90.4	90.9	91.2	91.5	91.7	91.9	93.2	94.1	94.3	93.5	94.1	94.4	95.2
Educational services	41.7	40.8	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.1	39.6	35.9	35.0	37.1	40.2	40.1	40.3
Other services	376.5	370.6	369.3	373.9	382.9	391.7	407.2	416.2	423.1	408.0	399.7	397.5	401.5
Government	525.4	523.4	527.3	532.1	536.4	538.2	538.0	542.0	534.9	513.6	532.0	536.8	535.0
Federal	71.9	71.4	71.5	73.4	77.9	80.4	77.1	76.4	75.5	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.1
State	95.4	95.0	96.7	96.7	97.0	96.9	95.8	95.4	93.9	94.2	101.0	102.5	102.4
Local	358.1	357.0	359.1	362.0	361.5	360.9	365.1	370.2	365.5	347.4	359.0	362.3	360.5

NOTE: Nonagricultural wage and salary workers include civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1979 Dec	1980 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	296.52	289.51	290.99	293.87	294.26	293.54	295.97	293.86	296.79	304.63	307.84	315.74	318.17
Durable Goods	312.34	301.31	304.50	307.23	305.53	304.47	308.51	301.32	303.96	317.48	321.51	327.18	336.54
Lumber & Wood Products	206.44	184.62	202.02	187.67	191.66	194.93	195.12	203.86	198.74	201.45	210.72	205.67	214.97
Furniture & Fixtures	206.96	209.96	208.40	197.63	194.18	199.43	215.51	213.24	219.45	213.57	205.89	205.72	216.60
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	315.08	309.23	312.04	310.43	304.51	308.43	316.01	310.78	307.80	314.47	313.24	327.85	333.26
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	295.82	306.68	303.45	302.73	300.76	314.50	326.37	319.49	321.30	322.15	323.00	327.89	345.75
Pottery & related products	283.57	275.39	274.65	276.78	283.33	283.58	300.30	281.13	248.73	276.50	292.44	306.07	309.34
Primary Metal Industries	335.62	334.14	329.85	328.55	327.36	330.13	333.16	316.17	318.08	329.00	335.79	344.56	347.98
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	349.32	343.61	346.94	359.53	356.58	343.73	337.90	369.64	356.40	359.79	344.08	369.15	394.17
Iron & steel foundries	297.70	301.94	289.76	284.28	293.78	290.02	299.20	294.68	284.61	305.83	311.88	327.97	320.54
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	455.95	483.06	471.90	458.88	475.71	478.60	483.06	441.00	438.22	447.17	474.21	460.70	447.47
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	326.90	325.68	321.55	320.14	306.31	312.05	318.25	307.65	310.86	320.36	317.50	322.68	326.39
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	307.59	301.18	304.83	305.44	308.76	306.61	305.59	299.30	306.00	311.95	319.61	326.09	335.26
Metal cans	396.86	410.18	384.52	396.92	401.38	391.47	393.69	385.06	396.63	386.26	384.08	375.33	391.25
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	338.82	325.28	331.51	340.20	330.88	326.11	330.22	329.24	360.77	377.48	377.34	429.14	412.34
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	311.85	318.62	316.39	316.68	322.50	323.51	320.23	305.87	304.19	309.96	320.45	309.83	339.60
Metal Stampings	270.67	263.63	270.85	270.93	268.60	271.55	267.11	270.36	270.36	284.90	289.67	290.40	291.28
Machinery, Except Electrical	339.04	329.09	327.81	338.44	340.13	337.68	340.59	334.10	343.21	357.00	363.78	370.66	371.95
Construction & related machinery	332.90	331.00	336.00	343.44	337.74	347.58	334.78	319.95	334.57	337.66	365.38	378.51	379.89
Metalworking machinery	338.24	342.72	335.40	342.99	339.21	353.33	349.43	344.96	340.26	349.43	364.83	374.74	371.77
Special industry machinery	370.86	341.64	343.01	363.31	362.34	360.36	370.72	351.05	349.80	348.93	366.03	378.64	377.80
General industry machinery	365.89	362.07	365.31	386.98	370.98	355.12	373.50	363.94	387.81	411.70	417.08	421.31	416.37
Service industry machinery	255.18	243.75	244.16	242.79	253.80	246.40	242.18	245.66	230.86	235.29	236.49	246.43	252.84
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	278.26	272.03	277.98	278.36	276.29	279.39	275.89	271.35	278.20	280.80	282.40	286.94	290.60
Elec. test & distribution equip.	232.74	218.28	220.42	223.56	225.36	226.46	223.91	221.92	246.84	267.53	256.88	272.59	280.80
Electrical industrial apparatus	233.44	241.16	235.61	231.04	232.80	231.72	241.30	229.63	249.07	245.12	249.07	258.24	263.16
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	210.30	209.17	212.08	207.31	210.10	217.74	216.79	210.24	212.78	219.24	226.56	229.52	231.05
Radio & TV receiving equipment	181.30	185.86	190.81	192.07	185.35	205.77	196.53	208.98	214.64	227.71	221.12	228.66	233.25
Communication equipment	377.99	364.56	374.03	377.44	370.35	366.39	361.79	348.87	350.00	353.76	354.62	356.00	364.75
Electronic components & access.	248.17	246.15	252.95	258.13	262.29	260.63	253.50	255.23	256.67	258.54	262.50	266.07	260.19
Transportation Equipment	489.58	433.94	431.95	444.08	421.41	417.69	438.18	439.75	460.41	499.12	501.42	503.24	586.89
Motor vehicles & equipment	527.44	489.98	460.79	471.53	434.52	442.68	457.09	468.66	546.90	539.66	539.83	537.58	670.20
Aircraft & parts	382.28	341.96	376.53	368.54	372.83	389.91	390.10	390.34	391.68	415.65	416.66	423.85	446.12
Ship & boat building & repairing	403.96	326.03	346.18	342.77	387.19	342.79	385.43	361.54	362.52	400.45	407.10	422.27	347.21
Instruments & Related Products	321.05	318.69	321.29	318.86	315.67	313.55	317.43	316.77	325.29	335.23	331.78	336.44	336.35
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	214.58	219.06	216.55	219.43	221.75	218.27	214.68	215.25	228.54	233.24	240.00	240.12	243.10
Nondurable Goods	280.98	277.95	278.07	279.68	282.80	282.80	284.00	286.48	289.67	292.01	294.44	304.47	301.02
Food & Kindred Products	302.70	303.54	302.43	298.80	301.84	303.26	310.09	313.17	314.25	315.25	315.74	334.34	322.82
Canned, cured & frozen foods	287.97	296.76	280.31	285.23	286.21	279.86	288.98	294.77	301.78	281.63	295.80	296.42	293.61
Grain mill & bakery products	260.12	264.32	258.32	269.10	260.40	265.03	267.08	268.97	265.74	279.55	271.47	272.03	274.91
Beverages	357.70	365.47	380.88	370.40	392.43	392.45	384.80	393.82	395.95	385.90	370.94	398.98	374.53
Textile Mill Products	237.69	236.16	242.84	243.08	241.08	250.98	251.32	233.86	251.93	258.07	258.94	261.02	258.93
Textile finishing, except wool	323.40	312.01	337.18	333.64	330.17	333.68	354.20	311.46	345.07	353.80	353.89	355.58	358.21
Apparel & other Textile Products	164.95	165.33	169.18	167.25	168.90	168.26	172.16	175.74	178.57	176.44	173.88	174.93	177.48
Men's & boys' suits & coats	192.78	189.06	187.49	181.61	184.14	193.14	197.75	201.14	203.76	189.26	193.00	198.60	203.12
Men's & boys' furnishings	178.01	175.22	180.03	176.15	180.03	185.26	184.92	176.51	185.32	186.59	177.84	179.25	181.16
Women's & misses' outerwear	158.11	158.76	161.51	160.87	163.35	159.07	163.90	172.20	177.67	173.11	169.19	168.32	170.75
Women's & children's undergarm.	151.76	162.15	168.50	162.62	164.42	169.63	168.78	164.66	174.70	185.04	178.06	174.92	171.20
Paper & Allied Products	303.97	306.00	304.64	305.98	304.58	300.66	296.12	293.49	306.40	313.40	319.37	329.44	326.04
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg.pap.	349.71	350.11	347.31	329.52	342.45	345.97	355.71	356.16	351.71	376.48	377.48	388.69	370.18
Paperboard containers & boxes	283.19	279.99	273.61	271.49	271.35	275.52	278.83	272.62	282.84	290.37	300.50	307.19	310.24
Printing & Publishing	293.94	283.42	284.47	286.83	276.19	285.29	288.73	288.73	290.16	292.11	285.38	299.34	295.60
Newspapers	282.23	276.24	294.70	282.58	285.60	286.40	290.39	289.57	289.78	292.28	293.70	307.21	312.56
Commercial printing	342.59	327.47	325.26	326.23	303.03	317.60	316.41	322.40	326.38	323.19	305.14	329.10	321.96
Chemicals & Allied Products	351.48	343.20	341.55	349.02	346.09	344.02	342.37	339.39	345.22	352.78	363.74	370.62	371.00
Industrial inorganic chemicals	351.48	358.26	365.06	365.20	367.69	358.22	372.70	364.08	377.48	383.88	405.36	412.52	432.66
Plastic materials & synthetics	347.42	334.34	329.58	337.55	327.54	339.80	341.55	346.93	353.64	366.61	376.92	390.77	351.96
Drugs	386.14	363.70	358.88	371.84	361.44	386.51	388.80	387.55	392.48	400.47	402.72	410.35	416.70
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	267.42	271.15	260.80	261.88	258.33	260.96	248.18	227.07	239.63	250.51	248.07	245.46	246.56
Industrial organic chemicals	373.32	372.88	373.82	389.05	385.13	365.19	361.38	369.16	365.59	370.75	396.50	397.96	390.26
Paints & allied products	307.32	316.79	321.20	351.88	368.08	356.58	358.13	393.16	384.42	388.67	378.72	396.40	419.50
Petroleum & Coal Products	445.33	449.54	477.55	507.78	577.39	569.98	573.79	576.99	591.93	595.87	580.02	612.65	512.30
Petroleum refining	485.00	484.88	525.42	572.93	644.80	633.04	633.56	633.51	651.46	654.15	634.76	674.26	544.80
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	232.63	230.11	224.34	223.74	225.27	223.80	224.43	225.22	229.89	237.20	239.57	247.01	256.20
Rubber & rubber products	242.79	237.01	225.13	231.43	231.27	217.34	222.08	228.38	232.86	239.46	244.05	255.96	267.73
Miscellaneous plastic products	230.04	228.37	224.22	221.69	223.60	225.72	224.93	224.19	228.85	236.96	238.50	244.91	253.20
Leather & Leather Products	161.03	171.90	176.84	178.45	175.87	182.05	191.63	185.84	183.66	187.86	192.10	192.38	191.75

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1979 Dec	1980 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.0	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.2	40.6	41.0	41.1	41.6	41.7
Durable Goods	43.2	42.2	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.2	41.3	40.5	40.8	41.5	41.7	42.0	42.6
Lumber & Wood Products	40.4	37.6	39.0	36.3	37.0	36.3	36.2	37.2	36.6	37.1	37.9	37.6	39.3
Furniture & Fixtures	39.8	40.3	40.0	38.6	38.3	37.7	38.9	38.7	38.5	37.8	36.7	37.0	38.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	43.7	43.8	43.1	42.7	41.6	41.4	41.8	41.0	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.5	42.4
Glass & Glassware/pressed,blown	42.2	44.0	42.8	41.3	41.2	42.5	43.4	43.0	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.2	43.6
Pottery & related products	42.9	41.6	41.3	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.9	39.1	36.1	39.5	40.9	42.1	41.3
Primary Metal Industries	45.6	45.4	45.0	44.7	44.0	43.9	44.6	42.9	43.1	44.4	44.3	45.1	44.9
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	42.6	41.7	41.8	42.7	42.5	39.6	39.8	41.3	40.5	40.7	39.1	41.2	43.7
Iron & steel foundries	44.7	44.6	42.8	41.5	42.7	42.4	43.3	42.4	40.6	42.3	42.9	44.5	43.2
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	48.3	49.8	48.8	47.9	48.1	48.1	48.5	44.5	44.9	46.1	47.9	47.3	45.8
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	46.7	47.2	46.4	45.8	44.2	44.2	45.4	43.7	44.6	45.7	45.1	45.9	46.1
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	42.9	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.1	40.8	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.7	42.5
Metal cans	45.2	46.4	44.3	44.2	44.4	43.4	42.7	41.9	43.3	42.4	42.3	41.2	41.8
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	38.9	38.0	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.1	38.0	37.8	40.4	40.2	40.1	42.7	41.4
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	45.0	44.5	43.7	43.5	44.3	43.6	43.1	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.5	41.7	45.1
Metal Stampings	41.9	41.0	41.1	41.3	39.5	39.7	38.6	38.9	38.9	40.7	40.4	40.0	40.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	43.3	42.3	41.6	42.2	42.2	42.0	42.1	41.4	41.4	42.0	42.3	43.0	43.0
Construction & related machinery	42.9	42.6	42.0	42.4	41.8	42.7	41.9	39.5	38.5	39.4	39.5	40.7	40.5
Metalworking machinery	44.8	44.8	43.9	44.2	43.6	44.5	44.4	43.5	42.8	43.3	44.6	45.7	44.9
Special industry machinery	46.3	43.8	43.2	45.3	44.9	44.0	45.1	43.5	43.4	42.5	44.1	45.4	45.3
General industry machinery	40.7	40.5	40.1	41.3	40.5	40.4	41.5	40.8	41.7	42.4	42.3	42.6	42.4
Service industry machinery	38.2	37.1	35.8	35.6	36.0	35.2	34.4	34.6	32.7	33.0	32.8	34.6	34.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	40.8	40.3	40.7	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.1	39.1	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.3	40.7
Elec. test & distribution equip.	43.1	40.8	41.2	41.4	41.2	41.1	40.2	39.7	40.8	43.5	42.6	43.2	44.5
Electrical industrial apparatus	39.7	39.6	39.4	38.7	38.8	38.3	39.3	36.8	39.1	38.3	39.1	40.1	40.8
Electric lighting & wiring equip	38.8	38.1	38.7	37.9	38.2	38.2	38.1	36.5	37.2	37.8	38.4	39.1	39.7
Radio & TV receiving equipment	35.9	35.2	35.8	35.7	33.7	35.6	34.6	35.3	37.2	37.7	37.1	37.0	37.5
Communication equipment	43.1	42.0	42.6	42.6	41.8	41.4	41.3	40.1	40.0	40.2	39.8	40.0	40.8
Electronic components & access.	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.9	41.7	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.7	42.0	42.1	41.3
Transportation Equipment	52.7	49.2	46.9	46.5	43.4	43.6	43.6	43.8	46.6	47.4	47.8	47.7	51.8
Motor vehicles & equipment	54.6	52.8	48.2	47.2	42.6	43.4	43.0	43.8	48.7	47.8	47.9	47.7	54.8
Aircraft & parts	49.2	44.7	48.9	47.8	48.8	48.8	48.4	47.2	48.0	48.5	50.2	50.1	53.3
Ship & boat building & repairing	46.7	40.5	40.3	41.7	44.2	41.4	43.7	41.7	42.4	45.3	46.0	46.2	39.1
Instruments & Related Products	44.1	43.3	43.3	42.8	42.6	42.2	42.1	41.3	42.3	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.4
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	39.3	39.4	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.2	37.5	39.0	39.2	40.0	39.3	39.4
Nondurable Goods	40.9	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.4	40.5	40.5	41.2	40.9
Food & Kindred Products	42.1	42.1	41.6	41.1	40.9	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.6	42.7	41.6
Canned, cured & frozen foods	43.5	43.9	42.6	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.4	43.8	41.6	43.5	43.4	42.8
Grain mill & bakery products	40.9	41.3	40.3	41.4	40.0	40.9	40.9	41.7	41.2	41.6	40.7	40.3	39.9
Beverages	41.4	42.3	42.7	41.9	43.7	43.8	41.6	42.9	43.8	42.5	41.4	42.4	40.1
Textile Mill Products	41.7	41.0	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.9	41.2	38.4	41.3	42.1	41.9	42.1	41.1
Textile finishing, except wool	46.6	44.7	48.1	47.8	47.1	47.6	49.4	43.5	47.4	48.4	45.9	46.3	46.4
Apparel & Other Textile Products	34.8	34.3	35.1	34.7	34.4	34.2	34.5	34.8	35.5	34.8	34.5	34.3	34.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	35.9	33.7	33.6	32.2	33.0	34.8	35.0	35.6	36.0	34.6	33.8	34.3	34.9
Men's & boys' furnishings	38.2	37.6	38.8	37.8	37.9	39.5	40.2	39.4	40.2	39.7	38.0	37.5	39.2
Women's & misses' outerwear	32.4	32.4	33.3	33.1	33.0	32.2	32.2	32.8	34.3	33.1	32.6	32.0	32.4
Women's & children's undergarm.	33.5	34.5	35.4	34.6	33.9	34.2	34.8	33.4	34.8	36.0	35.4	34.5	33.7
Paper & Allied Products	45.1	45.4	44.8	44.8	44.4	43.7	44.0	44.2	44.6	44.9	45.3	46.4	45.6
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg. pap.	44.1	44.6	44.3	42.3	42.7	43.3	44.8	44.8	43.8	45.8	45.7	47.0	44.6
Paperboard containers & boxes	46.5	46.9	45.3	45.4	45.0	44.8	44.9	44.4	45.4	45.8	47.1	47.7	48.4
Printing & Publishing	40.6	39.2	39.4	39.4	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.0	39.7	39.1
Newspapers	35.5	35.1	36.7	35.5	35.7	35.8	35.5	35.4	35.6	35.3	35.3	36.1	36.6
Commercial printing	42.4	41.4	41.7	41.4	39.1	39.9	39.8	40.1	40.9	40.5	38.0	41.5	40.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.5	41.6	41.4	42.0	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.5	41.0	41.7	42.1	42.6	42.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	42.5	42.0	42.4	41.5	41.5	40.8	42.4	41.0	41.3	42.0	43.4	44.5	45.4
Plastic materials & synthetics	43.7	42.7	42.2	43.0	41.2	40.5	41.2	41.4	42.2	43.8	44.5	46.3	42.0
Drugs	46.3	44.3	43.5	44.8	43.6	45.1	45.0	44.7	44.6	45.2	45.3	45.9	46.3
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	39.5	39.7	39.1	39.8	39.2	39.6	38.3	36.1	37.5	38.6	37.7	36.8	36.8
Industrial organic chemicals	39.8	39.5	39.6	40.4	39.5	39.1	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.4	40.5	40.9	40.4
Paints and allied products	39.4	40.1	40.0	42.6	43.0	42.5	43.2	45.4	44.7	45.3	44.1	45.2	46.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	44.4	43.9	44.3	45.5	47.6	48.8	49.0	49.4	49.7	50.2	48.7	50.3	47.0
Petroleum refining	44.7	44.0	45.1	47.0	49.6	51.3	51.3	51.8	52.2	52.5	50.7	52.8	48.0
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	41.1	40.8	39.9	39.6	39.8	39.0	39.1	39.1	39.5	40.0	40.4	41.1	42.0
Rubber and rubber products	40.6	39.9	37.9	38.7	39.0	36.9	37.2	38.0	38.3	39.0	39.3	40.5	41.0
Miscellaneous plastic products	41.3	41.0	40.4	39.8	40.0	39.6	39.6	39.4	39.8	40.3	40.7	41.3	42.2
Leather & Leather Products	37.8	39.7	40.1	40.1	39.7	40.1	40.6	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.7	40.5	40.2

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1979	1980											
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	7.06	7.01	7.08	7.15	7.23	7.23	7.29	7.31	7.31	7.43	7.49	7.59	7.63
Durable Goods	7.23	7.14	7.25	7.35	7.38	7.39	7.47	7.44	7.45	7.65	7.71	7.79	7.90
Lumber & Wood Products	5.11	4.91	5.18	5.17	5.18	5.37	5.39	5.48	5.43	5.43	5.56	5.47	5.47
Furniture & Fixtures	5.20	5.21	5.21	5.12	5.07	5.29	5.54	5.51	5.70	5.65	5.61	5.56	5.70
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.21	7.06	7.24	7.27	7.32	7.45	7.56	7.58	7.60	7.67	7.64	7.90	7.86
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	7.01	6.97	7.09	7.33	7.30	7.40	7.52	7.43	7.56	7.58	7.60	7.77	7.93
Pottery & related products	6.61	6.62	6.65	6.59	6.73	6.72	7.00	7.19	6.89	7.00	7.15	7.27	7.49
Primary Metal Industries	7.36	7.36	7.33	7.35	7.44	7.52	7.47	7.37	7.38	7.41	7.58	7.64	7.75
Blast Furn. & basic steel prod.	8.20	8.24	8.30	8.42	8.39	8.68	8.49	8.95	8.80	8.84	8.80	8.96	9.02
Iron and Iron foundries	6.66	6.77	6.77	6.85	6.88	6.84	6.91	6.95	7.01	7.23	7.27	7.37	7.42
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	9.44	9.70	9.67	9.58	9.89	9.95	9.96	9.91	9.76	9.70	9.90	9.74	9.77
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	7.00	6.90	6.93	6.99	6.93	7.06	7.01	7.04	6.97	7.01	7.04	7.03	7.08
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	7.17	7.24	7.31	7.36	7.44	7.46	7.49	7.39	7.50	7.59	7.72	7.82	7.87
Metal cans	8.78	8.84	8.68	8.98	9.04	9.02	9.22	9.19	9.16	9.11	9.08	9.11	9.36
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	8.71	8.56	8.77	9.00	8.80	8.79	8.69	8.71	8.93	9.39	9.41	10.05	9.96
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	6.93	7.16	7.24	7.28	7.28	7.42	7.43	7.30	7.26	7.38	7.54	7.43	7.53
Metal stampings	6.46	6.43	6.59	6.56	6.80	6.84	6.92	6.95	6.95	7.00	7.17	7.26	7.21
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.83	7.78	7.88	8.02	8.06	8.04	8.09	8.07	8.29	8.50	8.60	8.62	8.65
Construction & related machinery	7.76	7.77	8.00	8.10	8.08	8.14	7.99	8.10	8.69	8.57	9.25	9.30	9.38
Metalworking machinery	7.55	7.65	7.64	7.76	7.78	7.94	7.87	7.93	7.95	8.07	8.18	8.20	8.28
Special industry machinery	8.01	7.80	7.94	8.02	8.07	8.19	8.22	8.07	8.06	8.21	8.30	8.34	8.34
General industry machnery	8.99	8.94	9.11	9.37	9.16	8.79	9.00	8.92	9.30	9.71	9.86	9.89	9.82
Service industry machinery	6.68	6.57	6.82	6.82	7.05	7.00	7.04	7.10	7.06	7.13	7.21	7.18	7.35
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	6.82	6.75	6.83	6.89	6.89	6.95	6.88	5.94	6.99	7.02	7.06	7.12	7.14
Elec. test & distribution equip.	5.40	5.35	5.35	5.40	5.47	5.51	5.57	5.59	6.05	6.15	6.03	6.31	6.31
Electrical industrial apparatus	5.88	6.09	5.98	5.97	6.00	6.05	6.14	6.24	6.37	6.40	6.37	6.44	6.45
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	5.42	5.49	5.48	5.47	5.50	5.70	5.69	5.76	5.72	5.80	5.90	5.87	5.82
Radio & TV receiving equipment	5.05	5.28	5.33	5.38	5.50	5.78	5.68	5.92	5.77	6.04	5.96	6.18	6.22
Communication equipment	8.77	8.68	8.78	8.86	8.86	8.85	8.76	8.70	8.75	8.80	8.91	8.90	8.94
Electric components & access.	5.98	5.96	6.11	6.25	6.26	6.25	6.05	6.15	6.17	6.20	6.25	6.32	6.30
Transportation Equipment	9.29	8.84	9.21	9.55	9.71	9.58	10.05	10.04	9.88	10.53	10.49	10.55	11.33
Motor vehicles & equipment	9.66	9.28	9.56	9.99	10.20	10.20	10.63	10.70	11.23	11.29	11.27	11.27	12.23
Aircraft & parts	7.77	7.65	7.70	7.71	7.64	7.99	8.06	8.27	8.16	8.57	8.30	8.46	8.37
Ship & boat building & repairing	8.65	8.05	8.59	8.22	8.76	8.28	8.82	8.67	8.55	8.84	8.85	9.14	8.88
Instruments & Related Products	7.28	7.36	7.42	7.45	7.41	7.43	7.54	7.67	7.69	7.76	7.68	7.77	7.75
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	5.46	5.56	5.61	5.67	5.73	5.64	5.62	5.74	5.86	5.95	6.00	6.11	6.17
Nondurable Goods	6.87	6.88	6.90	6.94	7.07	7.07	7.10	7.18	7.17	7.21	7.27	7.39	7.36
Food & Kindred Products	7.19	7.21	7.27	7.27	7.38	7.29	7.49	7.51	7.50	7.56	7.59	7.83	7.76
Canned, cured & frozen foods	6.62	6.76	6.58	6.84	6.88	6.76	6.93	7.12	6.89	6.77	6.80	6.83	6.86
Grain mill & bakery products	6.36	6.40	6.41	6.50	6.51	6.48	6.53	6.45	6.45	6.72	6.67	6.75	6.89
Beverages	8.64	8.64	8.92	8.84	8.98	8.96	9.25	9.18	9.04	9.08	8.96	9.41	9.34
Textile Mill Products	5.70	5.76	5.88	5.90	5.88	5.99	6.10	6.09	6.10	6.13	6.18	6.20	6.30
Textile finishing, except wool	6.94	6.98	7.01	6.98	7.01	7.01	7.17	7.16	7.28	7.31	7.71	7.68	7.72
Apparel & Other Textile Products	4.74	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.91	4.92	4.99	5.05	5.03	5.07	5.04	5.10	5.10
Men's & boys' suits & coats	5.37	5.61	5.58	5.64	5.58	5.55	5.65	5.65	5.66	5.47	5.71	5.79	5.82
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.66	4.66	4.64	4.66	4.75	4.69	4.60	4.48	4.61	4.70	4.68	4.78	4.80
Women's & misses' outerwear	4.88	4.90	4.85	4.86	4.95	4.94	5.09	5.25	5.18	5.23	5.19	5.26	5.27
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.53	4.70	4.76	4.70	4.85	4.96	4.85	4.93	5.02	5.14	5.03	5.07	5.08
Paper & Allied Products	6.74	6.74	6.80	6.83	6.86	6.88	6.73	6.64	6.87	6.98	7.05	7.10	7.15
Paper/p'b'd mills ex bldg. pap.	7.93	7.85	7.84	7.79	8.02	7.99	7.94	7.95	8.03	8.22	8.26	8.27	8.30
Paperboard containers & boxes	6.09	5.97	6.04	5.98	6.03	6.15	6.21	6.14	6.23	6.34	6.38	6.44	6.41
Printing & Publishing	7.24	7.23	7.22	7.28	7.23	7.41	7.48	7.48	7.44	7.49	7.51	7.54	7.56
Newspapers	7.95	7.87	8.03	7.96	8.00	8.00	8.18	8.18	8.14	8.28	8.32	8.51	8.54
Commercial printing	8.08	7.91	7.80	7.88	7.75	7.96	7.95	8.04	7.98	7.98	8.03	7.93	7.93
Chemicals & Allied Products	8.27	8.25	8.25	8.31	8.38	8.35	8.31	8.38	8.42	8.46	8.64	8.70	8.75
Industrial inorganic chemicals	8.27	8.53	8.61	8.80	8.86	8.78	8.79	8.88	9.14	9.14	9.34	9.27	9.53
Plastic materials & synthetics	7.95	7.83	7.81	7.85	7.95	8.39	8.29	8.38	8.38	8.37	8.47	8.44	8.38
Drugs	8.34	8.21	8.25	8.30	8.29	8.57	8.64	8.67	8.80	8.86	8.89	8.94	9.00
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	6.77	6.83	6.67	6.58	6.59	6.59	6.48	6.29	6.39	6.49	6.58	6.67	6.70
Industrial organic chemicals	9.38	9.44	9.44	9.63	9.75	9.34	9.29	9.49	9.35	9.41	9.79	9.73	9.66
Paints & allied products	7.80	7.90	8.03	8.26	8.56	8.39	8.29	8.66	8.60	8.58	8.59	8.77	9.08
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.03	10.24	10.78	11.16	12.13	11.68	11.71	11.68	11.91	11.87	11.91	12.18	10.90
Petroleum refining	10.85	11.02	11.65	12.19	13.00	12.34	12.35	12.23	12.48	12.46	12.52	12.77	11.35
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	5.66	5.64	5.63	5.65	5.66	5.74	5.74	5.76	5.82	5.93	5.93	6.01	6.10
Rubber & rubber products	5.98	5.94	5.91	5.98	5.93	5.89	5.97	6.01	6.08	6.14	6.21	6.32	6.53
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.57	5.57	5.55	5.57	5.59	5.70	5.68	5.69	5.75	5.88	5.86	5.93	6.00
Leather & Leather Products	4.26	4.33	4.41	4.45	4.43	4.54	4.72	4.60	4.58	4.65	4.72	4.75	4.77

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 WORKERS FOR SELECTED NEW JERSEY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1979		1980										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
ACCESSION RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	2.7	2.3	4.1	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.3	5.6	4.1	3.2	2.6
Durable Goods	2.6	1.9	3.7	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.6	3.3	2.9	6.0	4.1	3.1	2.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.8	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.3	2.8	1.8
Primary Metals Industries	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.0	3.0	8.6	4.0	2.3	3.1
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	3.7	2.0	4.2	4.1	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.8	8.5	6.2	3.4	2.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.6	3.9	2.2	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	2.2	1.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.6	4.0	2.9	2.0	2.4
Transportation Equipment	2.0	0.8	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.2	3.4	2.6	5.4	38.3	5.7	6.6	1.4
Instruments & Related Products	2.6	1.9	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.5
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	5.4	2.7	6.0	6.7	6.5	4.8	4.9	9.0	5.0	6.0	7.6	5.6	4.2
Nondurable Goods	2.7	2.7	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.2	3.8	5.3	4.0	3.4	2.6
Food & Kindred Products	2.6	4.0	2.5	2.1	3.0	3.3	4.5	6.0	3.4	6.3	4.0	3.3	3.2
Textile Mill Products	3.1	2.5	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.4	7.1	7.3	6.2	3.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	4.3	5.3	10.3	9.5	5.4	6.7	8.0	6.4	7.5	12.3	5.8	5.5	3.3
Paper & Allied Products.	1.7	1.6	3.6	2.1	3.7	2.2	2.7	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.0
Printing & Publishing	3.6	2.9	5.1	3.8	3.8	3.3	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.1	4.9	4.2	3.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.3	0.9	2.1	0.7	3.0	1.2	1.9	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.8
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	4.1	3.1	5.9	6.0	5.3	4.4	4.0	5.5	5.8	6.9	7.2	5.1	4.5
Leather & Leather Products	8.9	2.9	15.1	10.4	5.6	7.3	5.2	7.1	13.2	13.3	9.8	9.8	8.2
NEW HIRE RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	2.1	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7
Durable Goods	2.0	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	2.1	1.3	2.2	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.4
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	2.3	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.6	1.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.5	1.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	1.6	1.4	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.6
Transportation Equipment	1.6	0.4	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.4
Instruments & Related Products	2.3	1.6	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.0
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	5.0	2.3	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.4	3.1	5.9	3.6	4.6	4.8	4.5	3.4
Nondurable Goods	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.8
Food & Kindred Products	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.6	1.8	3.3	2.1	2.0	1.7
Textile Mill Products	2.1	2.1	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	3.0	3.6	4.5	1.9
Apparel & Other Textile Products	2.9	2.0	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.0
Paper & Alllied Products	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.4
Printing & Publishing	3.3	2.6	4.5	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	4.3	3.5	2.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.1	0.8	1.8	0.5	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	3.6	2.4	4.5	4.9	4.6	3.1	3.0	3.7	4.0	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.2
Leather & Leather Products	6.2	2.3	5.5	5.1	2.6	4.4	3.5	4.8	4.3	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.2
SEPARATION RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.4	3.8	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.0
Durable Goods	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.4	4.3	4.6	3.6	5.8	5.3	3.9	3.4	2.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	5.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	4.7	3.6	4.9	3.7	2.3	4.5	5.0	3.6	3.8
Primary Metal Industries	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.9	4.1	6.4	4.4	6.8	2.6	2.2	2.0
Fabricated Metals, Incl.Ordnance	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	5.1	6.3	4.8	7.7	7.6	4.3	3.5	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	3.1	3.4	2.1	2.7	4.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.3
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	2.5	2.5	3.3	2.8	2.6	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.5	4.9	3.3	2.9	2.3
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.6	3.0	4.4	6.4	2.4	42.0	5.6	3.4	3.2	2.9
Instruments & Related Products	2.0	2.3	3.2	2.1	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.8	2.4	1.8
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	8.4	7.9	6.3	6.2	6.4	7.8	9.0	6.3	7.1	9.1	6.4	5.7	5.8
Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.9	4.6	3.5	3.5	4.2	4.3	3.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.2
Food & Kindred Products	2.5	3.0	3.6	3.3	2.9	5.8	4.8	3.3	3.7	4.9	5.7	3.4	3.7
Textile Mill Products	5.2	5.3	6.5	4.6	4.9	6.4	7.6	6.7	11.5	4.3	3.7	3.4	6.8
Apparel & Other Textile Products	8.6	10.2	9.8	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.9	4.5	13.3	7.1	5.5	5.7	6.2
Paper & Allied Products	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.3	2.9	3.8	6.8	5.3	5.7	4.4	3.3	3.5	2.4
Printing & Publishing	2.6	2.7	4.8	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.8	3.2	2.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.6	2.5	2.1	3.2	1.1	1.0	2.9	1.4	0.7	1.2
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	6.3	5.7	5.4	4.9	5.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	5.3	9.1	5.8	5.6	4.6
Leather & Leather Products	9.8	11.9	12.2	9.2	7.9	9.9	10.6	10.1	11.2	9.3	14.7	7.5	5.6
QUIT RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.0
Durable Goods	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.8
Primary Metal Industries	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6
Fabricated Metals, Incl. Ordnance	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8
Transportation Equipment	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4
Instruments & Related Products	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.7
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.3	4.9	2.9	2.8	2.7
Nondurable Goods	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.0
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.8
Textile Mill Products	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.3
Paper & Allied Products	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.8
Printing & Publishing	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.3	1.6	1.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.3
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.1
Leather & Leather Products	5.6	3.3	4.2	4.2	3.1	2.3	2.6	3.8	1.9	3.9	4.1	3.1	2.6

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Dec. 1980	Nov 1980	Dec. 1979	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,587	3,574	3,590	+13	-3
Total Employment	3,316	3,316	3,376	0	-60
Total Unemployment	271	258	214	+13	+57
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	290	274	233	+16	+57
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.2	6.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	8.2	7.7	6.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.7

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Change from month ago	Net Change from year ago
Regular State UI program	133,965	122,787	128,520	+11,178	+ 5,445
Federal Employees' Program	1,800	2,108	1,133	- 308	+ 667
Veterans' Program	2,011	1,896	2,213	+ 115	- 202
Extended Benefits[1]	34,628	32,429	89	+ 2,199	+34,539
TOTAL	172,404	159,220	131,955	+13,184	+40,449

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Current data may not be comparable with earlier data because benefits were not paid under the Extended Benefits (EB) program from November 1979 through mid-March 1980.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program only)
(thousands)

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	134.0	122.8	128.5	+11.2	+ 5.5
Male	70.7	66.5	69.1	+ 4.2	+ 1.6
Female	63.2	56.3	59.4	+ 6.9	+ 3.8
White, not Hispanic	93.8	84.3	NA	+ 9.5	NA
Black, not Hispanic	27.4	27.3	NA	+ 0.1	NA
Hispanic	11.7	10.7	NA	+ 1.0	NA
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2	0.2	NA	0	NA
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3	0.1	NA	+ 0.2	NA
INA	0.5	0.3	NA	+ 0.2	NA
MANUFACTURING	50.2	47.4	48.6	+ 2.8	+ 1.6
Durable Goods	23.4	23.1	20.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	3.3	3.5	3.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Machinery except electrical	3.2	3.6	2.9	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Electrical machinery	3.9	3.8	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Nondurable Goods	26.7	24.4	27.8	+ 2.3	- 1.1
Food & kindred products	3.5	3.2	1.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Textile mill products	1.8	1.6	1.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Apparel & other textile products	9.0	6.6	14.1	+ 2.4	- 5.1
Printing & publishing	2.5	1.6	2.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.5
Chemicals & allied products	4.8	5.0	3.1	- 0.2	+ 1.7
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.3	2.6	2.5	- 0.3	- 0.2
NONMANUFACTURING	80.1	74.0	65.4	+ 6.1	+14.7
Contract construction	9.5	7.4	8.7	+ 2.1	+ 0.8
Transportation & public utilities	5.4	5.4	4.4	0	+ 1.0
Wholesale & retail trade	27.6	25.6	24.7	+ 2.0	+ 2.9
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.5	3.7	3.7	- 0.2	- 0.2
Services	24.5	23.1	22.6	+ 1.4	+ 1.9
Information Not Available	3.6	1.4	14.5	+ 2.2	-10.9
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	28.3	30.4	32.0	- 2.1	- 3.7
25 through 34	41.8	37.6	34.4	+ 4.2	+ 7.4
35 through 44	24.3	22.0	19.9	+ 2.3	+ 4.4
45 through 54	19.5	17.7	18.4	+ 1.8	+ 1.1
55 through 64	16.5	13.1	15.8	+ 3.4	+ 0.7
65 & over	3.5	2.0	8.0	+ 1.5	- 4.5
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	13.4	12.7	17.7	+ 0.7	- 4.3
3 to 4 weeks	19.2	14.9	16.1	+ 4.3	+ 3.1
5 through 14 weeks	64.0	58.3	64.3	+ 5.7	- 0.3
15 weeks & over	37.4	36.9	30.4	+ 0.5	+ 7.0

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Nov 1980[1]	Oct 1980[2]	Year to Date[3]		
			1980	1979	% change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	1,811	2,495	18,438	28,386	- 35.0
Private Units	1,811	2,291	17,891	27,766	- 35.6
Single family	1,330	1,557	11,642	18,447	- 36.9
Two-family	148	168	1,400	1,520	- 7.9
Three-or-four family	37	81	272	406	- 33.0
Five or more family	296	485	4,577	7,393	- 38.1
Public Units	0	204	547	620	- 11.8
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$105,338	$141,912	$1,105,680	$1,274,372	- 13.2
New Buildings	$ 83,780	$112,076	$ 826,700	$1,028,179	- 19.6
Additions and Alterations	$ 21,558	$ 29,836	$ 278,980	$ 246,193	+ 13.3

[1] Based on reports received from 444 of 567 municipalities

[2] Based on reports received from 416 of 567 municipalities

[3] Does not include any late reports

Source: N.J. Department of Labor and Industry

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

	CASH RECEIPTS FROM N.J. FARM MARKETINGS (millions)			INDEXES OF FARM PRICES RECEIVED BY N.J. FARMERS (1967 = 100)				
	Cumulative January-September			Dec 15 1980	Nov 15 1980	Dec 15 1979	% change	
	1980	1979	% change				month ago	year ago
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	372.0	297.6	+25.0	229	227	207	+ 0.9	+10.6
Livestock products	89.3	85.3	+ 4.7	240	234	222	+ 2.6	+ 8.1
Poultry & eggs				224	209	206	+ 7.2	+ 8.7
Dairy products				250	250	227	--	+10.1
Meat animals				243	244	250	- 0.4	- 2.8
Crops	282.7	212.3	+33.2	223	222	198	+ 0.5	+12.6
Fresh vegetables				237	243	249	- 2.5	- 4.8
Processed vegetables				148	148	148	--	--
Potatoes & sweet potatoes				362	352	190	+ 2.8	+90.5
Fruits & berries				205	198	162	+ 3.5	+26.5
Grains & hay				262	258	218	+ 1.6	+20.2
PRICES PAID BY U.S. FARMERS				291	290	260	+ 0.3	+11.9
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED BY N.J. FARMERS TO PRICES PAID BY U.S. FARMERS				79	78	80	+ 1.3	- 1.2

SOURCE: New Jersey Crop Reporting Service

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN NEW JERSEY

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Percent Change	
				Previous Month	Previous Year
TOTAL RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	572,882	574,695	570,082	-0.3%	0.5%
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	23,421	23,556	22,841	-0.6%	2.5%
COUNTY WELFARE BOARD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS[1]					
Assistance for Families with Dependent Children	320,371	322,005	321,954	-0.5%	-0.5%
Regular Segment	302,033	302,780	303,480	-0.2%	-0.5%
Unemployed Father Segment	12,575	13,362	12,298	-5.9%	2.3%
Insufficient Employment of Parents Segment	5,763	5,863	6,176	-1.7%	-6.7%
FEDERAL/STATE PROGRAM (Supplemental Security Income)	84,096[2]	83,240	82,936	1.0%	1.4%
Aged	32,609	32,244	32,782	1.1%	-0.5%
Disabled	50,442	49,974	49,154	0.9%	2.6%
Blind	1,045	1,022	1,000	2.3%	4.5%

[1] The unemployed father segment and insufficient employment of parents segments of the AFDC program were introduced July 1, 1977 when assistance to families of the working poor was terminated.

[2] Of this number, approximately 78,300 persons received a state supplemental assistance payment.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Human Services, Division of Public Welfare, Bureau of Management Services

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1980
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.3	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.8	747.9	1,951.9	2.6	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.0
1976	2,753.1	756.2	1,996.9	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	479.8
1977	2,835.7	767.3	2,068.4	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	502.9
1978	2,961.3	786.8	2,174.4	2.6	105.3	188.5	666.4	147.7	542.7	521.4
1979	3,031.7	799.8	2,231.9	2.7	115.1	188.7	680.4	152.3	572.1	520.8
1980p	3,043.6	780.8	2,262.8	2.7	110.8	184.2	677.9	155.2	599.6	532.5

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.0
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	396.3	6.8	10.3	35.4	25.6	65.0	76.3	92.9	21.3	35.4	27.3
1980p	385.3	6.2	9.6	33.5	25.4	62.0	75.1	91.9	18.7	36.5	26.4

Year	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.3
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.0
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.5	49.2	0.5	21.7	57.3	33.6	53.9	129.9	12.0	38.7	6.9
1980p	395.5	48.6	0.5	20.2	57.2	30.9	54.5	129.5	12.1	36.4	5.6

Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

S 5425-1 UA
3/30/81

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Brendan Byrne
Governor

John J. Horn
Commissioner

Number 205 | Data through January 1981 | March 12, 1981

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IMPORTANT

PLEASE READ ARTICLE ON THE
INSIDE OF THE FRONT COVER.

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Changes in the *Economic Indicators* This Month

Several changes have been made this month to the data contained in the Statistical Section of this publication.

First, revisions were made to the seasonally adjusted data in the following series:

Indicators	Series Numbers
Resident Labor Force	1-6
General Business	19-21
Construction Contracts	22-24
Building Permits	25-27
Trade	28-30
Labor Market	31-32
Unemployment Insurance	36-41

In addition to those revisions, the numbering of several series has been changed to place them in more orderly program arrangement:

Old Series Numbers	Indicators	New Series Numbers
19-21	General Business	22-24
22-24	Construction Contracts	25-27
25-27	Building Permits	28-30
28-30	Trade	31-33
31-32	Labor Market	34-35
33-35	Labor Turnover	19-21

In the coming months, the remaining series will be revised due to new benchmarks or the introduction of new seasonal factors. We will note the revisions as they occur.

If you have any questions regarding the revisions, please call (609) 292-7567 and we will endeavor to find answers.

The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

Economic activity continued to expand across most of the nation during January. Production cutbacks and layoffs occurred in localities dependent upon the still-depressed auto and steel industries, but the nation as a whole registered a gain of nearly 400,000 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis as recovery continued in other manufacturing industries, construction, and service-producing activities. Industrial production advanced for the sixth month in a row, sparked by increased demand for business equipment, construction supplies, and consumer goods other than domestically-produced automobiles. Further gains were also recorded by personal income, retail sales and housing starts.

Inflation, unfortunately, showed no signs of abatement after allowing for such transitory factors as an increased slaughter of livestock that temporarily dropped meat prices in January. Despite a leveling off of food prices and a moderation of mortgage interest rate increases, consumer prices climbed at an 8.4% annual rate in January and producers' prices rose at a 10.8% rate. Energy prices accelerated in the wake of December's OPEC oil price increases. Further steep energy price increases can be expected as a result of the decontrol of domestic oil prices announced by President Reagan late in January. Also, meat prices are expected to move back up as supply dwindles during the months ahead.

Business forecasters continue to see a difficult period ahead for the national economy. Housing starts are expected to slacken in response to mortgage interest rates currently averaging more than 15%, and auto sales are expected to remain sluggish at least through the spring, price rebate programs notwithstanding. Businessmen remain cautious, particularly in light of near-record borrowing costs, and consumers continue to be squeezed by rapid inflation and increased payroll taxes. After advancing at a (revised) 4% annual rate in the last quarter of 1980, gross national product can be expected to show little change at best or a moderate decline at worst during the first half of 1981, with unemployment moving up from its current 7.3% level by somewhere between one-half and one full percentage point.

The second half of 1981 should be better in the opinion of both the President's economic advisors and most business analysts who have been willing to venture a guess during these uncertain times. Interest rates are expected to come down somewhat during the economic pause of the first half of the year, a trend that may already have begun with the prime lending rate of major banks dropping from 21.5% at the end of 1980 to 18.5% as of early March. This, coupled with tax cuts proposed by the President, is expected to stimulate both consumer spending and business investment.

Pulling in the other direction will be the dampening effects of the sweeping federal spending cuts recently proposed by the President, the full magnitude of which may not have been factored into some private sector forecasts developed earlier this year. If the expansionary effects of the tax cuts lag behind the deflationary effects of the spending cuts, the economic sluggishness projected for the first half of 1981 could be lengthened.

THE STATE

The New Jersey economy advanced in January for the sixth month in a row, pretty much mirroring national trends. Unemployment insurance claims increased seasonally as retailers trimmed their swollen Christmas holiday staffs and as wintry weather curtailed construction and other outdoor activities. Seasonal layoffs were fewer than usual, however, reflecting the continued underlying improvement of industrial, construction, and general business activity. At the same time, retail sales remain sluggish and rising mortgage interest rates have caused some weakness in the housing market. Although there is, as yet, no evidence in New Jersey of the general national business slowdown predicted by most economists for early 1981, this remains a real possibility for the months ahead.

According to the latest employer survey conducted by the N.J. Department of Labor and Industry, nonfarm wage and salary employment increased by 9,800 in January to an estimated 3,066,300, after removing the effects of normal seasonal layoffs. More than half of the improvement was in manufacturing, where seasonal cutbacks were smaller than usual in transportation equipment, women's apparel, and some other industries. Gains were also recorded--on a seasonally adjusted basis--in construction, in trucking, and in business, engineering, and accounting services. Settlement of a labor dispute in the electrical equipment industry added to January's employment expansion.

New Jersey's nonfarm employers added 46,500 employees to their payrolls from last July's recession low point to January, after adjusting for purely seasonal changes. The recovery was slow at first but then accelerated, with 26,900 of the gain occurring in December and January. Substantially all of the hiring since July has been in the private sector, where service industries have expanded their payrolls to new highs and where both manufacturing and construction have restored nearly half of the jobs trimmed during the early 1980 slump. Public sector employment has been stable since last spring.

The total number of New Jersey residents with jobs (including domestic, agricultural and self-employed workers not covered by the Department of Labor and Industry's monthly employer survey) climbed to an estimated 3,346,000 in January on a seasonally adjusted basis. Total resident employment has risen by 42,000 since last summer and has substantially returned to its pre-recession high.

This employment rebound has been accompanied by reduced unemployment, but not of the same magnitude because many of the added jobs have been filled by persons entering the labor market rather than by persons from unemployment rolls. The state's jobless rate stood at 7.2% -- about 259,000 persons -- in January based on N.J. Department of Labor and Industry estimates. This compared with 7.6% last July and 6.9% immediately prior to the 1980 recession.

Improvement in the job market is clearly reflected in the number of claims filed under the regular New Jersey unemployment insurance (UI) program which pays benefits for up to 26 weeks of joblessness. The weekly average of regular UI claimants climbed by 32,500 during the recession, reaching a seasonally adjusted high of 153,600 in July. Then, there was a 23,600 drop through January 1981, and partially available data indicate a further decline in February on a seasonally adjusted basis. In recent weeks, regular UI claims have been running at close to the pre-recession levels of a year ago. (Total UI claims are running ahead of last winter's volume, but this is primarily due to the fact that some 35,000 persons are currently collecting extended UI benefits. The Extended Benefits (EB) program, which provides up to 13 extra weeks of benefits for the long-term unemployed, was not in effect during January and February of 1980.)

Other New Jersey business and labor market indicators comprise a mixed bag. On the positive side, nonresidential building contracts remain strong, building permits for the construction of single-family homes continued to increase through December, and business telephone installations stayed on a rising trend through January. In addition, increased use of overtime caused the average factory workweek to lengthen further in January to 41.5 hours--nearly matching its pre-recession high and suggesting that additional hiring is likely in the manufacturing sector. On the negative side, new car sales in the state remained depressed through January, building permits for apartment house construction dropped sharply in the final quarter of 1980, and initial claims for unemployment insurance edged up in January.

Taken by themselves, these indicators provide little reason to expect much of a near-term departure from the expansionary job market trends of recent months, except perhaps for a slowdown of multi-family home construction that would counter-balance continued strength of other types of building activity. Sluggish new car sales affect Detroit more than New Jersey and a one-month jump in initial UI claims is not enough to signal a trend reversal.

Unfortunately, the significance of this handful of localized business barometers is overshadowed by such national developments as very high interest rates and a continued erosion of consumer purchasing power that lead most forecasters to believe that a nationwide economic slowdown or mini-recession may occur during the second quarter. This would mean at least some layoffs in New Jersey's manufacturing and construction sectors. Resumed expansion could follow during the second half of the year if the stimulatory effects of an anticipated drop of interest rates and the personal and business tax cuts proposed by the President are sufficient--and arrive early enough--to outweigh the negative effects on New Jersey of federal budget cutbacks that could reach major proportions based on proposals announced to date.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

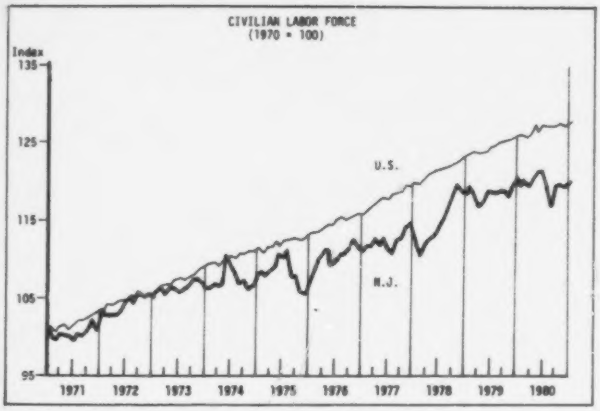
(seasonally adjusted)

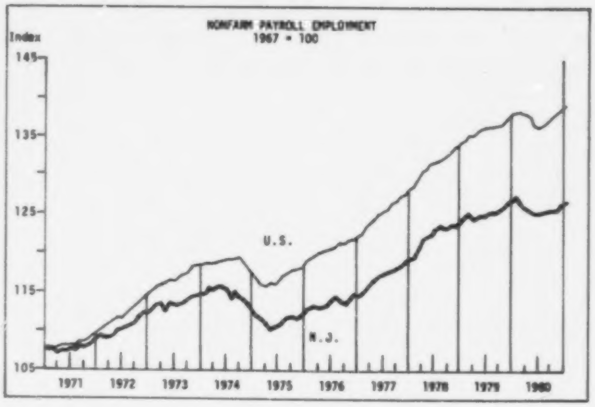
New Jersey Data				Series		Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 6,852	$ 6,760	$ 6,170	Oct	Personal income (millions)		+10.7	+11.2
$ 2,626	$ 2,669	$ 2,475	Nov	Retail Sales (millions	S-22	+ 4.8	+ 6.5
1,763	1,798	1,863	Dec	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 0.7	+ [illegible].5
46	36	29	Oct	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+13.3	+52.7
45.7	50.3	63.0	Dec	Dwelling Units Authorized (1967=100)	S-20	-36.6	-22.9
$ 234.0	$ 232.1	$ 263.5	Jan	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	-11.2	- 4.3
$ 66.8	$ 114.0	$ 92.7	Jan	Residential*	S-18	-27.9	+ 3.7
$ 130.8	$ 91.8	$ 126.6	Jan	Nonresidential*	S-18	+ 3.3	- 3.7
$ 36.5	$ 26.3	$ 44.2	Jan	Nonbuilding*		-17.4	-18.0
3,066.3	3,056.5	3,074.5	Jan	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	- 0.3	+ 0.5
780.1	774.3	801.6	Jan	Manufacturing (thous.)	S-10	- 2.7	- 2.9
2,286.2	2,282.2	2,272.9	Jan	Nonmanufacturing (thous.)		+ 0.6	+ 1.5
267	284	253	Jan	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	+ 5.5	+20.7
7.5	8.0	7.0	Jan	Percent of labor force *official*	S- 6		
130.0	127.1	127.9	Jan	Insured Unemployment (thous.)		+ 1.6	+ 9.1
4.5	4.4	4.5	Jan	Percent of covered employment	S-28		
41.5	41.1	41.7	Jan	Average Factory Workweek (hours)		-0.5	+ 0.2
$ 7.74	$ 7.66	$ 7.01	Jan	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-36	+10.4	+11.1
$ 318.11	$ 319.42	$ 289.51	Jan	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-34	+ 9.9	+11.3

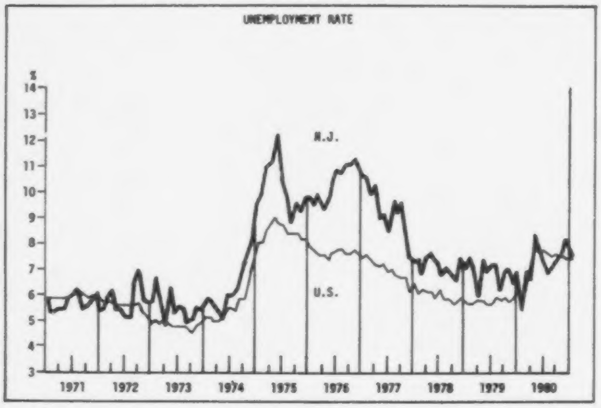
INA - Information not available

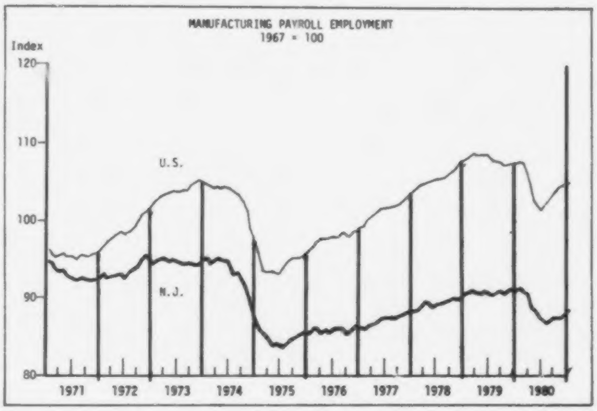
*Not seasonally adjusted

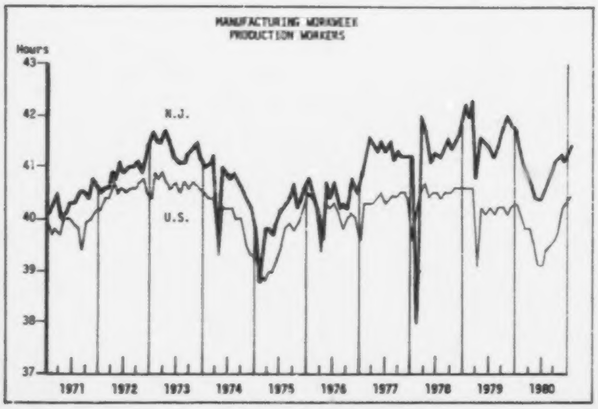
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States

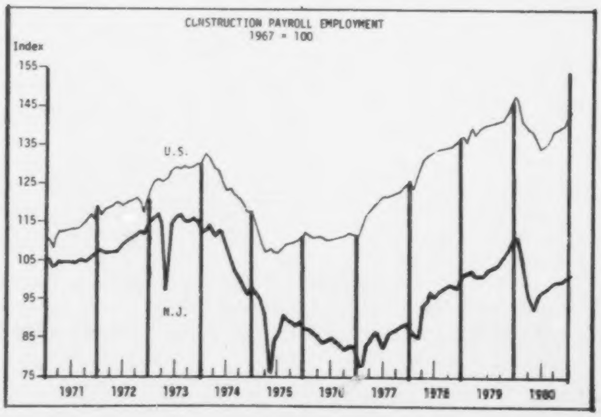




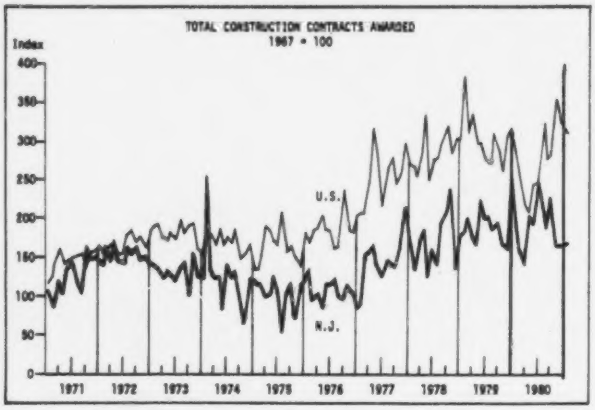


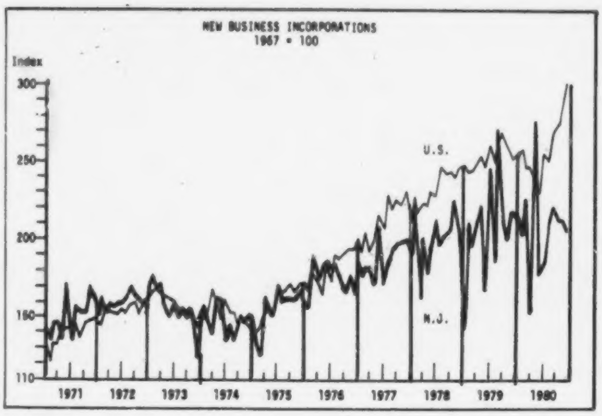


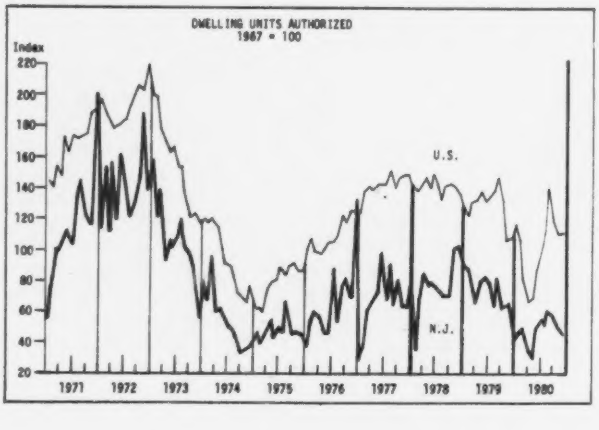


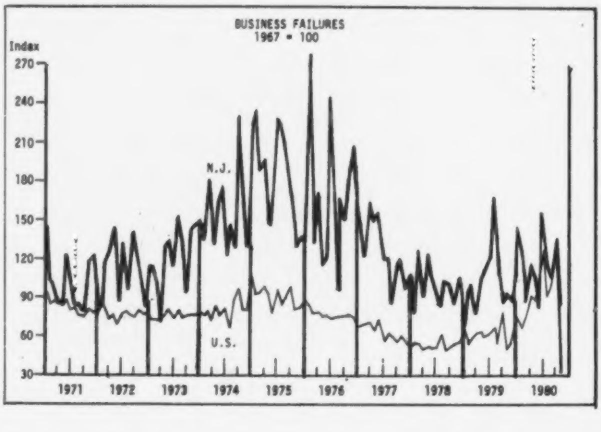


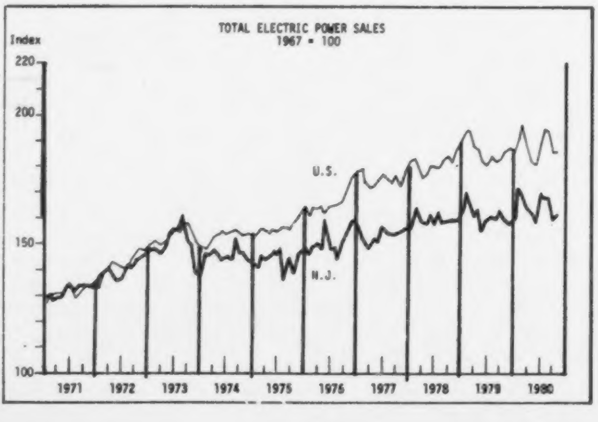
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1967 base with three exceptions. The data on civilian labor force have been indexed to a 1970 base (New Jersey data from 1970 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier data), and data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

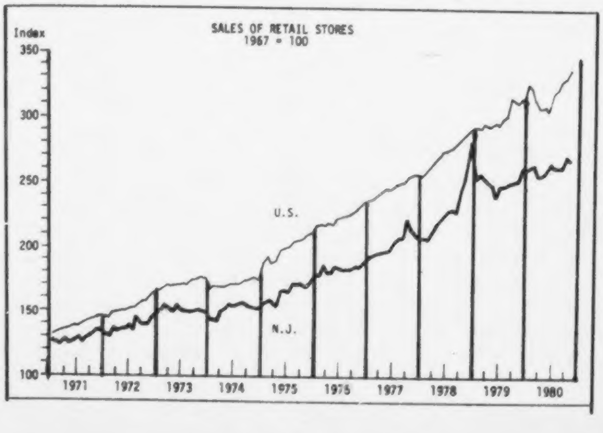












1980 Population Counts by Race and Spanish Origin

Connie O. Hughes and Mary Ann Reed
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

New Jersey's total population on April 1, 1980 was 7,364,158[1] according to the latest Census Bureau data recently released in compliance with Public Law 94-171. Of that total, 6,127,090 persons or 83.2% reported that they were white, and 924,786 or 12.6% reported that they were black. There were 491,867 persons or 6.7% of the state's population who declared on the 1980 census questionnaires that they were of Spanish origin (an ethnic, not racial designation).

The new data consist of population counts by five race groups (white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other) and a count of persons of Spanish origin. The data are detailed for state, counties, minor civil divisions, places, election precincts, tracts, block groups or enumeration districts.

COUNTY POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

According to these newly released figures, New Jersey's five most populous counties are all within the New York Consolidated Area--Essex, Bergen, Middlesex, Hudson, and Union counties. Essex County, the county with the largest population, had a total 1980 census count of 850,451. Of these, 56.7% were white; 37.2%, black; and 6.1%, all others. There were 76,568 persons of Spanish origin living in the county according to the 1980 census counts. The second largest county in the state in population size was Bergen, with a total population of 845,385. Unlike Essex County, Bergen County's racial mix was not as diverse--92.8% white, 3.9% black, and 3.3% all other races. However, this county had the largest number of persons of the Asian or Pacific Island races in New Jersey--19,723 or 2.3% of its population. Middlesex County's total population of 595,893 consisted of 533,974 whites, 35,768 blacks, and 26,151 all other. The state's largest concentration of persons of Spanish origin were counted in Hudson County--145,163 persons or 26.1% of the county's population. Hudson County's racial breakdown was 76.4% white, 12.6% black, and 11.0% all other. Having a total population of 504,094, Union County's racial breakdown was as follows: 80.7% white, 16.1% black, and 3.3% all other.

Four counties had 1970-to-1980 growth rates in excess of 25%. These counties, traditionally among the state's least densely populated, are Ocean (66.0%), Sussex (49.8%), Cape May (38.1%), and Hunterdon (25.3%). In Ocean County, 331,977 persons reported that they were white, 9,439 reported they were black, and the remainder reported they were other races; 2.4% of this county's population were of Spanish origin. In percentage terms, the racial mix of Sussex and Hunterdon counties was somewhat similar. Sussex County's population was 98.6% white, 0.6% black, 0.8% all other races, while Hunterdon County's population was 97.8% white, 1.3% black, 1.9% all other races. However, a somewhat higher proportion of the population in Sussex County indicated that they were of Spanish origin than in Hunterdon County. Cape May's total population of 82,266 consisted of 92.6% whites, 6.3% blacks, and 1.1% all other.

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[1] All of the numbers in this article supersede those presented in the New Jersey Economic Indicators, issue number 203. Population counts for Essex County and each jurisdiction within the county are not final. The Census Bureau attests that Essex County tabulations of population are those which would have been reported and transmitted as final but for the injunction in the case of Shapiro vs. Klutznick.

DATA LIMITATIONS

It should be noted that several differences exist between the racial/Spanish data reported in the 1970 and 1980 censuses. In the 1970 census, data on the Spanish origin population were derived from 5% and 15% samples. In 42 states and the District of Columbia, this population was identified as "persons of Spanish language;" in five southwestern states as "persons of Spanish language or Spanish surname." For New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania this population was identified as "persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage." Limited 1970 data for New Jersey on persons of Spanish origin or descent was available; however, these data are not comparable to 1980 census data. In 1980, Spanish origin or descent was a 100% item utilizing self-identification by the respondent. Additionally, in the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban or Dominican were included in the "other" category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "white" category.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Counts of the state's total population by race as well as by Spanish origin in this report are provisional. These data were released by the Census Bureau in compliance with Public Law 94-171 which requires the Bureau to provide 1980 census total population counts for small areas/ by April 1, 1981 to the governor or officials responsible for legislative redistricting in each state. The Census Bureau will be issuing an Advance Report of these data for the State of New Jersey shortly. In addition to the data in this article, the report will include a count of persons by race and Spanish origin for all 567 municipalities in the state, as well as a count of housing units.

Final counts for race as well as Spanish origin will be determined after 1980 census sample data have been processed. Data will be published in Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C reports tentatively scheduled for release in 1982.

1980 POPULATION COUNTS, BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN*

	Total	White	Black	Am. Ind., Eskimo, & Aleut	Asian & Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish Origin
New Jersey	7,364,158	6,127,090	924,786	8,394	103,842	200,046	491,867
Atlantic	194,119	154,832	34,133	271	958	3,925	7,590
Bergen	845,385	784,834	33,043	706	19,723	7,079	28,514
Burlington	362,542	306,987	45,471	516	4,513	5,055	8,658
Camden	471,650	383,245	67,232	549	5,036	15,588	20,626
Cape May	82,266	76,138	5,157	100	289	582	1,190
Cumberland	132,866	103,712	19,868	745	850	7,691	12,525
Essex	850,451	481,816	316,166	1,050	11,013	40,406	76,568
Gloucester	199,917	180,281	16,936	303	1,052	1,345	2,407
Hudson	556,972	425,291	70,050	568	15,213	45,850	145,163
Hunterdon	87,361	85,402	1,123	57	498	281	908
Mercer	307,863	242,097	55,545	271	3,795	6,155	10,580
Middlesex	595,893	533,974	35,768	554	12,275	13,322	34,138
Monmouth	503,173	449,259	42,985	519	5,334	5,076	12,915
Morris	407,630	388,099	10,017	222	6,782	2,510	10,952
Ocean	346,038	331,977	9,439	391	1,708	2,523	8,444
Passaic	447,585	353,796	59,166	659	4,655	29,309	62,123
Salem	64,676	53,989	9,744	129	191	623	1,005
Somerset	203,129	188,544	10,123	151	2,817	1,494	4,080
Sussex	116,119	114,470	680	108	533	328	1,764
Union	504,094	405,559	81,207	466	6,238	10,624	40,756
Warren	84,429	82,788	933	59	369	280	961

Note: *Spanish origin is an ethnic, not racial designation. A person of Spanish origin can be of any race. Therefore, "total" represents the sum of the five race categories (white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, PL94-171 data.

Economic Briefs

EXTENDED BENEFITS PROGRAM UNDERGOES CHANGES

P.L. 96-499 (also known as the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980), passed in the waning days of the 96th Congress on December 5, 1980, made a number of changes in the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970. This latter act established what is known as the Extended Benefits (EB) Program, which enables eligible claimants who have exhausted their entitlement to benefits under a state Unemployment Insurance (UI) program to collect up to an additional thirteen weeks of benefits. It is triggered "on" and "off" by specified state and national insured unemployment rates and its cost is shared on a 50-50 basis by the federal and state governments. These changes to the EB program only include the following:

(a) If the first week of regular unemployment, also called the waiting week, is paid by a state, that state will forfeit the federal share of the first week of EB paid to each claimant.

(b) Extended Benefits are denied to an individual disqualified under state law for voluntary quit, misconduct, or refusal of suitable work unless the claimant requalifies for benefits under the state law requiring subsequent employment.

(c) An individual is denied EB if he refuses suitable work, which is defined as any job within the claimant's capabilities for which the wage is higher than the weekly benefit amount and is no less than the higher of the federal minimum wage or the state minimum wage. The disqualification can only be terminated by new employment for at least four weeks and earnings of four times the weekly benefit amount. This provision also applies to a claimant who fails to make a systematic and sustained weekly effort to seek work and to provide tangible evidence to the state agency of having done so.

The provisions relating to disqualification take effect on March 31, 1981. Since under the New Jersey UI law only voluntary quit carries a subsequent employment requirement (of four times the weekly benefit amount) for requalification for benefits, claimants disqualified from collecting regular benefits for misconduct or refusal of suitable work will not be eligible to collect EB after March 31, 1981 unless a change in state law occurs.

Also, under federal legislation enacted in September 1980, if a claimant collecting EB in a state in which EB is "on" moves to a state with an "off" trigger, only two additional weeks of EB can be collected.

VOTING AND REGISTRATION PERCENTAGES RELEASED

Almost 60% of New Jersey's voting-age population went to the polls for the 1980 presidential election. In 1976, 59.1% went to the polls. This compares to 59% of the voting-age Americans going to the polls in both 1976 and 1980. Approximately 67% of New Jersey's voting-age population were registered to vote in each of the last two presidential elections, about the same as for the nation as a whole.

New Jersey led the neighboring states of New York and Pennsylvania in both the percentage of voting-age population registered and the percentage of voting-age population who actually voted. Both of these percentages increased from 1976 to 1980 in New Jersey while, in New York and Pennsylvania, both percentages dropped.

In the Newark Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), 65.8% of the voting-age population were registered to vote and 59.3% reported that they had voted in the 1980 election. A smaller proportion of persons were registered to vote in 1980 than 1976, but a higher proportion voted.

These data, as well as data for the United States by age, race, and sex, can be found in the Bureau of the Census publication *Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1980 (Advance Report)*, p-20, no. 359. The data presented in the report for states and SMSAs should be interpreted with caution since the surveys prior to 1980 were not designed to produce detailed subnational population estimates. The final report, to be issued in autumn 1981, will include state level data for the white, black, and Spanish origin population.

CENSUS PUBLICATION FEATURES STATE, METRO DATA

A variety of statistical information on states and standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs) is published in a new Census Bureau series. Statistics are derived from the latest available censuses of population, housing, government, trades, and selected services, plus other governmental and private sources. Tables present 2008 data items for states, by census region and division. SMSA tables present 440 data items.

The State and Metropolitan Area Data Book: 1979 is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies may be reviewed at the New Jersey State Data Center, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor and Industry.

OCCUPATIONAL INJURY AND ILLNESS DATA AVAILABLE

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, the 1979 Annual Survey of Occupational Injury and Illness data revealed that incidence rates computed for the nation for injuries, illnesses, and deaths are virtually unchanged from 1978. Comparable data for New Jersey are not available. The rate of about one job-related case for every 11 workers in the private economy has remained virtually the same since 1975. Although the number of cases increased in 1979, the increase reflected the rise in the number of workers employed and number of hours on the job.

Additional national findings are available upon request from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20212 or the nearest BLS regional office.

PRELIMINARY UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES RELEASED

The annual average unemployment rate in New Jersey increased from 6.9% in 1979 to 7.2% in 1980, according to provisional estimates of the U.S. Department of Labor. During this same time period the national unemployment rate increased more than four times as much, from 5.8% in 1979 to 7.1% in 1980.

New Jersey's relatively favorable performance can be attributed to several factors including: growth in casino-related and other service employment; a much smaller than national share of employment in the automobile industry (2.7% of New Jersey's nonfarm payroll employment compared to 9.0% nationally in 1980); and reduced dependence on the manufacturing sector, which traditionally is hard hit in any recession. In 1970, New Jersey had 33% of its nonfarm payroll employment in manufacturing, compared to only 27.3% in the U.S. In 1980, New Jersey's manufacturing share of 25.7% more closely approximated the U.S. share of 22.5%.

New Jersey also fared better than the neighboring Middle Atlantic States of New York, which increased from 7.1% in 1979 to 7.6% in 1980, and Pennsylvania, which increased from 6.9% to 7.8%.

Of the 32 states with significant unemployment rate increases from 1979 to 1980, 22 rose more than the national increase of 1.3 percentage points and nine of these rose more than 2.0 percentage points. The largest increases were in Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana, where cutbacks were prevalent in automobile and other durable goods manufacturing employment.

Five states had unemployment rates higher than 8.5% in 1980. Michigan at 12.6% was the highest, followed by Alaska and Indiana (9.6%). Only three states (Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming) had rates less than 4.5%.

More detailed data for civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20212 or the nearest BLS regional office. Ask for press release USDL 81-68.

PROVISIONAL[1] UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR STATES 1979 AND 1980 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	1979	Rank	1980	Rank	Error Range 1980[1]
United States	5.8%		7.1%		7.0- 7.2%
Alabama	7.1	5	8.8	5	7.9- 9.7
Alaska	9.2	1	9.6	2	8.8-10.4
Arizona	5.1	28	6.7	26	6.0- 7.4
Arkansas	6.2	17	7.6	14	6.8- 8.4
California	6.2	17	6.8	25	6.5- 7.1
Colorado	4.8	35	5.6	39	5.0- 6.2
Connecticut	5.1	28	5.9	36	5.3- 6.5
Delaware	8.0	2	7.7	12	7.0- 8.4
Florida	6.0	19	6.0	34	5.5- 6.5
Georgia	5.1	28	6.4	29	5.7- 7.1
Hawaii	6.3	16	5.0	43	4.4- 5.6
Idaho	5.7	24	7.9	10	7.1- 8.7
Illinois	5.5	26	8.3	7	7.8- 8.8
Indiana	6.4	15	9.6	2	8.9-10.3
Iowa	4.1	43	5.7	37	5.0- 6.4
Kansas	3.4	46	4.4	48	3.8- 5.0
Kentucky	5.6	25	8.1	9	7.3- 8.9
Louisiana	6.7	11	6.7	26	6.0- 7.4
Maine	7.2	4	7.7	12	6.9- 8.5
Maryland	5.9	20	6.4	29	5.8- 7.0
Massachusetts	5.5	26	5.6	39	5.2- 6.0
Michigan	7.8	3	12.6	1	12.0-13.2
Minnesota	4.2	41	5.7	37	5.0- 6.4
Mississippi	5.8	22	7.5	16	6.7- 8.3
Missouri	4.5	38	7.0	22	6.3- 7.7
Montana	5.1	22	6.0	34	5.3- 6.7
Nebraska	3.2	48	4.0	49	3.4- 4.6
Nevada	5.1	28	6.2	32	5.5- 6.9
New Hampshire	3.1	49	4.7	46	4.1- 5.3
NEW JERSEY	6.9	7	7.2	19	6.7- 7.7
New Mexico	6.6	13	7.4	18	6.7- 8.1
New York	7.1	5	7.6	14	7.2- 8.0
N. Carolina	4.8	35	6.6	28	5.9- 7.3
North Dakota	3.7	44	4.9	44	4.3- 5.5
Ohio	5.9	20	8.4	6	7.9- 8.9
Oklahoma	3.4	46	4.8	45	4.2- 5.4
Oregon	6.8	9	8.2	8	7.5- 8.9
Pennsylvania	6.9	7	7.8	11	7.4- 8.2
Rhode Island	6.6	13	7.2	19	6.5- 7.9
S. Carolina	5.0	34	6.9	24	6.1- 7.7
South Dakota	3.5	45	4.7	46	4.1- 5.3
Tennessee	5.8	22	7.2	19	6.5- 7.9
Texas	4.2	41	5.3	41	4.9- 5.7
Utah	4.3	40	6.2	32	5.5- 6.9
Vermont	5.1	28	6.4	29	5.7- 7.1
Virginia	4.7	37	5.1	42	4.4- 5.8
Washington	6.8	9	7.5	16	6.8- 8.2
West Virginia	6.7	11	9.4	4	8.6-10.2
Wisconsin	4.5	38	7.0	22	6.3- 7.7
Wyoming	2.8	50	3.9	50	3.4- 4.4

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[1] Regional and state estimates are subject to revision based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census of Population.

[2] Error ranges are shown at the 90% confidence interval.

STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I thru VI and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 24 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I thru VI have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

> *Moving Averages.* Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.
>
> *Ratio Scales.* Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.
>
> *Inverted Scales.* For series where declines are associated with ecomomic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970 and November 1973-March 1975.

SERIES	SOURCES
1-16	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18-21	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
22-23	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
24	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
25-27	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
28-30	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
31-32	US Bureau of the Census
33	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
34-41	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research

SERIES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Monthly average (annual average) data for 1970-1973 differ slightly from estimates published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The series published in this report were developed by BLS using 1970 census weights and population extrapolations in the estimating procedure and are consistent with data from 1974 forward. Data published by BLS reflect weights and population estimates extrapolated from the 1960 census

SERIES

and are not precisely comparable with data from 1974 forward.

Official series data for 1980 have been revised due to a one-year addition of 150 sampling units to the monthly household panel in New Jersey which is part of the national Current Population Survey (CPS). In 1981, the sample size was reduced to the pre-1980 level of about 1750 households.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1980 benchmark.

Estimates for all years have been revised based on updated seasonal adjustment factors incorporation the experience of 1980.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1979 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1979 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS. There was a substantial drop in the workweek in February 1978 due to a snowstorm.

SERIES

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework, and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban wage earners and clerical workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the U.S. City Average.

The N.Y. CPI is for the New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax ad-

SERIES

justments are made according to a U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics formula, state tax adjustments are made by the Department of Labor and Industry, and inflation adjustments are based on the average Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

19-21 The LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS are collected by a survey of employers counting the number of accessions, separations, and quits that occurred during the entire month. The series are adjusted to March 1979 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

25-27 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sums of the seasonally adjusted components. Series 22 was affected by a $2 billion contract for nuclear generating facilities in April 1977 and a $900 million contract for an electric power and heating system in February 1978. To avoid distortions these awards were omitted from the computations to determine seasonally adjusted figures but were returned to the total after the remaining data were seasonally adjusted. They were also omitted from the monthly average components.

28-30 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units.

SERIES

31-32 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the Department of Labor and Industry to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

34 Between June 1975 and February 1976 NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED, as reported by the Employment Service Automated Reporting System, were overestimated by about 10%. These data relate to openings received by the New Jersey Employment Service only.

36 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (interstate and intrastate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 480,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in Ocotber 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

37 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents interstate and intrastate agent claims under the regular state program only.

38 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the state program only.

39-41 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 41) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,381	3,364	3,527	3,503	3,607	3,592	3,583	3,604
Feb	3,335	3,361	3,554	3,510	3,572	3,594		
Mar	3,302	3,366	3,545	3,522	3,598	3,593		
Apr	3,353	3,416	3,489	3,516	3,587	3,589		
May	3,373	3,413	3,510	3,524	3,608	3,584		
Jun	3,381	3,429	3,545	3,530	3,604	3,573	Revised data see pp. S1-S2	
Jul	3,402	3,442	3,535	3,538	3,611	3,575		
Aug	3,437	3,450	3,541	3,542	3,577	3,572		
Sep	3,511	3,449	3,582	3,553	3,534	3,575		
Oct	3,525	3,456	3,548	3,569	3,569	3,574		
Nov	3,551	3,462	3,506	3,562	3,554	3,582		
Dec	3,547	3,473	3,570	3,575	3,560	3,579		

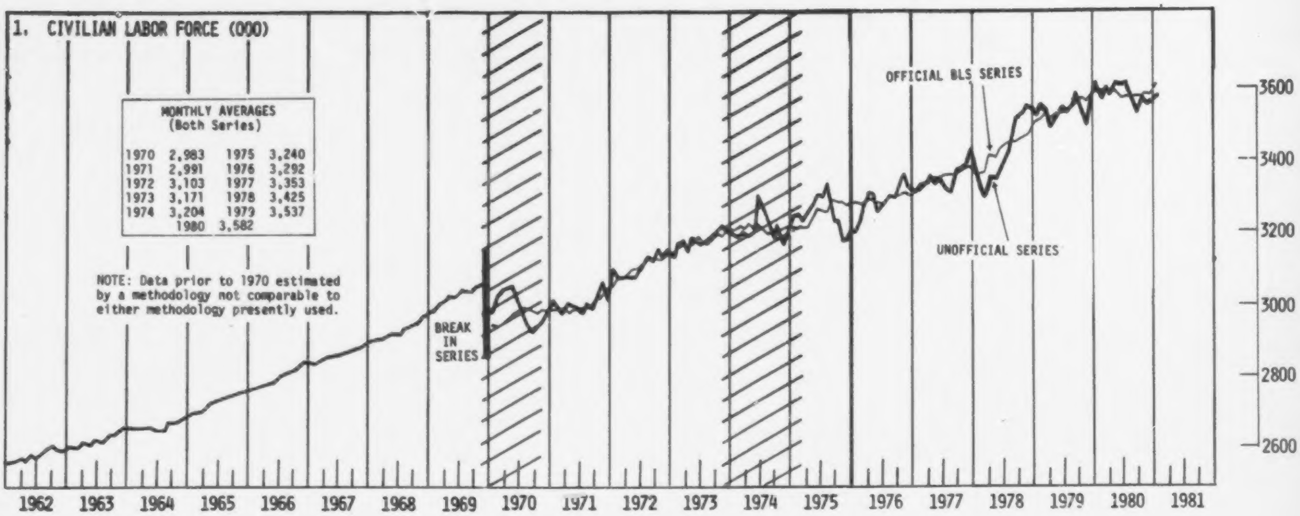
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,137	3,102	3,281	3,254	3,354	3,346	3,316	3,346
Feb	3,087	3,105	3,287	3,262	3,363	3,347		
Mar	3,072	3,120	3,291	3,272	3,350	3,339		
Apr	3,102	3,174	3,278	3,269	3,343	3,332		
May	3,120	3,175	3,258	3,284	3,321	3,317		
Jun	3,134	3,182	3,307	3,292	3,330	3,306		
Jul	3,157	3,195	3,281	3,295	3,349	3,304	Revised data see pp. S1-S2	
Aug	3,203	3,204	3,283	3,299	3,327	3,304		
Sep	3,256	3,209	3,353	3,307	3,275	3,314		
Oct	3,281	3,215	3,299	3,316	3,310	3,324		
Nov	3,315	3,231	3,257	3,322	3,284	3,324		
Dec	3,283	3,226	3,339	3,331	3,276	3,329		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	244	263	246	249	253	246	267	259
Feb	248	256	267	248	209	247		
Mar	230	245	254	249	248	254		
Apr	251	242	211	247	244	257		
May	253	239	252	240	287	267		
Jun	247	247	238	238	274	268	Revised data see pp. S1-S2	
Jul	245	247	254	243	262	271		
Aug	234	246	258	243	250	269		
Sep	255	241	229	246	259	261		
Oct	244	241	249	252	259	251		
Nov	236	231	249	240	270	257		
Dec	264	246	231	244	284	250		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I

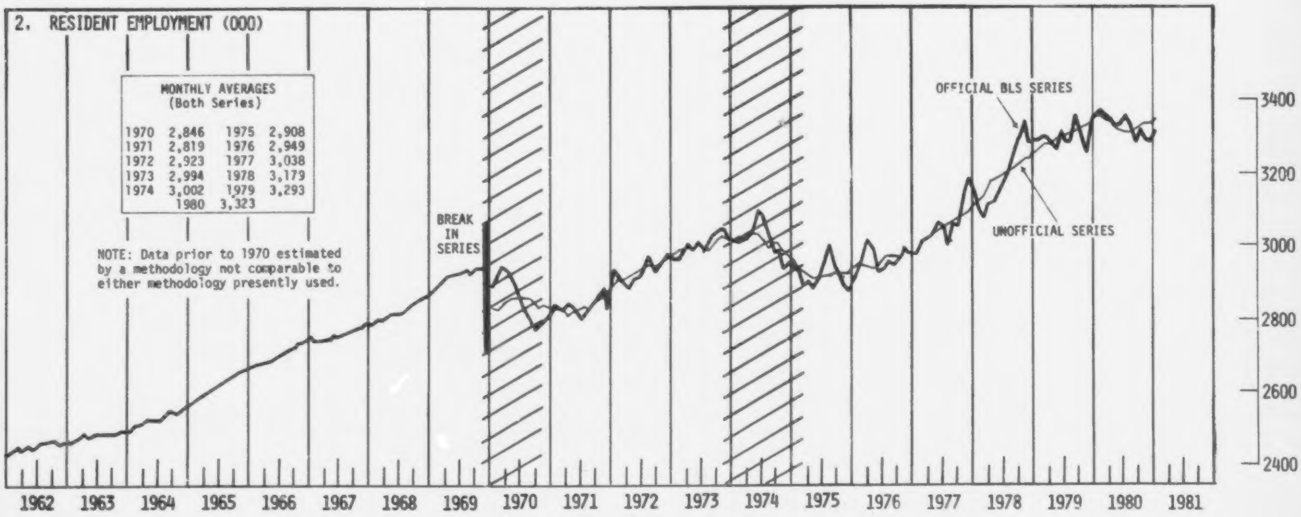


1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,983	1975	3,240
1971	2,991	1976	3,292
1972	3,103	1977	3,353
1973	3,171	1978	3,425
1974	3,204	1979	3,537
1980	3,582		

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

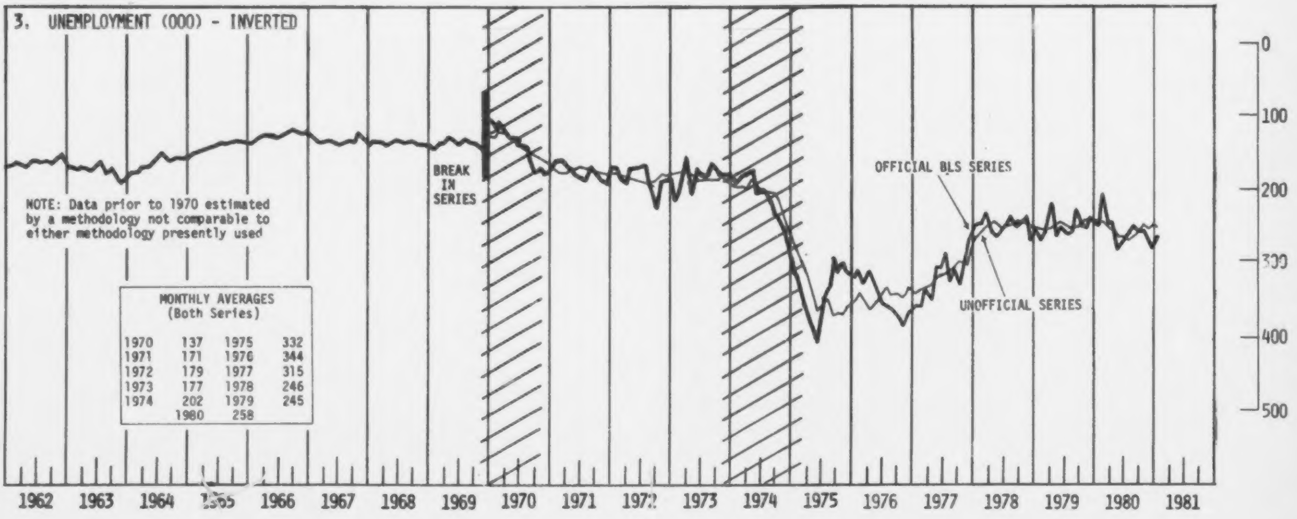


2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,846	1975	2,908
1971	2,819	1976	2,949
1972	2,923	1977	3,038
1973	2,994	1978	3,179
1974	3,002	1979	3,293
1980	3,323		

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) - INVERTED

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	137	1975	332
1971	171	1976	344
1972	179	1977	315
1973	177	1978	246
1974	202	1979	245
1980	258		

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	62.4	62.1	64.4	63.9	65.2	64.9	64.1	64.5
Feb	61.5	62.0	64.8	64.0	64.5	64.9		
Mar	60.8	62.0	64.6	64.2	64.9	64.8		
Apr	61.7	62.9	63.5	64.0	64.6	64.7		
May	62.0	62.7	63.8	64.1	65.0	64.5		
Jun	62.1	63.0	64.4	64.2	64.8	64.3	Revised data see pp. S1-S2	
Jul	62.4	63.2	64.2	64.2	64.9	64.2		
Aug	63.0	63.3	64.3	64.3	64.2	64.1		
Sep	64.3	63.2	64.9	64.4	63.4	64.1		
Oct	64.5	63.3	64.3	64.6	64.0	64.1		
Nov	64.9	63.3	63.4	64.5	63.6	64.1		
Dec	64.8	63.4	64.5	64.6				

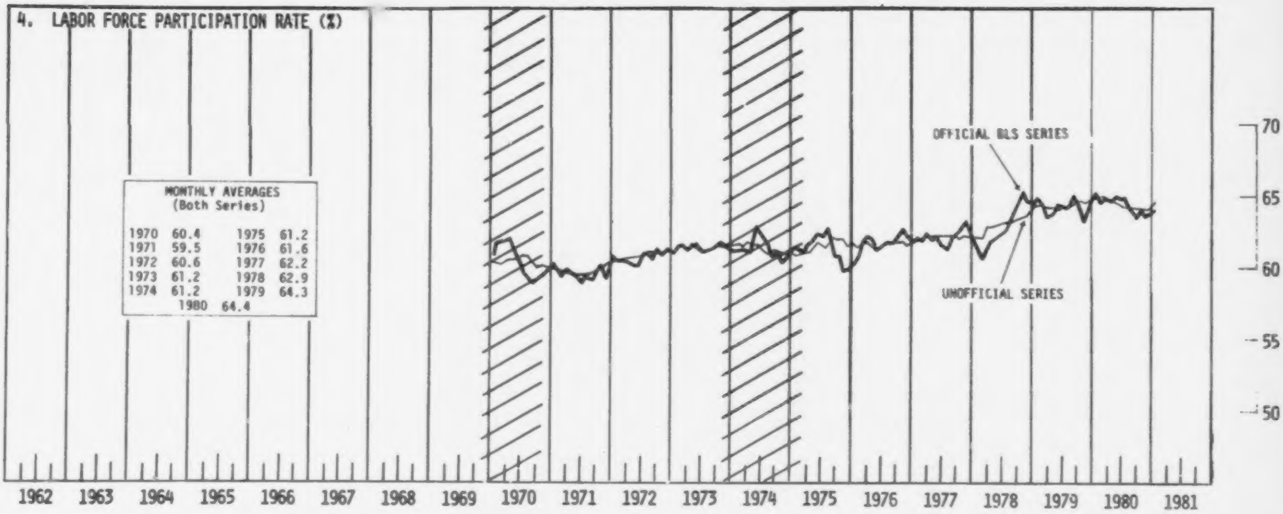
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	57.9	57.2	59.9	59.4	60.6	60.4	59.3	59.8
Feb	56.9	57.2	59.9	59.5	60.7	60.4		
Mar	56.6	57.5	60.0	59.6	60.4	60.2		
Apr	57.1	58.4	59.7	59.5	60.2	60.0		
May	57.4	58.4	59.3	59.7	59.8	59.7		
Jun	57.6	58.4	60.1	59.8	59.9	59.5	Revised data see pp. S1-S2	
Jul	57.9	58.6	59.6	59.8	60.2	59.4		
Aug	58.7	58.7	59.6	59.9	59.7	59.3		
Sep	59.6	58.8	60.8	60.0	58.8	59.5		
Oct	60.0	58.8	59.8	60.1	59.3	59.6		
Nov	60.6	59.1	58.9	60.1	58.8	59.5		
Dec	60.0	58.9	60.4	60.2				

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	7.2	7.8	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.2
Feb	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.1	5.9	6.9		
Mar	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.1		
Apr	7.5	7.1	6.0	7.0	6.8	7.2		
May	7.5	7.0	7.2	6.8	8.0	7.5		
Jun	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.6	7.5	Revised data see pp. S1-S2	
Jul	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.6		
Aug	6.8	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.5		
Sep	7.3	7.0	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.3		
Oct	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.0		
Nov	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.6	7.2		
Dec	7.4	7.1	6.5	6.8	8.0	7.0		

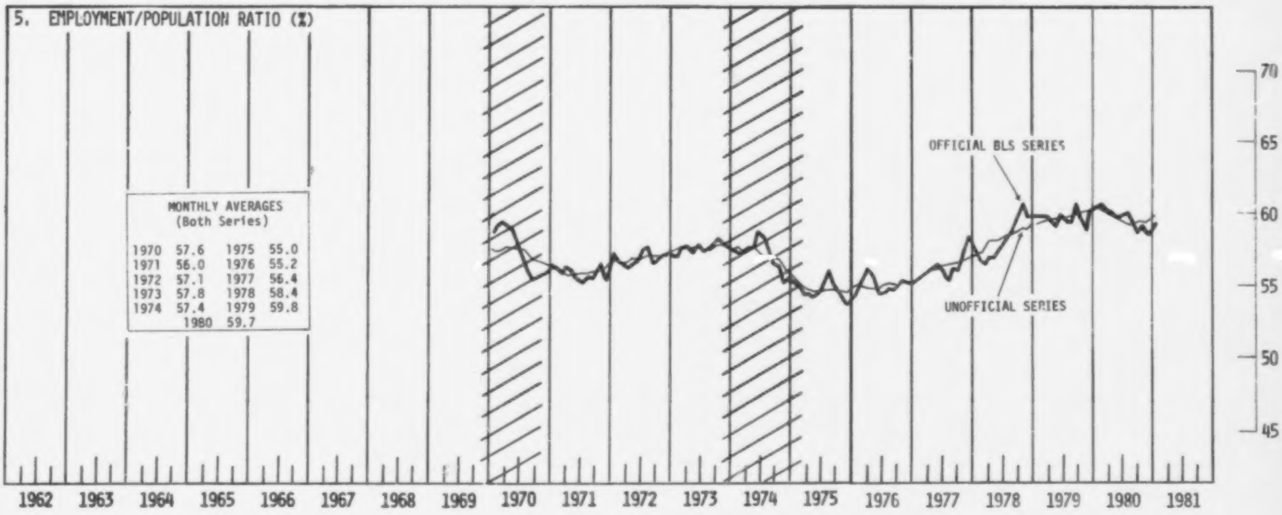
CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II



4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

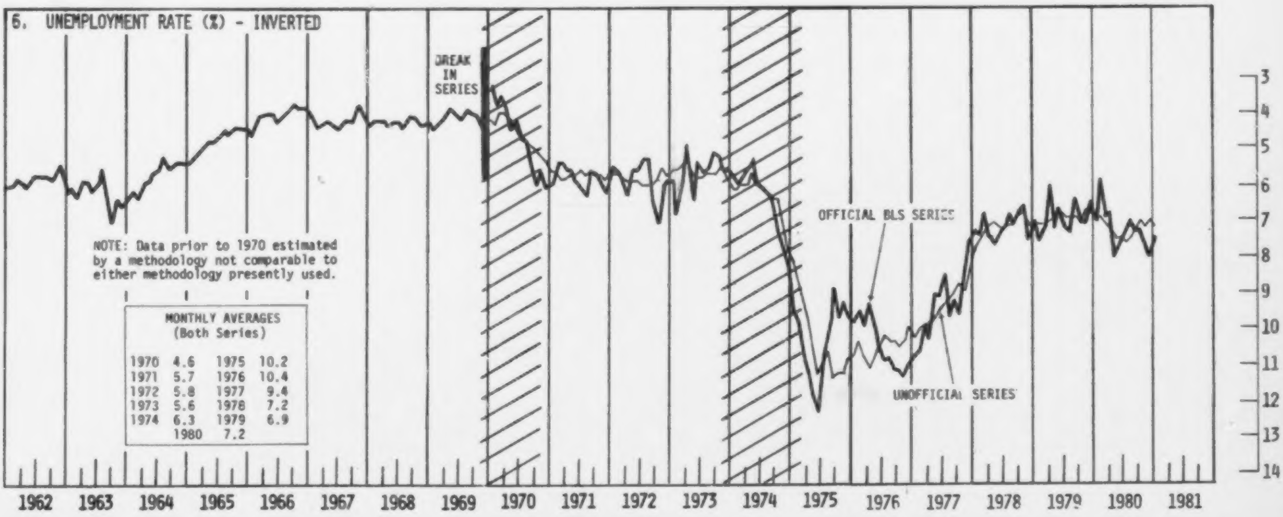
1970	60.4	1975	61.2
1971	59.5	1976	61.6
1972	60.6	1977	62.2
1973	61.2	1978	62.9
1974	61.2	1979	64.3
1980	64.4		



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	57.6	1975	55.0
1971	56.0	1976	55.2
1972	57.1	1977	56.4
1973	57.8	1978	58.4
1974	57.4	1979	59.8
1980	59.7		



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) - INVERTED

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	4.6	1975	10.2
1971	5.7	1976	10.4
1972	5.8	1977	9.4
1973	5.6	1978	7.2
1974	6.3	1979	6.9
1980	7.2		

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2827.7	2892.7	2940.4	3010.4	3002.0	3074.5	2994.9p	3066.3p
Feb	2826.1	2900.5	2940.6	3021.7	2996.6	3080.5		
Mar	2865.5	2914.0	2977.9	3030.4	3014.0	3066.8		
Apr	2931.8	2953.9	2994.4	3016.0	3029.9	3051.4		
May	2965.7	2958.8	3031.8	3022.9	3046.1	3037.4		
Jun	3026.4	2966.1	3087.5	3025.1	3086.2	3023.8		
Jul	3028.4	2980.1	3077.1	3027.0	3071.1	3019.8		
Aug	3039.5	2992.2	3082.4	3033.0	3070.8	3021.0		
Sep	3004.6	2987.5	3050.6	3034.6	3042.8	3028.7		
Oct	3003.9	2987.2	3060.8	3044.4	3049.9	3034.8		
Nov	3013.8	2998.4	3064.3	3050.0	3052.2	3039.4		
Dec	3001.6	2994.1	3073.1	3068.3	3060.5r	3056.5r		

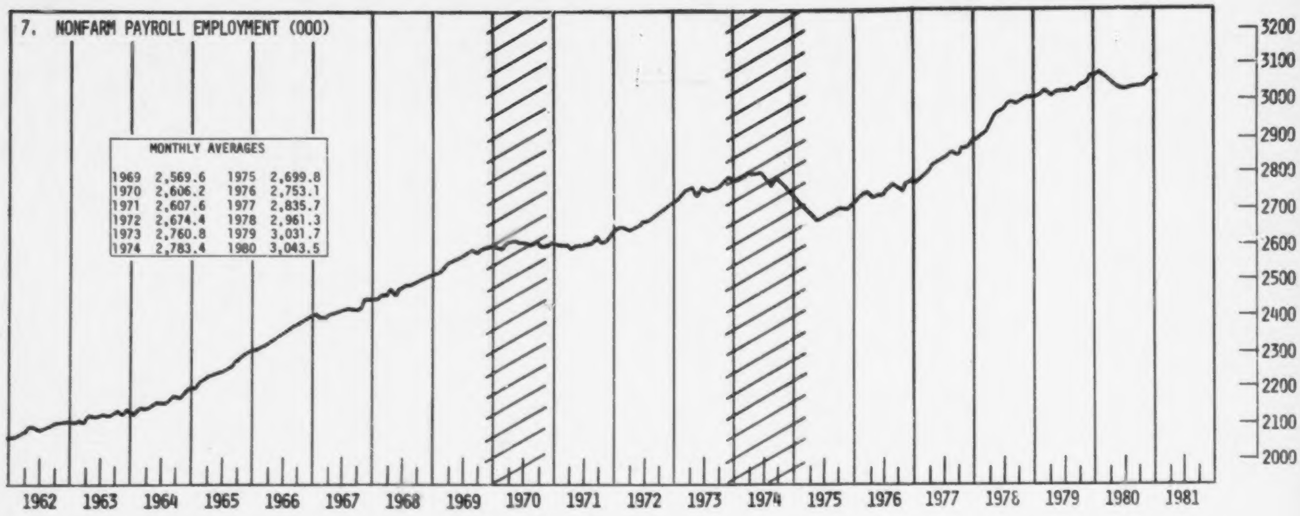
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2316.7	2379.2	2426.4	2493.6	2478.6	2548.2	2465.0p	2533.4p
Feb	2312.1	2386.5	2421.5	2502.2	2469.3	2552.9		
Mar	2346.3	2396.8	2457.5	2512.1	2481.9	2536.8		
Apr	2408.7	2433.4	2473.6	2497.6	2493.5	2517.5		
May	2441.7	2435.8	2509.9	2502.0	2507.9	2500.3		
Jun	2495.8	2440.6	2562.2	2504.8	2548.2	2490.8		
Jul	2490.2	2451.3	2545.8	2505.6	2529.1	2487.8		
Aug	2504.9	2460.1	2555.4	2509.1	2535.9	2489.2		
Sep	2500.4	2463.5	2549.5	2513.9	2529.2	2494.8		
Oct	2490.0	2469.0	2542.6	2521.8	2517.9	2498.4		
Nov	2491.4	2477.8	2539.4	2526.4	2515.4	2504.0		
Dec	2480.5	2475.3	2547.7	2544.7	2525.5r	2523.3r		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

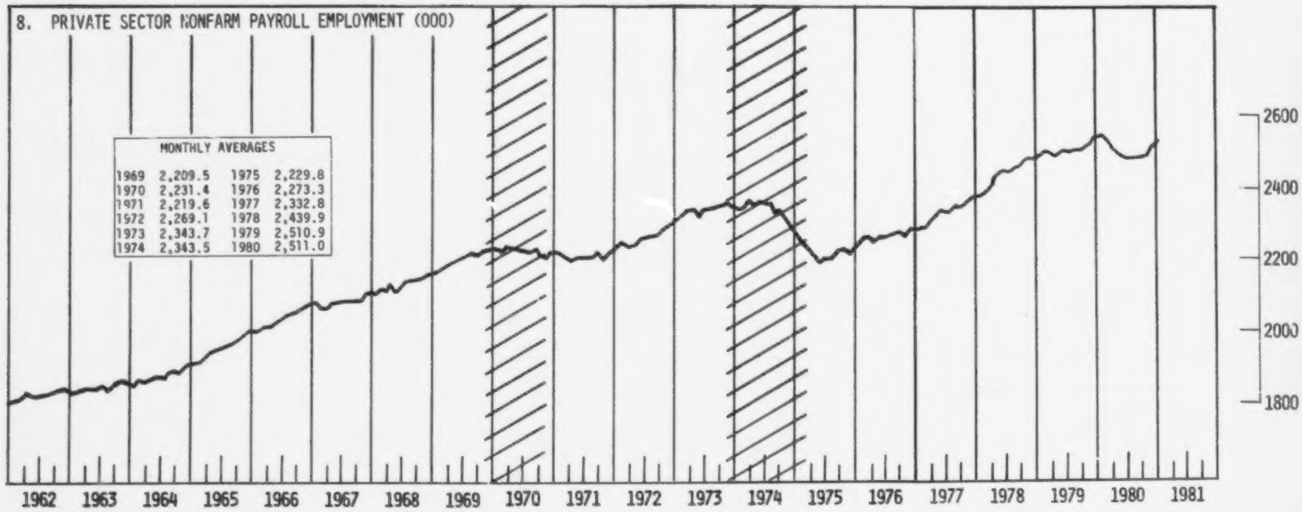
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	511.0	513.5	514.0	516.8	523.4	526.3	529.9p	532.9p
Feb	514.0	514.0	519.1	519.5	527.3	527.6		
Mar	519.2	517.2	520.4	518.3	532.1	530.0		
Apr	523.1	520.5	520.8	518.4	536.4	533.9		
May	524.0	523.0	521.9	520.9	538.2	537.1		
Jun	530.6	525.5	525.3	520.3	538.0	533.0		
Jul	538.2	528.8	531.3	521.4	542.0	532.0		
Aug	534.6	532.1	527.0	523.9	534.9	531.8		
Sep	504.2	524.0	501.1	520.7	513.6	533.9		
Oct	513.9	518.2	518.2	522.6	532.0	536.4		
Nov	522.4	520.6	524.9	523.6	536.8	535.4		
Dec	521.1	518.8	525.4	523.6	535.0	533.2		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — I


7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

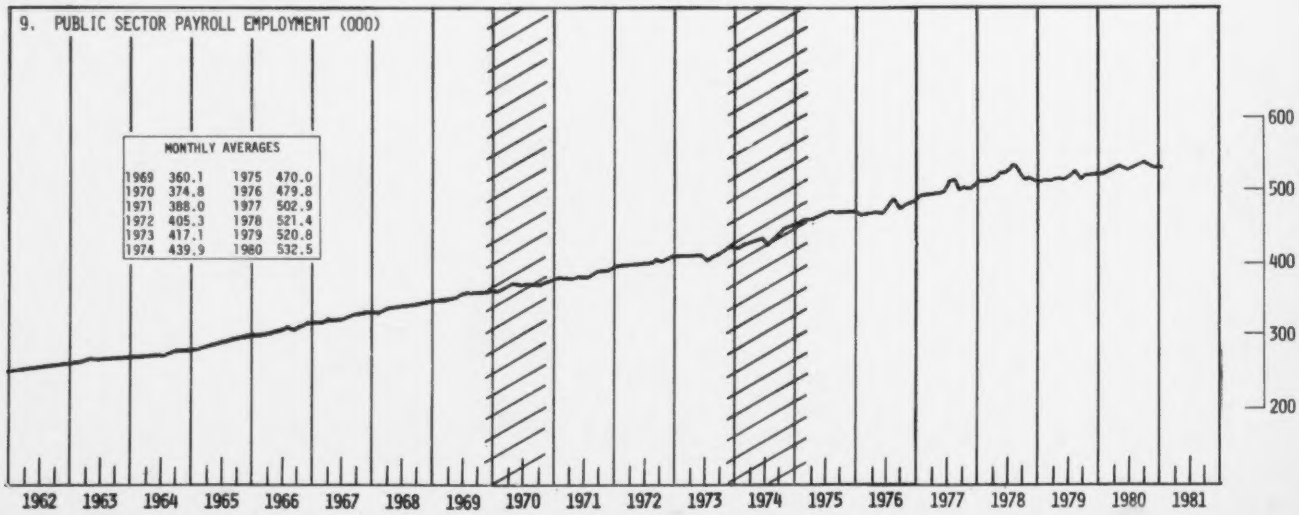
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2,569.6	1975	2,699.8
1970	2,606.2	1976	2,753.1
1971	2,607.6	1977	2,835.7
1972	2,674.4	1978	2,961.3
1973	2,760.8	1979	3,031.7
1974	2,783.4	1980	3,043.5


8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2,209.5	1975	2,229.8
1970	2,231.4	1976	2,273.3
1971	2,219.6	1977	2,332.8
1972	2,269.1	1978	2,439.9
1973	2,343.7	1979	2,510.9
1974	2,343.5	1980	2,511.0


9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	360.1	1975	470.0
1970	374.8	1976	479.8
1971	388.0	1977	502.9
1972	405.3	1978	521.4
1973	417.1	1979	520.8
1974	439.9	1980	532.5

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	763.7	777.4	784.5	798.4	787.6	801.6	766.3p	780.1p
Feb	767.3	779.3	787.7	799.6	793.6	805.7		
Mar	777.1	782.1	797.6	802.4	796.2	801.1		
Apr	783.2	789.3	795.1	800.3	791.2	796.4		
May	788.5	787.6	801.2	799.6	783.5	782.1		
Jun	795.8	783.8	813.6	801.4	786.1	774.1		
Jul	780.9	786.0	792.6	798.1	765.4	770.4		
Aug	792.6	788.5	800.3	796.5	767.1	763.4		
Sep	802.0	789.5	811.5	800.3	777.3	767.0		
Oct	801.1	791.1	810.5	800.9	776.9	768.0		
Nov	800.6	794.2	803.5	797.2	773.9	768.0		
Dec	789.0	792.5	799.8	803.9	770.3r	774.3r		

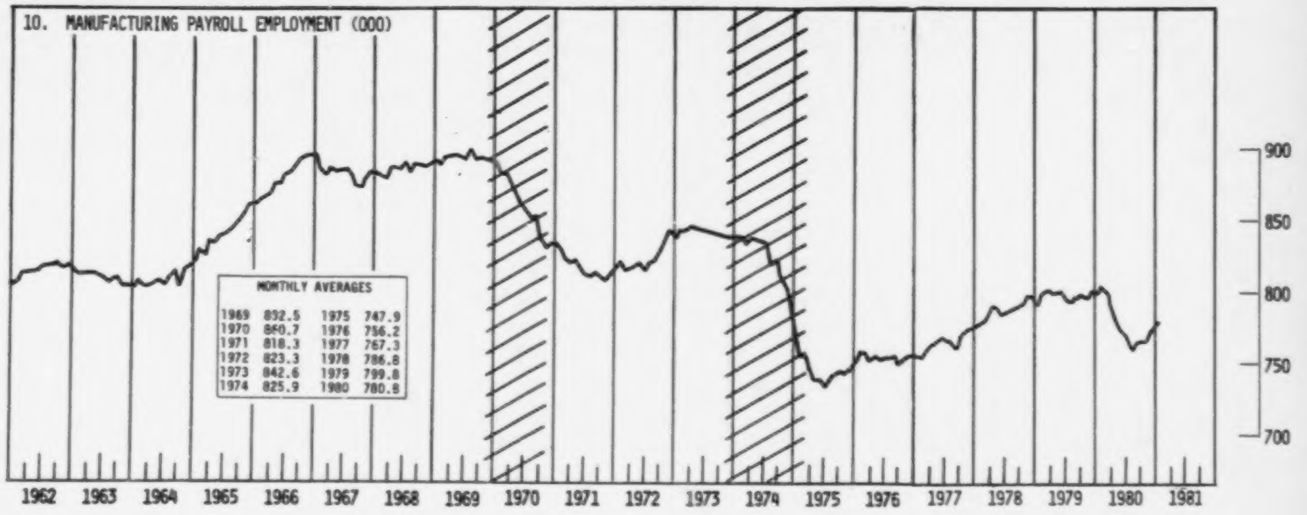
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	83.6	97.3	96.4	112.6	105.9	123.6	96.2p	112.3p
Feb	78.1	95.5	91.9	113.1	100.2	123.3		
Mar	83.2	94.8	99.9	113.9	101.1	115.3		
Apr	101.6	103.5	110.4	112.4	104.0	105.9		
May	109.0	105.6	116.4	112.4	107.1	103.5		
Jun	115.8	107.9	121.2	112.5	113.6	105.5		
Jul	115.9	106.6	124.5	114.4	117.7	108.2		
Aug	118.1	108.4	125.0	114.7	118.9	109.1		
Sep	117.1	108.6	124.4	115.6	117.7	109.3		
Oct	117.2	109.8	125.1	117.3	117.4	110.0		
Nov	114.7	109.7	124.7	119.2	114.6	109.6		
Dec	108.8	109.5	120.8	121.7	110.6r	111.5r		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

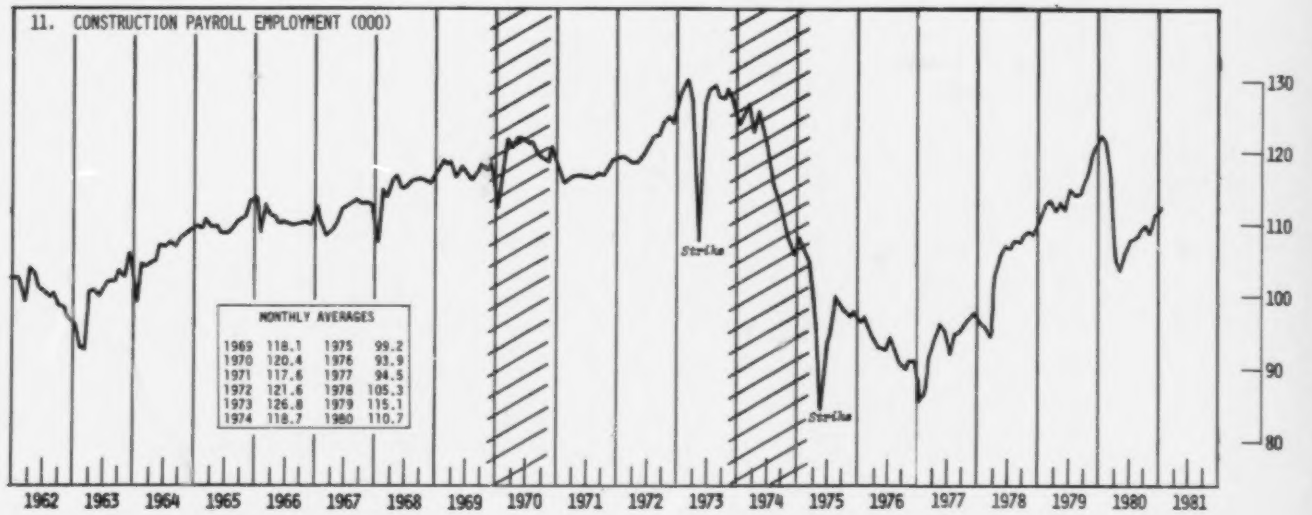
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1466.9	1501.9	1542.8	1579.9	1583.4	1620.4	1600.1p	1638.5p
Feb	1464.2	1509.0	1539.3	1586.7	1573.0	1621.2		
Mar	1483.7	1517.4	1557.3	1593.0	1582.0	1617.7		
Apr	1521.4	1538.1	1565.3	1582.2	1595.3	1612.1		
May	1541.6	1540.1	1583.6	1587.3	1614.5	1612.1		
Jun	1581.7	1546.4	1624.7	1588.1	1645.7	1608.4		
Jul	1590.8	1556.2	1625.9	1590.4	1643.2	1606.5		
Aug	1591.6	1560.7	1627.3	1595.2	1647.1	1614.0		
Sep	1578.7	1562.9	1610.9	1595.4	1631.5	1615.9		
Oct	1569.1	1565.5	1604.3	1600.9	1621.0	1617.8		
Nov	1573.5	1571.3	1608.6	1607.4	1624.3	1623.8		
Dec	1580.0	1570.6	1624.5	1616.5	1642.0r	1634.9r		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II



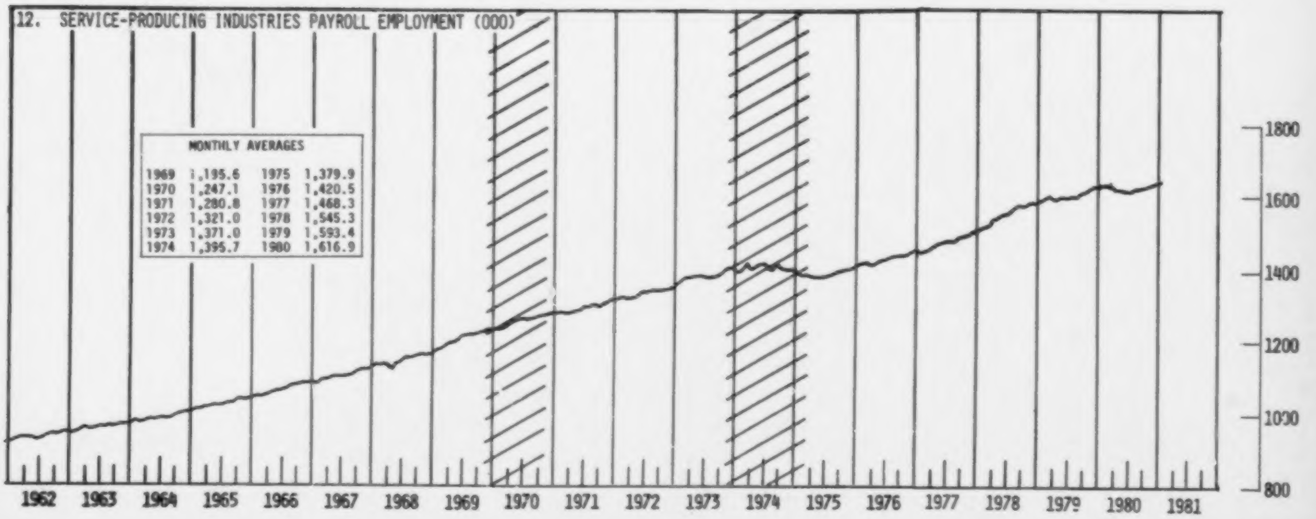
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	832.5	1975	747.9
1970	860.7	1976	756.2
1971	818.3	1977	767.3
1972	823.3	1978	786.8
1973	842.6	1979	799.8
1974	825.9	1980	780.8



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	118.1	1975	99.2
1970	120.4	1976	93.9
1971	117.6	1977	94.5
1972	121.6	1978	105.3
1973	126.8	1979	115.1
1974	118.7	1980	110.7



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,195.6	1975	1,379.9
1970	1,247.1	1976	1,420.5
1971	1,280.8	1977	1,468.3
1972	1,321.0	1978	1,545.3
1973	1,371.0	1979	1,593.4
1974	1,395.7	1980	1,616.9

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	502.0	512.2	520.5	531.2	508.5	518.9	489.7p	499.7p
Feb	505.7	510.9	521.0	526.0	512.9	517.8		
Mar	509.6	509.9	525.2	525.1	515.4	515.3		
Apr	510.6	511.6	525.2	525.5	512.0	512.3		
May	512.0	511.1	526.4	525.4	503.7	502.7		
Jun	514.5	506.9	533.5	525.9	506.7	499.5		
Jul	502.5	510.5	514.7	523.1	486.6	494.6		
Aug	511.1	511.8	519.9	521.2	488.4	489.7		
Sep	519.2	511.8	532.6	525.2	499.6	492.7		
Oct	519.1	512.4	530.7	524.0	499.5	493.1		
Nov	519.7	515.6	523.3	519.2	496.0	492.1		
Dec	508.8	510.8	520.8	522.4	492.9r	494.4r		

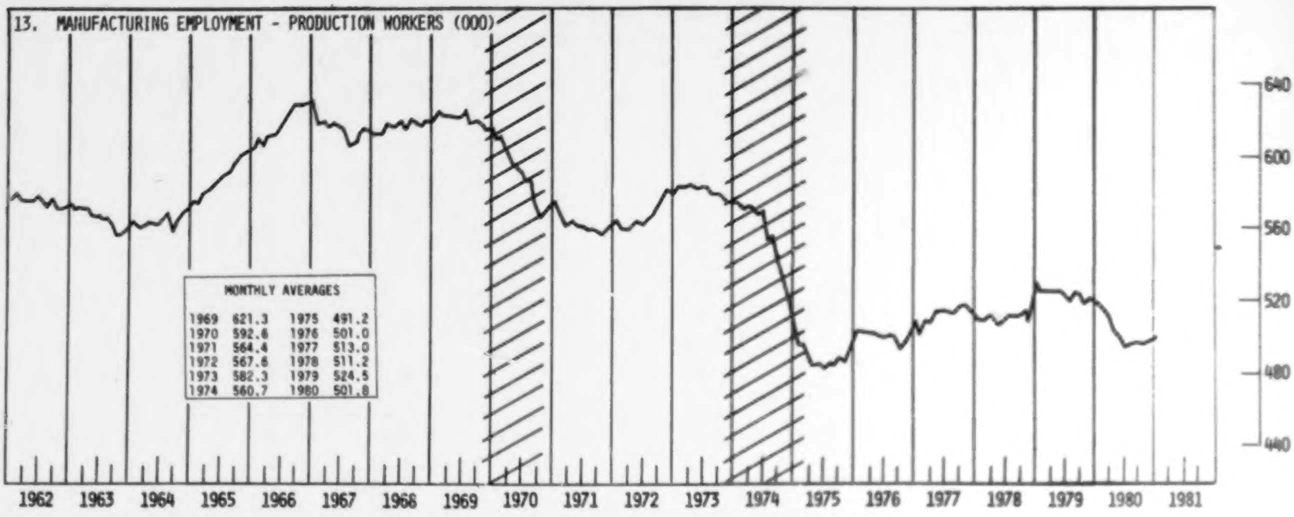
14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.2	40.6	41.3	41.7	41.3	41.7	41.1p	41.5p
Feb	37.3	37.5	41.3	41.5	41.1	41.3		
Mar	41.5	41.5	41.9	41.8	41.1	41.0		
Apr	41.5	41.7	40.4	40.6	40.7	40.9		
May	40.8	40.8	41.4	41.4	40.6	40.6		
Jun	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	40.6	40.4		
Jul	40.7	40.9	41.0	41.2	40.2	40.4		
Aug	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	40.6	40.7		
Sep	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.0	41.0		
Oct	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.1		
Nov	40.0	39.7	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.2		
Dec	42.0	41.5	42.0	41.4	41.7	41.1		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

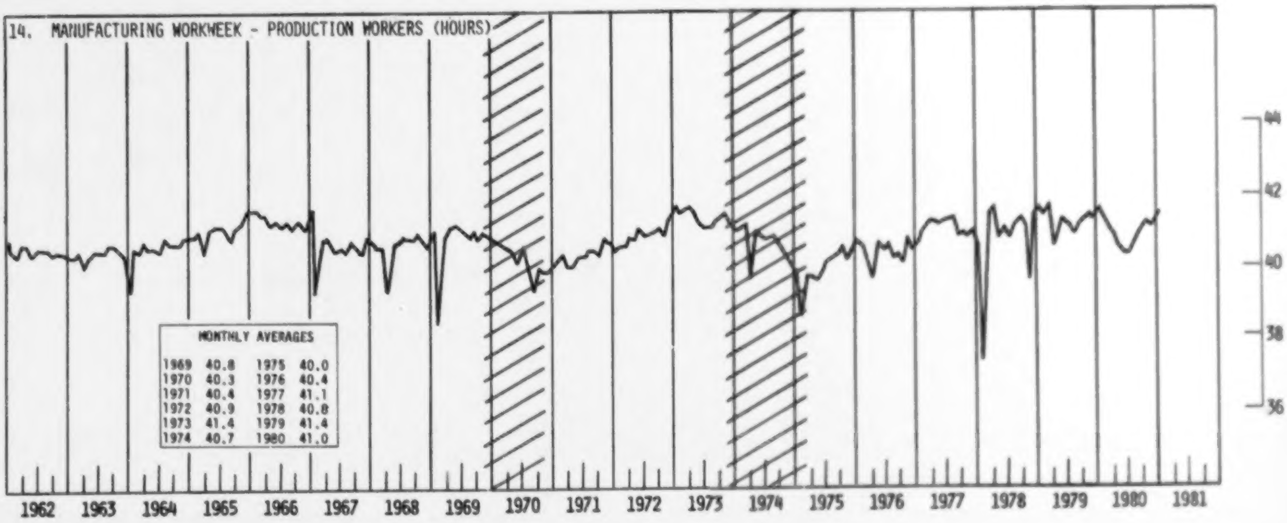
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,180	20,795	21,497	22,151	21,001	21,638	20,127p	20,738p
Feb	18,863	19,159	21,517	21,829	21,080	21,385		
Mar	21,148	21,161	22,006	21,949	21,183	21,127		
Apr	21,190	21,334	21,218	21,335	20,838	20,953		
May	20,890	20,853	21,793	21,752	20,450	20,410		
Jun	21,249	20,834	22,140	21,720	20,572	20,180		
Jul	20,452	20,880	21,103	21,552	19,561	19,982		
Aug	21,006	21,086	21,264	21,369	19,829	19,931		
Sep	21,495	21,189	21,996	21,691	20,484	20,201		
Oct	21,387	21,111	21,971	21,694	20.530	20,266		
Nov	20,788	20,469	21,926	21,547	20,634	20,275		
Dec	21,370	21,198	21,874	21,627	20,554r	20,320r		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS



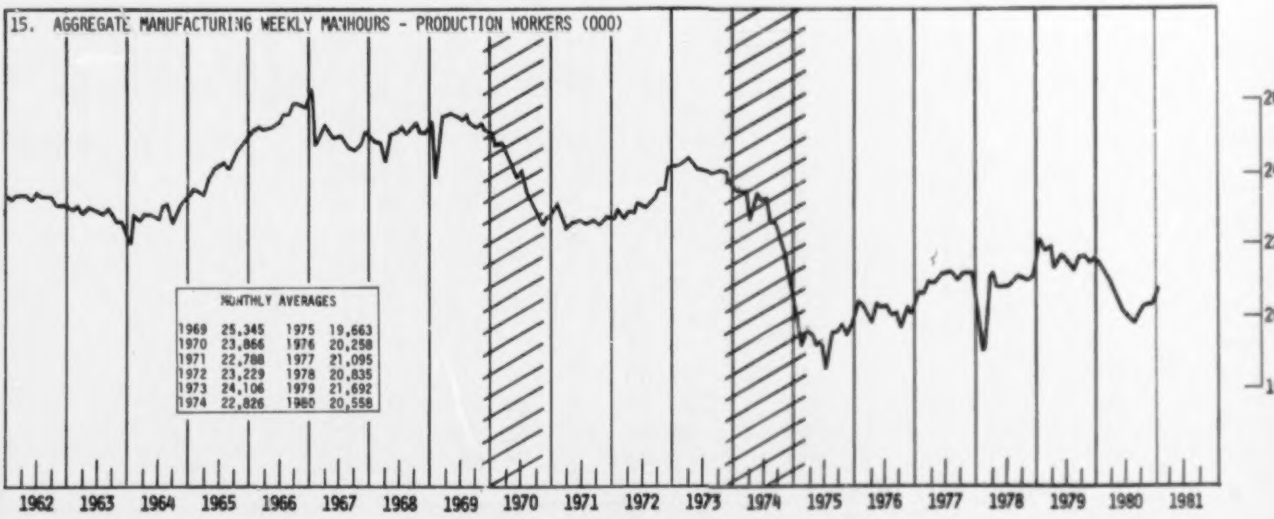
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	621.3	1975	491.2
1970	592.6	1976	501.0
1971	564.4	1977	513.0
1972	567.6	1978	511.2
1973	582.3	1979	524.5
1974	560.7	1980	501.8



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	40.8	1975	40.0
1970	40.3	1976	40.4
1971	40.4	1977	41.1
1972	40.9	1978	40.8
1973	41.4	1979	41.4
1974	40.7	1980	41.0



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	25,345	1975	19,663
1970	23,866	1976	20,258
1971	22,788	1977	21,095
1972	23,229	1978	20,835
1973	24,106	1979	21,692
1974	22,826	1980	20,558

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1978 Unadjusted	1979 Unadjusted	1980 Unadjusted	1981 Unadjusted
Jan	245.22	269.28	289.51	318.11p
Feb	229.02	270.52	290.99	
Mar	254.40	276.12	293.87	
Apr	254.40	265.02	294.26	
May	251.74	274.90	293.54	
Jun	256.06	277.22	295.97	
Jul	254.38	274.70	293.86	
Aug	256.05	273.62	296.79	
Sep	262.48	281.67	304.63	
Oct	263.27	284.42	307.84	
Nov	266.80	290.79	315.74	
Dec	275.10	296.52	319.42r	

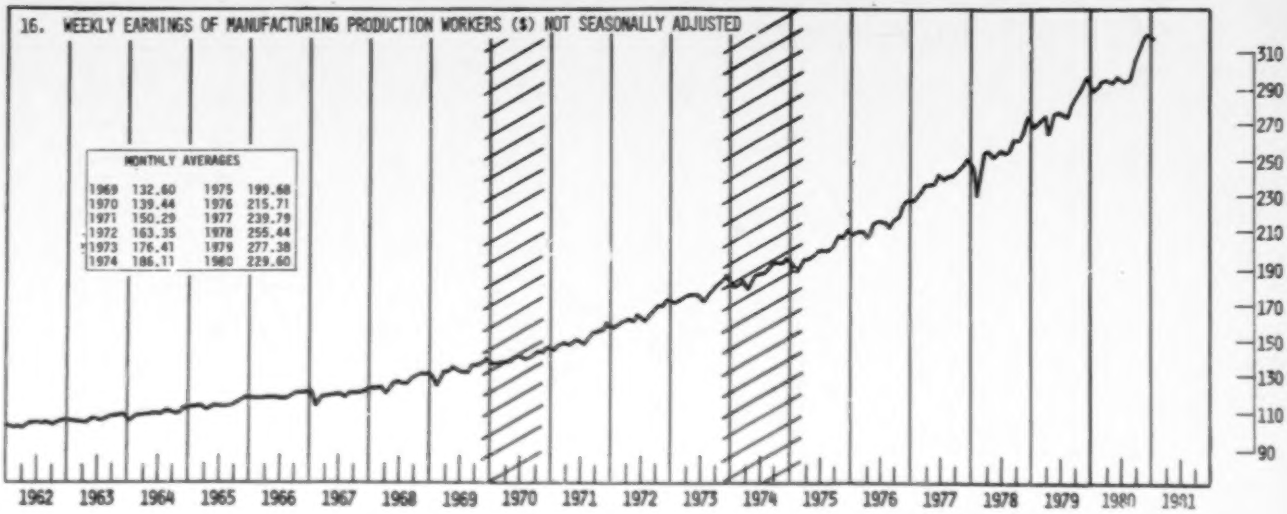
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1978			1979			1980			1981		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila
Jan	187.1	189.8	187.4	204.7	202.3	203.9	233.3	225.5	228.0	260.7	249.1	255.5
Feb	188.4	190.8	188.7	207.1	204.7	205.8	236.5	227.7	231.6			
Mar	189.7	191.9	189.7	209.3	206.3	206.8	239.9	230.8	235.1			
Apr	191.4	192.8	191.5	211.8	208.1	209.1	242.6	232.4	237.9			
May	193.3	193.7	192.6	214.3	210.3	211.4	245.1	234.1	239.9			
Jun	195.3	195.6	194.6	216.9	212.2	214.5	247.8	236.7	243.8			
Jul	196.7	196.0	195.9	219.4	214.1	216.9	248.0	238.4	245.3			
Aug	197.7	196.7	197.4	221.5	215.3	218.1	249.6	240.7	247.3			
Sep	199.1	197.7	198.2	223.7	217.8	220.3	251.9	241.5	248.3			
Oct	200.7	199.2	198.9	225.6	219.3	221.3	254.1	242.6	249.5			
Nov	201.8	199.8	200.6	227.6	220.7	223.8	256.4	244.2	251.1			
Dec	202.9	200.9	202.4	230.0	222.4	224.6	258.7	247.2	252.3			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	100.16	109.90	101.61	111.87	96.87	106.77	94.39p	104.21p
Feb	93.80	102.98	100.93	111.12	96.07	105.90		
Mar	102.16	112.15	102.08	112.42	95.53	105.31		
Apr	101.42	111.34	97.59	107.42	94.74	104.45		
May	100.01	109.75	99.61	109.71	93.83	103.43		
Jun	100.47	110.32	99.17	109.23	93.20	102.76		
Jul	99.45	109.17	97.43	107.29	92.01	101.43		
Aug	99.45	109.20	96.56	106.34	92.01	101.45		
Sep	101.10	111.14	97.92	107.88	93.78	103.44		
Oct	100.80	110.82	98.21	108.22	94.18	103.88		
Nov	101.39	111.53	99.24	109.38	95.55	105.47		
Dec	103.31	113.76	100.37	110.67	95.65r	105.62r		

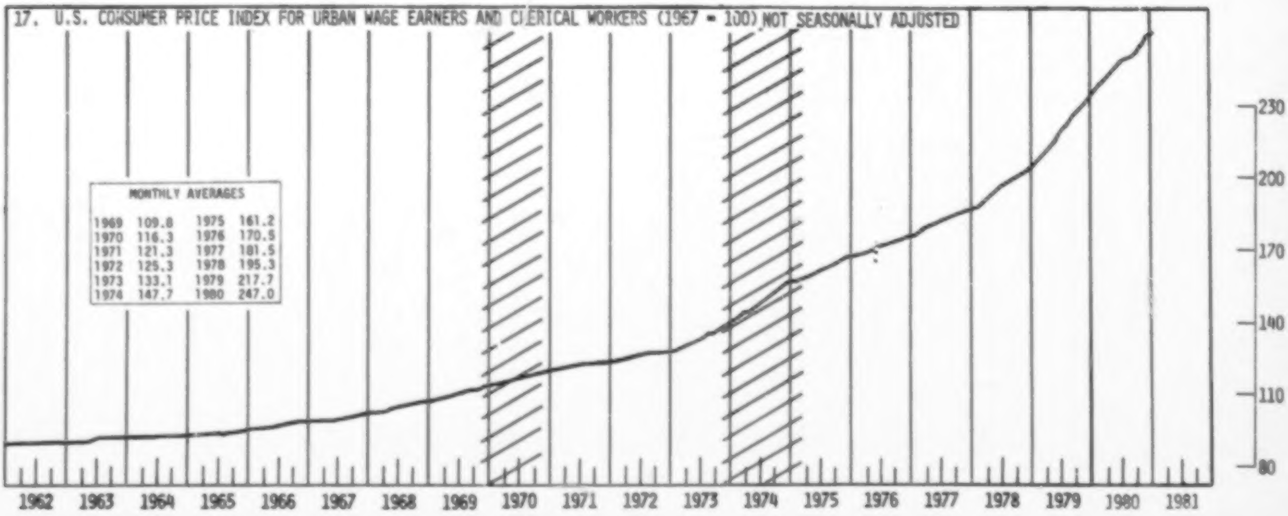
CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS



16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

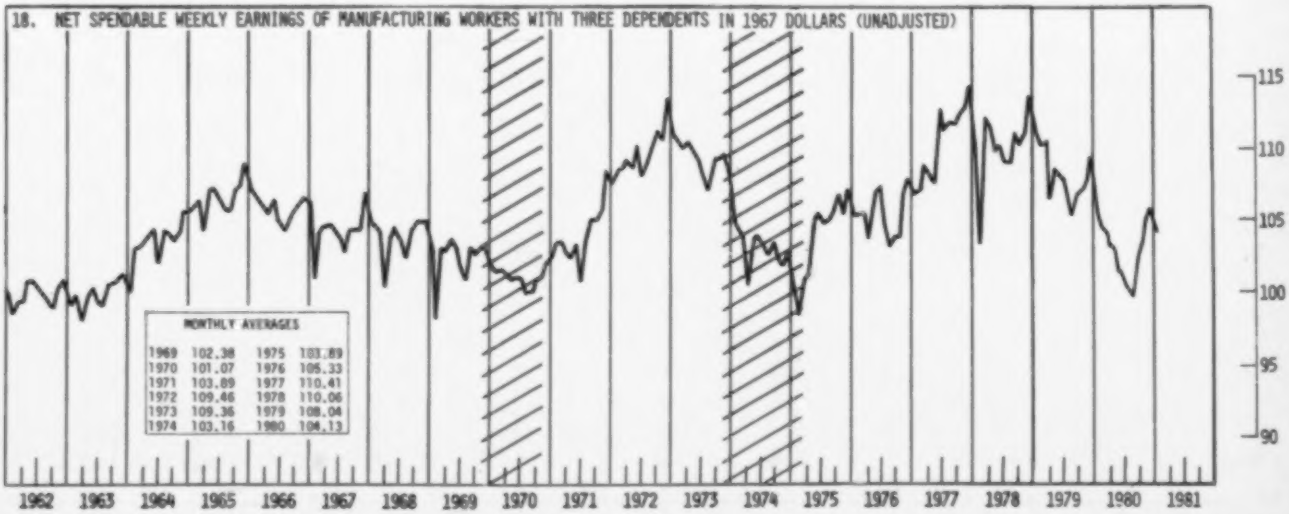
1969	132.60	1975	199.68
1970	139.44	1976	215.71
1971	150.29	1977	239.79
1972	163.35	1978	255.44
1973	176.41	1979	277.38
1974	186.11	1980	229.60



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	109.8	1975	161.2
1970	116.3	1976	170.5
1971	121.3	1977	181.5
1972	125.3	1978	195.3
1973	133.1	1979	217.7
1974	147.7	1980	247.0



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	102.38	1975	103.89
1970	101.07	1976	105.33
1971	103.89	1977	110.41
1972	109.46	1978	110.06
1973	109.36	1979	108.04
1974	103.16	1980	104.13

TABLE VII LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS

19. MANUFACTURING ACCESSION RATES (%)

Date	1977 Unadj.	1977 Adj.	1978 Unadj.	1978 Adj.	1979 Unadj.	1979 Adj.	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.
Jan	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.0
Feb	4.2	4.7	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.6	4.1
Mar	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5
Apr	3.3	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.2
May	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.0
Jun	4.5	3.7	4.6	3.8	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.2
Jul	4.4	3.8	4.1	3.5	4.7	4.0	3.3	2.8
Aug	4.7	3.3	5.5	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.6	4.0
Sep	3.7	3.4	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.8
Oct	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.4
Nov	2.6	3.7	2.7	3.8	2.7	3.8	2.6	3.7
Dec	2.1	3.5	2.2	3.7	2.3	3.9	2.1	3.6

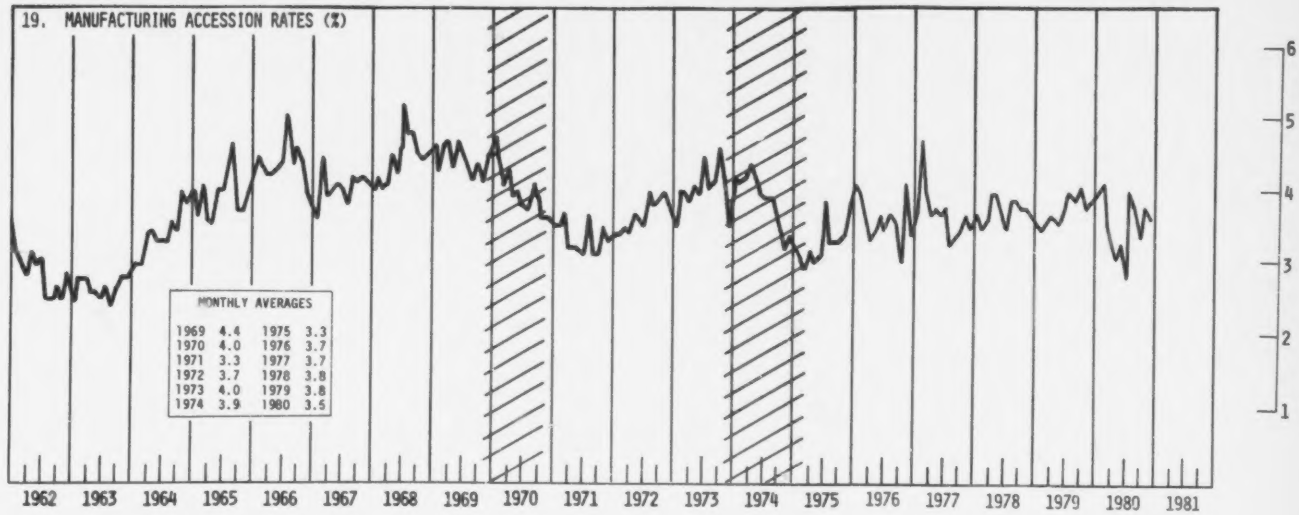
20. MANUFACTURING SEPARATIONS RATE (%)

Date	1977 Unadj.	1977 Adj.	1978 Unadj.	1978 Adj.	1979 Unadj.	1979 Adj.	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.
Jan	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.1	4.0
Feb	3.2	4.0	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.7	3.3	4.1
Mar	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.8
Apr	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.7
May	3.2	3.8	3.8	4.5	3.4	4.0	4.4	5.2
Jun	3.1	3.7	3.4	4.0	4.3	5.0	3.8	4.4
Jul	4.9	3.5	4.8	3.4	6.0	4.2	5.5	3.9
Aug	4.4	3.6	5.1	4.0	5.4	4.2	5.0	3.9
Sep	4.2	3.7	4.4	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.5
Oct	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.4	3.6
Nov	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.0	3.4
Dec	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2

21. MANUFACTURING QUIT RATE (%)

Date	1977 Unadj.	1977 Adj.	1978 Unadj.	1978 Adj.	1979 Unadj.	1979 Adj.	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.
Jan	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8
Feb	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.7
Mar	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5
Apr	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5
May	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3
Jun	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1
Jul	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2
Aug	2.1	1.2	2.8	1.6	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.2
Sep	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.6	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.1
Oct	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2
Nov	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.3
Dec	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.3

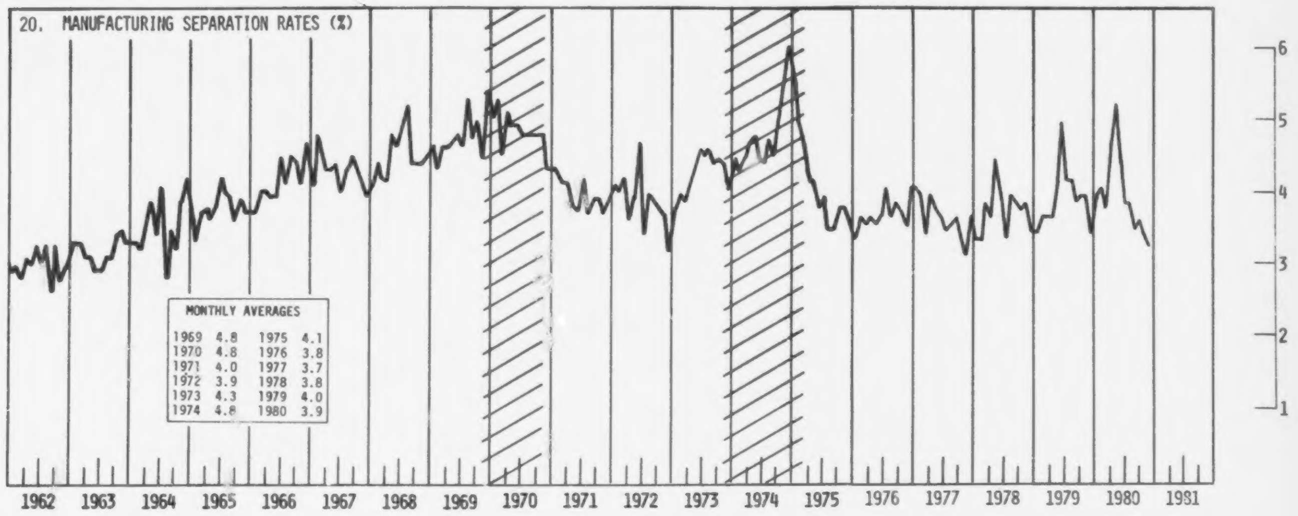
CHART VII LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS



19. MANUFACTURING ACCESSION RATES (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

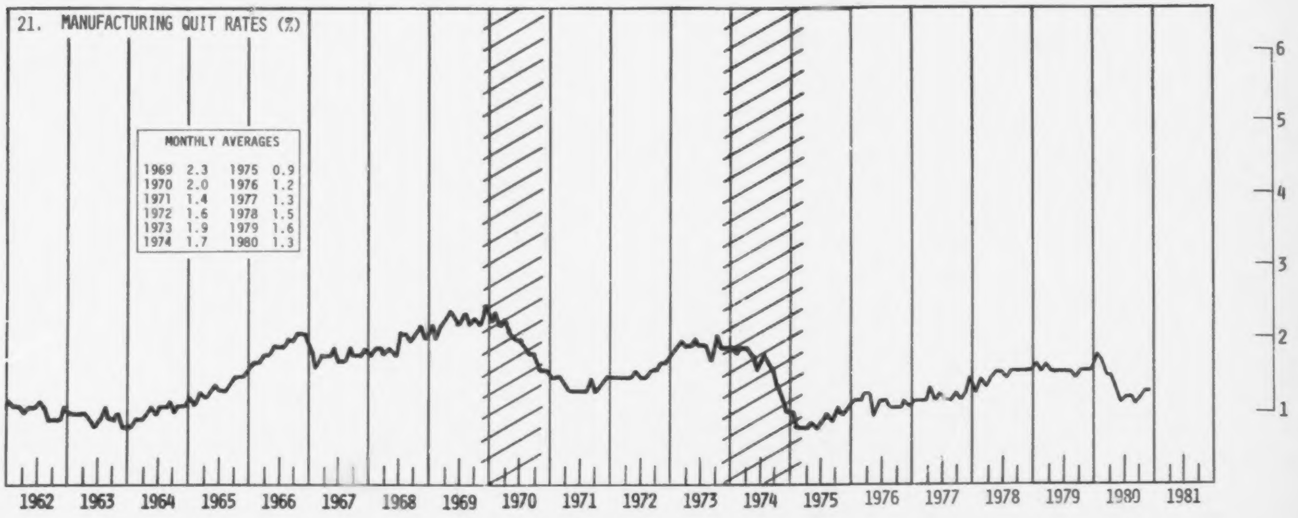
1969	4.4	1975	3.3
1970	4.0	1976	3.7
1971	3.3	1977	3.7
1972	3.7	1978	3.8
1973	4.0	1979	3.8
1974	3.9	1980	3.5



20. MANUFACTURING SEPARATION RATES (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	4.8	1975	4.1
1970	4.8	1976	3.8
1971	4.0	1977	3.7
1972	3.9	1978	3.8
1973	4.3	1979	4.0
1974	4.8	1980	3.9



21. MANUFACTURING QUIT RATES (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2.3	1975	0.9
1970	2.0	1976	1.2
1971	1.4	1977	1.3
1972	1.6	1978	1.5
1973	1.9	1979	1.6
1974	1.7	1980	1.3

TABLE VIII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

22. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1978 Unadj.	1978 Adj.	1979 Unadj.	1979 Adj.	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.
Jan	1,718	1,637	1,341	1,238	2,007	1,832		
Feb	1,637	1,866	1,575	1,775	1,605	1,742		
Mar	1,750	1,428	2,003	1,697	2,209	1,949		
Apr	1,692	1,698	1,850	1,786	1,405	1,295		
May	1,614	1,542	2,006	1,915	2,355	2,367	Revised seasonally adjusted data	
Jun	1,843	1,694	1,520	1,481	1,620	1,566		
Jul	1,797	1,833	2,165	2,131	1,723	1,611		
Aug	1,729	1,720	1,634	1,643	1,674	1,839		
Sep	1,485	1,698	1,922	2,239	1,710	1,846		
Oct	1,758	1,773	1,884	1,810	1,910	1,830		
Nov	1,831	1,920	1,609	1,713	1,561	1,798		
Dec	1,527	1,720	1,663	1,863	1,705	1,763		

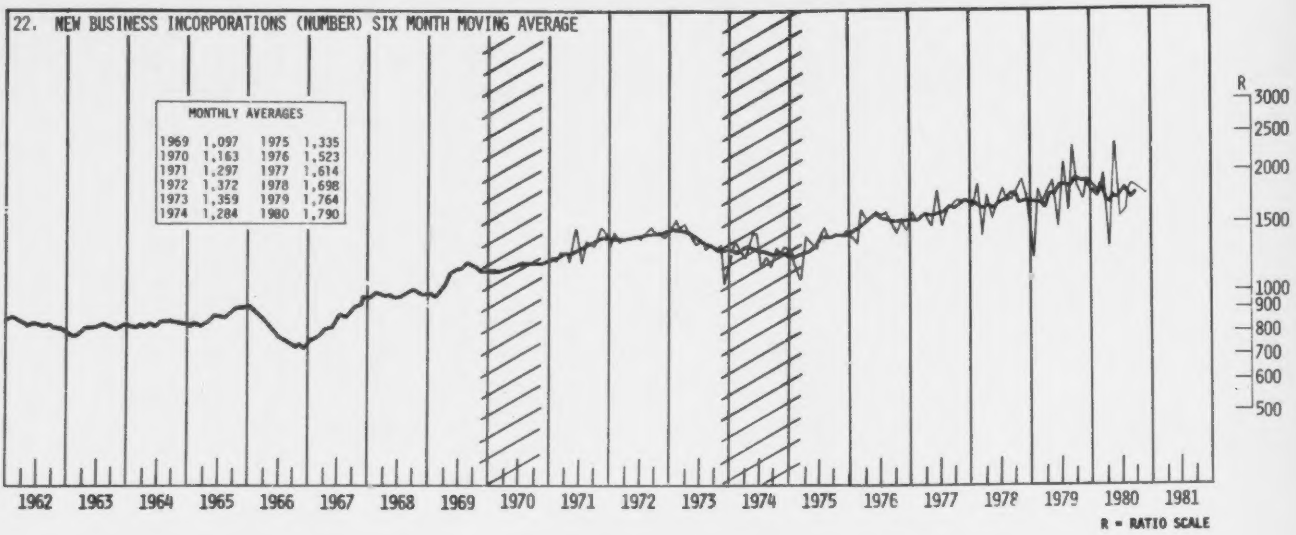
23. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1978 Unadj.	1978 Adj.	1979 Unadj.	1979 Adj.	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.
Jan	33	34	21	22	43	44		
Feb	19	26	22	31	29	40		
Mar	53	44	42	35	37	32		
Apr	33	30	29	27	42	38		
May	48	41	41	34	42	34	Revised seasonally adjusted data	
Jun	38	36	40	38	30	30		
Jul	25	30	32	37	40	45		
Aug	35	31	69	61	46	42		
Sep	29	35	31	39	30	38		
Oct	36	35	31	30	49	45		
Nov	29	29	32	32				
Dec	37	37	31	31				

24. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (number)

Date	1978 Unadj.	1978 Adj.	1979 Unadj.	1979 Adj.	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.
Jan	4,440	5,838	5,496	6,562	5,847	6,610	5,437	6,307
Feb	4,820	5,722	5,031	6,126	3,987	5,161		
Mar	9,370	7,129	6,878	4,592	7,642	5,712		
Apr	8,520	6,306	4,900	2,525	9,266	6,629		
May	8,961	5,762	9,105	5,880	7,661	4,626		
Jun	8,001	6,399	6,638	5,421	5,807	4,788	Revised seasonally adjusted data	
Jul	6,470	6,525	4,853	4,849	5,976	5,657		
Aug	4,860	6,052	2,890	4,322	3,967	5,814		
Sep	6,615	7,038	4,793	5,401	5,162	5,532		
Oct	2,309	5,660	5,979	8,981	4,557	7,303		
Nov	1,199	1,885	6,242	6,884	4,165	5,190		
Dec	7,549	8,871	5,152	6,371	5,003	5,912		

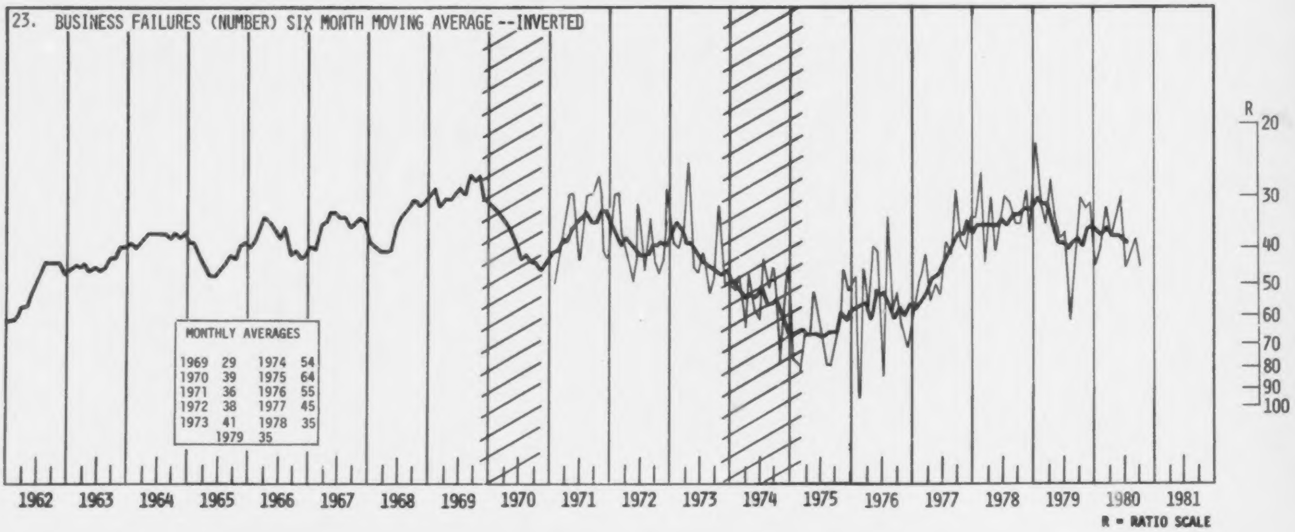
CHART VIII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS



22. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

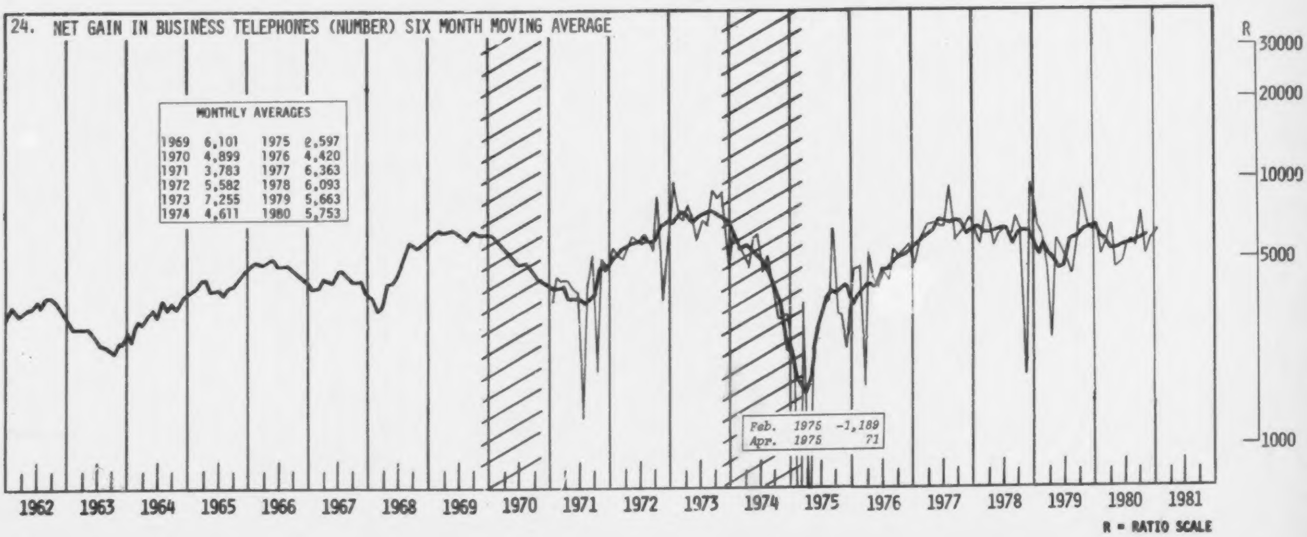
1969	1,097	1975	1,335
1970	1,163	1976	1,523
1971	1,297	1977	1,614
1972	1,372	1978	1,698
1973	1,359	1979	1,764
1974	1,284	1980	1,790



23. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE --INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	29	1974	54
1970	39	1975	64
1971	36	1976	55
1972	38	1977	45
1973	41	1978	35
1979	35		



24. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	6,101	1975	2,597
1970	4,899	1976	4,420
1971	3,783	1977	6,363
1972	5,582	1978	6,093
1973	7,255	1979	5,663
1974	4,611	1980	5,753

Feb.	1975	-1,189
Apr.	1975	71

TABLE IX CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	213.4	258.1	258.8	301.5	263.5	301.9	234.0	268.1
Feb	1,048.8	1,138.6	174.1	288.9	189.3	320.9		
Mar	219.3	226.8	323.6	340.9	252.8	267.0		
Apr	299.6	272.5	350.8	316.5	247.6	222.2		
May	340.7	286.4	335.6	276.8	374.9	305.0		
Jun	236.5	200.4	405.6	351.0	365.7	320.0		
Jul	245.9	253.1	273.3	279.2	372.6	381.7		
Aug	270.5	229.9	361.4	313.5	370.0	327.3		
Sep	317.7	317.0	295.1	292.3	300.8	296.2		
Oct	366.6	333.3	304.6	268.2	396.1	341.9		
Nov	391.9	385.5	288.1	283.8	271.4	267.9		
Dec	192.9	229.9	231.6	284.2	232.1	288.4		

Revised seasonally adjusted data

26. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	54.3	89.7	155.0	248.8	92.7	146.0	66.8	105.2
Feb	36.8	75.8	85.1	178.2	60.1	125.3		
Mar	98.4	97.9	127.7	130.5	72.8	75.7		
Apr	98.6	90.8	211.1	194.3	103.5	94.9		
May	127.9	116.4	158.8	141.6	120.1	105.7		
Jun	131.6	111.9	202.2	170.4	115.0	95.5		
Jul	147.3	120.7	108.7	90.2	114.0	95.7		
Aug	141.7	118.1	178.5	147.6	118.4	97.6		
Sep	127.6	123.9	125.6	121.6	124.4	120.8		
Oct	120.1	113.5	119.4	115.7	127.7	125.7		
Nov	180.8	167.4	131.3	119.2	123.9	111.9		
Dec	97.9	102.5	92.3	98.8	114.0	123.2		

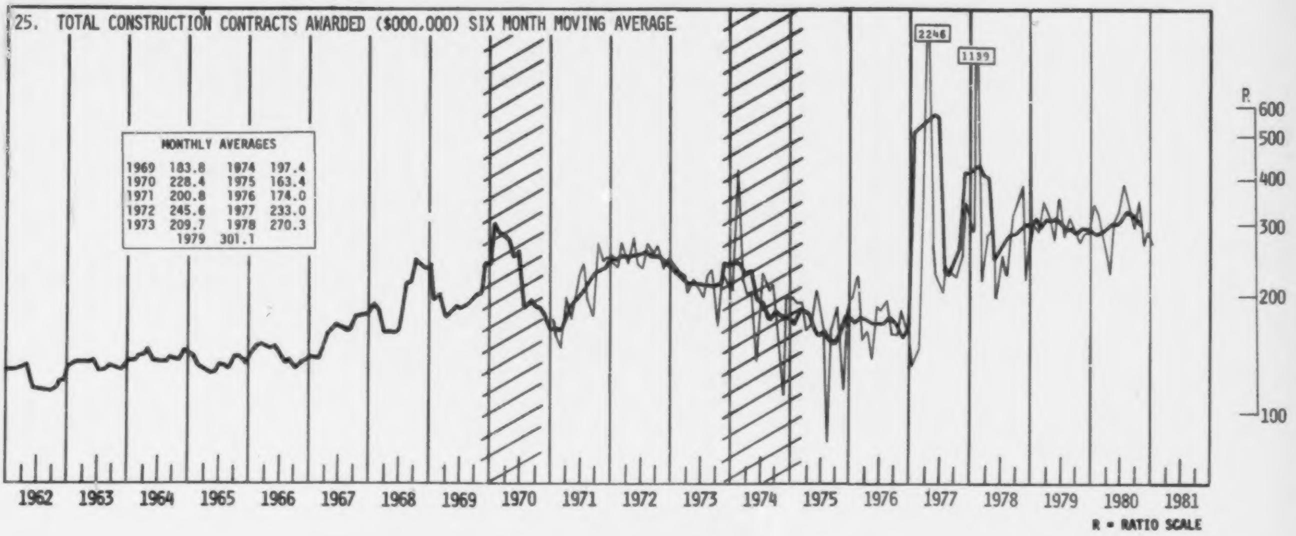
Revised seasonally adjusted data

27. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	99.3	110.8	72.5	77.3	126.6	132.2	130.8	136.5
Feb	47.0	77.6	51.9	92.6	83.5	154.8		
Mar	85.4	81.9	165.7	160.9	124.8	123.1		
Apr	132.2	110.8	104.4	89.0	87.5	74.6		
May	146.5	116.0	132.8	101.9	172.5	129.5		
Jun	70.1	66.9	105.2	103.2	177.9	179.8		
Jul	66.8	67.4	120.1	119.6	191.8	190.3		
Aug	78.7	69.2	127.8	115.6	167.0	154.9		
Sep	133.8	122.7	129.8	117.7	133.8	118.9		
Oct	174.3	166.2	153.0	140.9	155.3	139.0		
Nov	100.1	111.6	91.8	100.4	121.5	133.2		
Dec	68.1	85.7	92.5	120.6	91.8	122.6		

Revised seasonally adjusted data

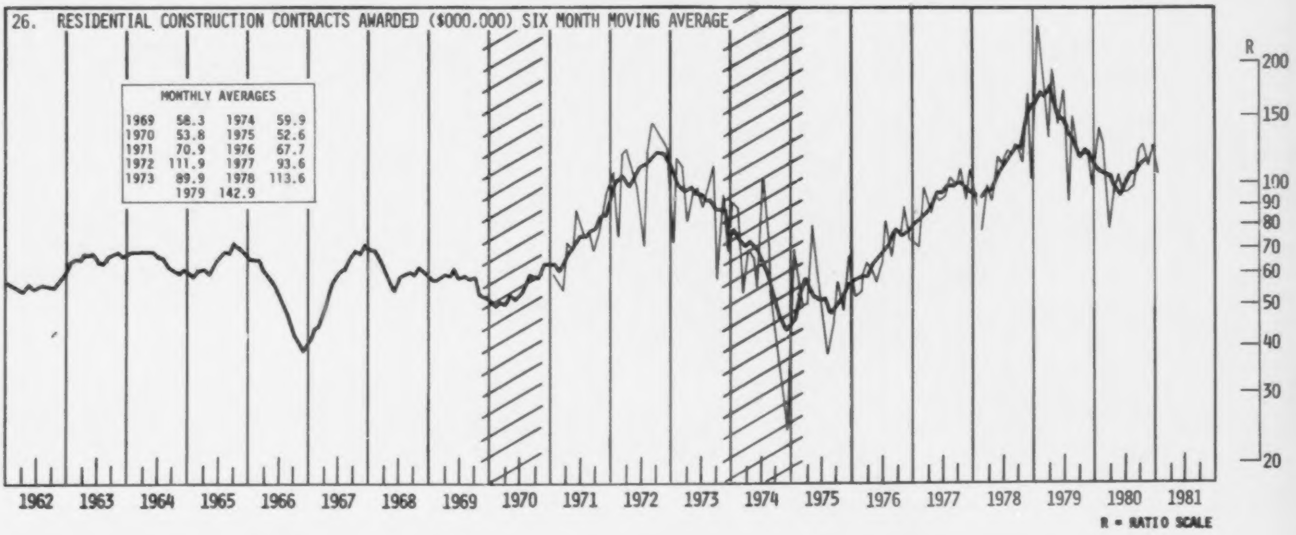
CHART IX CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS



25. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

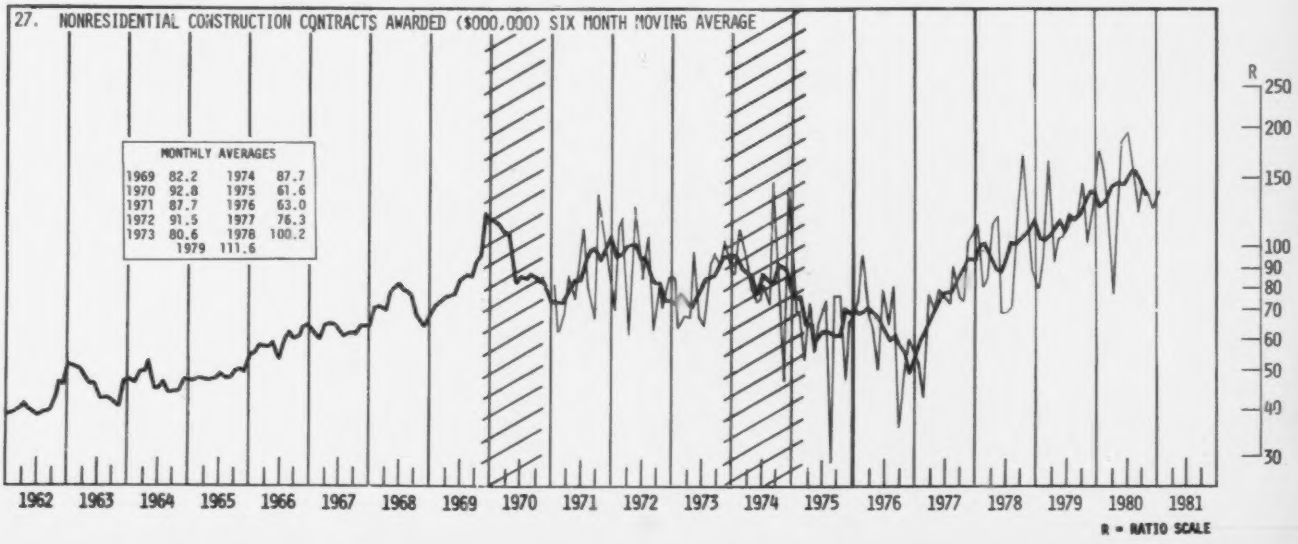
1969	183.8	1974	197.4
1970	228.4	1975	163.4
1971	200.8	1976	174.0
1972	245.6	1977	233.0
1973	209.7	1978	270.3
	1979	301.1	



26. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	58.3	1974	59.9
1970	53.8	1975	52.6
1971	70.9	1976	67.7
1972	111.9	1977	93.6
1973	89.9	1978	113.6
	1979	142.9	



27. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	82.2	1974	87.7
1970	92.8	1975	61.6
1971	87.7	1976	63.0
1972	91.5	1977	76.3
1973	80.6	1978	100.2
	1979	111.6	

TABLE X RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

28. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,607	2,913	1,840	3,329	893	1,577		
Feb	661	1,214	1,620	3,040	881	1,644		
Mar	2,192	2,369	2,360	2,740	1,477	1,698		
Apr	2,934	3,056	2,395	2,510	1,235	1,284		
May	3,045	2,681	3,154	2,732	1,078	1,002	Revised seasonally adjusted data	
Jun	3,289	2,665	3,319	2,771	2,120	1,656		
Jul	2,603	2,573	2,760	2,671	1,994	1,854		
Aug	3,074	2,530	2,629	2,238	1,970	1,800		
Sep	2,754	2,415	3,228	2,694	2,484	2,043		
Oct	3,035	2,415	2,730	2,165	2,495	1,969		
Nov	3,795	3,391	2,351	2,189	1,811	1,721		
Dec	3,242	3,398	2,169	2,159	1,630	1,565		

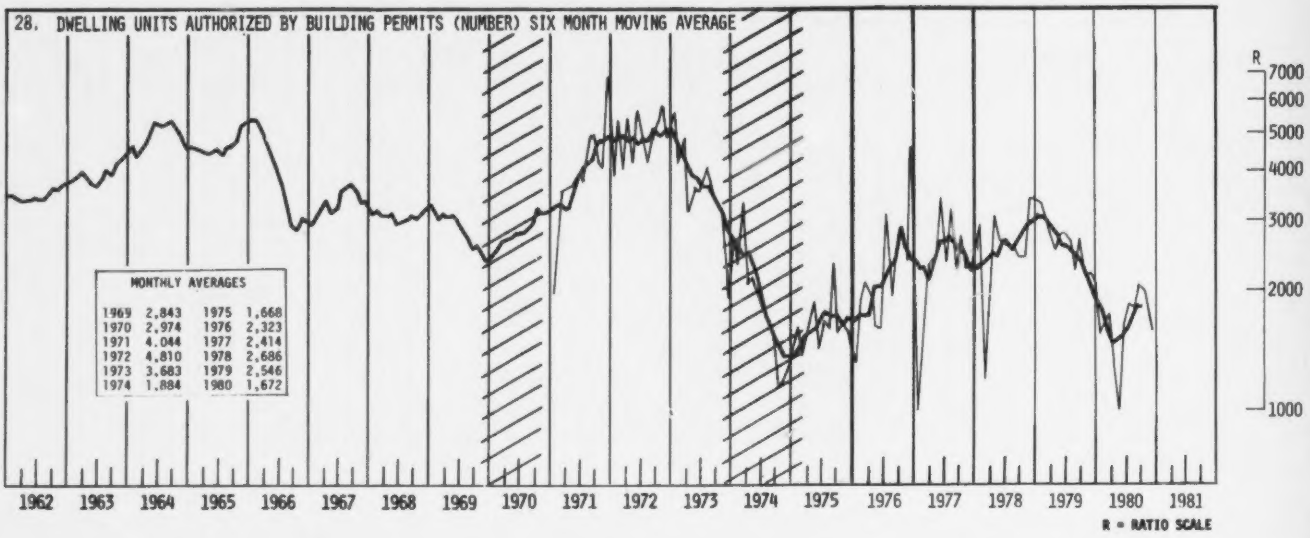
29. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,348	2,309	1,019	1,754	754	1,261		
Feb	551	944	1,301	2,237	594	1,019		
Mar	1,634	1,736	1,576	1,713	810	905		
Apr	2,023	1,960	1,746	1,694	731	709		
May	2,305	1,820	2,673	2,047	762	603	Revised seasonally adjusted data	
Jun	2,462	2,105	1,715	1,559	1,032	907		
Jul	2,203	2,056	1,706	1,548	1,159	1,020		
Aug	2,316	1,824	2,102	1,704	1,314	1,134		
Sep	2,234	1,973	1,769	1,528	1,599	1,276		
Oct	2,247	1,980	1,491	1,312	1,557	1,397		
Nov	2,091	2,007	1,349	1,301	1,330	1,361		
Dec	1,579	2,003	1,107	1,313	1,382	1,590		

30. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

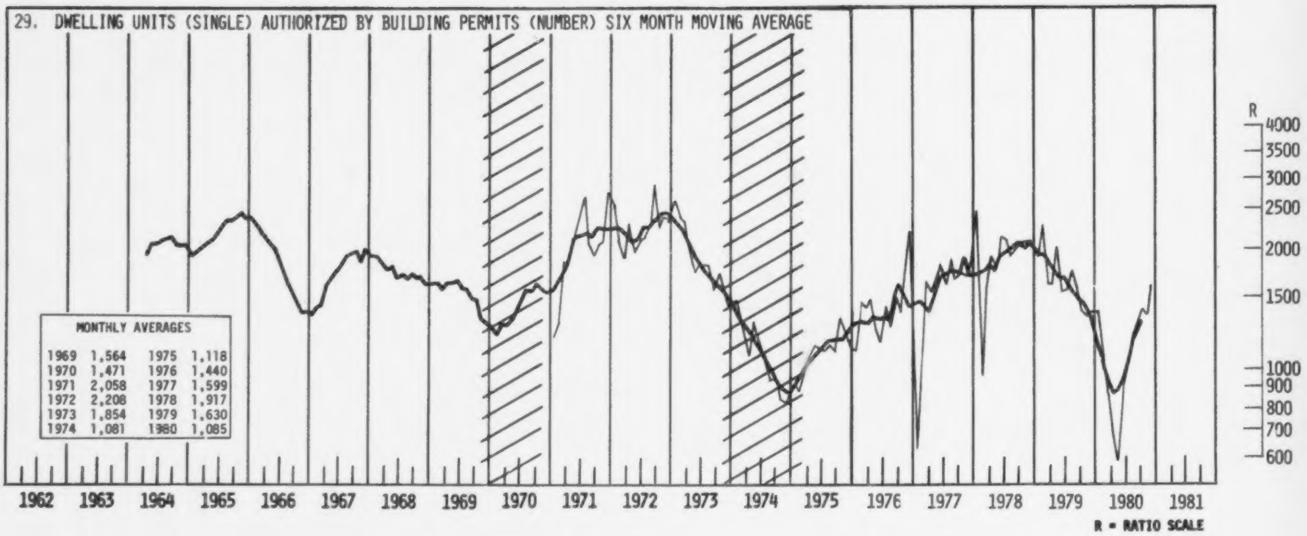
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	133	430	740	2,663	47	154		
Feb	21	84	154	778	80	432		
Mar	348	483	416	558	447	608		
Apr	485	624	446	544	356	415		
May	539	801	302	465	247	405	Revised seasonally adjusted data	
Jun	608	379	1,426	832	759	434		
Jul	242	233	873	843	649	572		
Aug	424	345	224	203	545	539		
Sep	89	67	1,022	798	666	563		
Oct	492	325	894	616	485	310		
Nov	1,178	976	896	705	296	234		
Dec	1,555	1,106	683	475	129	87		

CHART X RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS


28. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

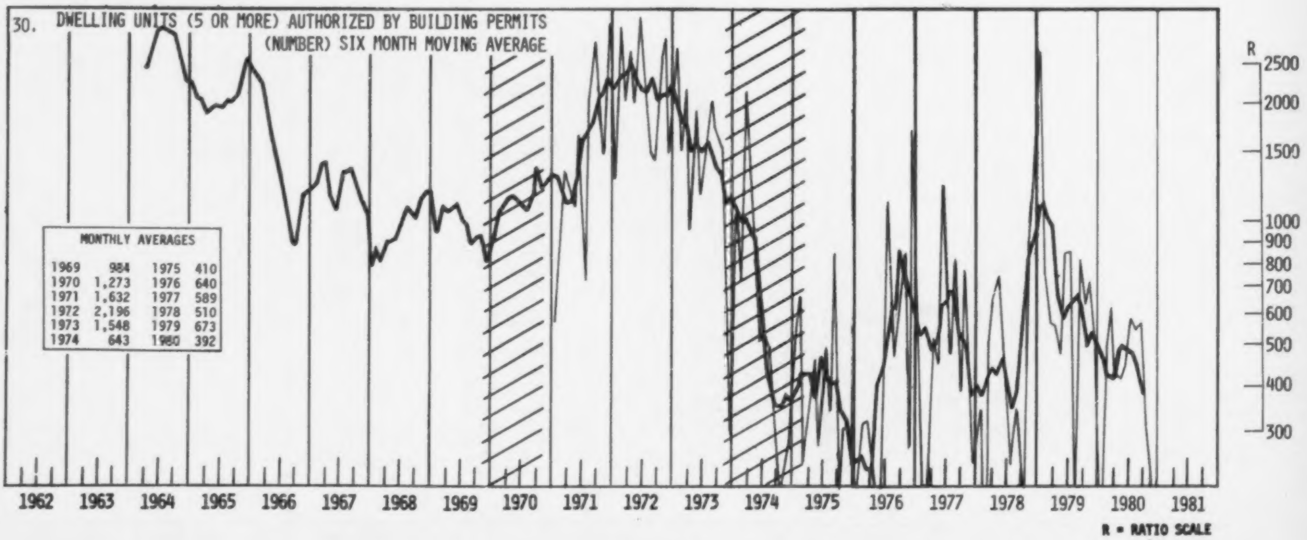
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2,843	1975	1,668
1970	2,974	1976	2,323
1971	4.044	1977	2,414
1972	4,810	1978	2,686
1973	3.683	1979	2,546
1974	1.884	1980	1,672


29. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,564	1975	1,118
1970	1,471	1976	1,440
1971	2,058	1977	1,599
1972	2,208	1978	1,917
1973	1,854	1979	1,630
1974	1,081	1980	1,085


30. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	984	1975	410
1970	1,273	1976	640
1971	1,632	1977	589
1972	2,196	1978	510
1973	1,548	1979	673
1974	643	1980	392

TABLE XI TRADE INDICATORS

31. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1978 Unadj.	1978 Adj.	1979 Unadj.	1979 Adj.	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.
Jan	1,832	2,042	2,287	2,496	2,344	2,552		
Feb	1,772	2,033	2,207	2,526	2,361	2,573		
Mar	2,071	2,075	2,521	2,506	2,490	2,565		
Apr	2,066	2,144	2,379	2,488	2,464	2,522		
May	2,230	2,197	2,490	2,457	2,625	2,542		
Jun	2,297	2,236	2,440	2,378	2,528	2,565		
Jul	2,153	2,246	2,323	2,437	2,553	2,621		
Aug	2,228	2,264	2,429	2,451	2,547	2,611		
Sep	2,166	2,258	2,284	2,471	2,453	2,610		
Oct	2,323	2,409	2,431	2,471	2,664	2,669		
Nov	2,623	2,496	2,649	2,475	2,722 p	2,626p		
Dec	3,572	2,773	3,299	2,583				

Revised seasonally adjusted data

32. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

Date	1978 Adjusted	1979 Adjusted	1980 Adjusted	1981 Adjusted
Jan	1,139	1,292	1,168	
Feb	1,129	1,289	1,160	
Mar	1,143	1,270	1,138	
Apr	1,172	1,243	1,111	
May	1,191	1,213	1,113	
Jun	1,200	1,159	1,113	
Jul	1,196	1,176	1,132	
Aug	1,207	1,176	1,119	
Sep	1,195	1,174	1,113	
Oct	1,269	1,169	1,133	
Nov	1,306	1,161	1,109p	
Dec	1,445	1,201		

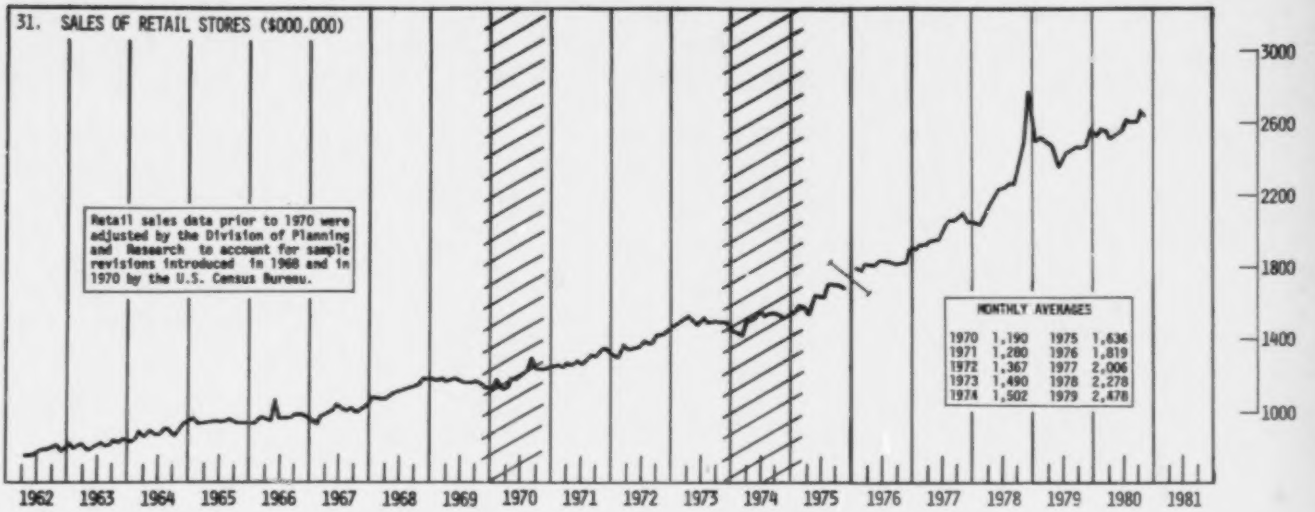
Revised seasonally adjusted data

33. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1978 Unadj.	1978 Adj.	1979 Unadj.	1979 Adj.	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.
Jan	30,596	31,956	35,441	34,898	35,562	36,597	29,079	28,846
Feb	24,703	28,139	29,477	33,660	33,215	36,834		
Mar	33,628	32,915	37,640	34,717	40,687	39,421		
Apr	31,789	36,341	30,702	33,258	33,610	36,359		
May	50,777	46,471	31,584	30,263	35,451	33,009		
Jun	47,326	37,998	43,507	35,611	32,865	27,958		
Jul	42,040	37,651	38,083	34,435	34,625	30,320		
Aug	42,699	36,567	38,683	33,323	34,196	32,145		
Sep	33,485	37,965	27,721	34,303	28,970	30,457		
Oct	34,860	37,239	35,989	35,392	32,360	32,843		
Nov	32,221	38,246	27,539	32,204	23,380	30,926		
Dec	32,725	36,530	26,118	27,206	31,229	30,955		

Revised seasonally adjusted data

CHART XI TRADE INDICATORS

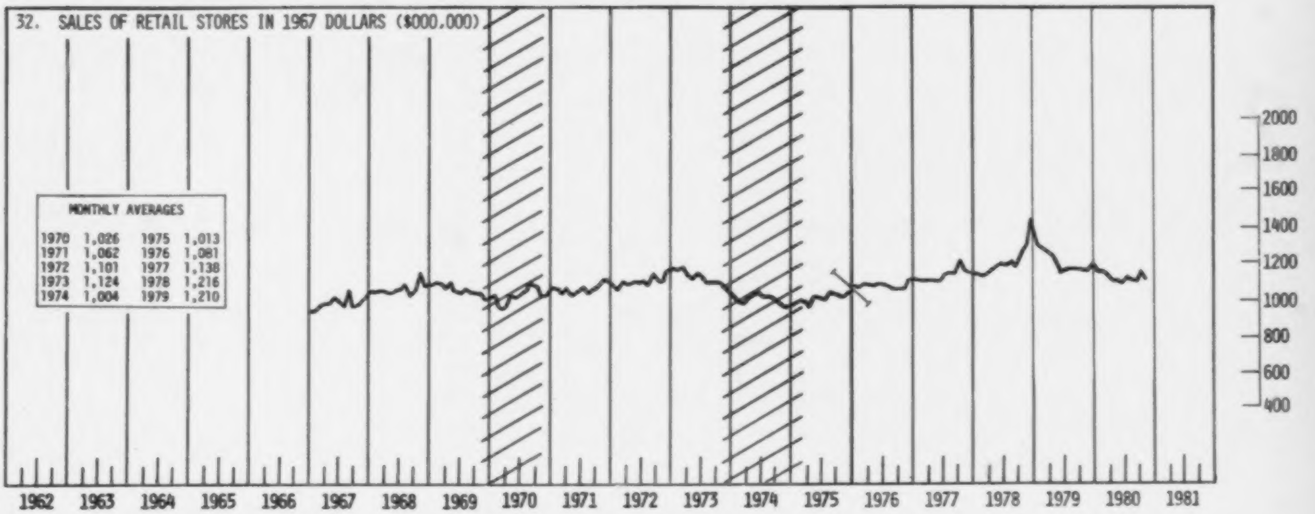


31. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

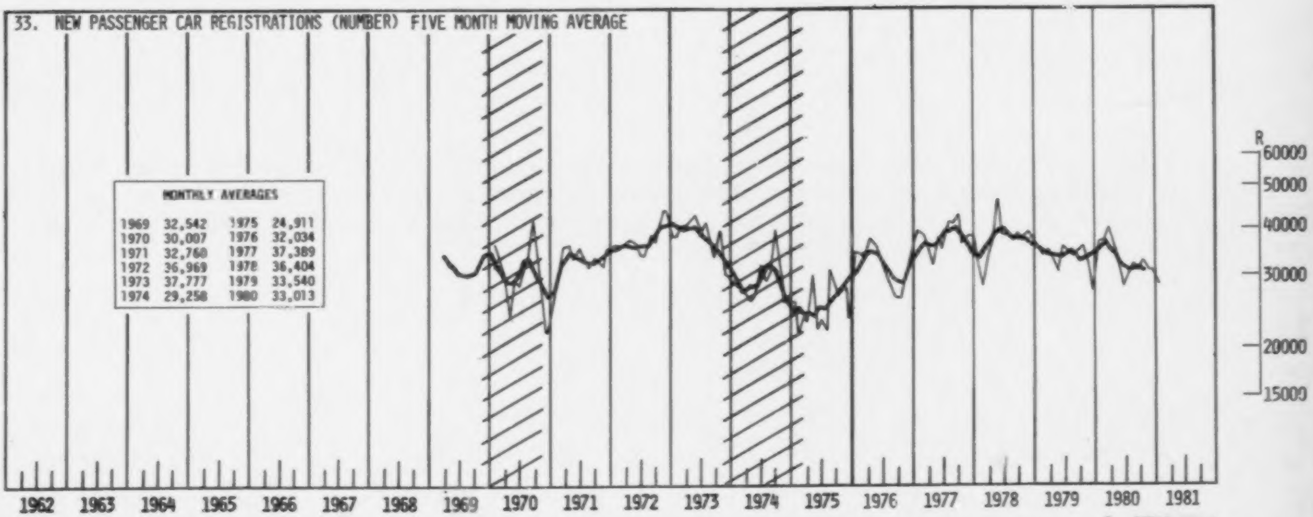
1970	1,190	1975	1,636
1971	1,200	1976	1,819
1972	1,367	1977	2,006
1973	1,490	1978	2,278
1974	1,502	1979	2,478



32. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1975	1,013
1971	1,062	1976	1,081
1972	1,101	1977	1,138
1973	1,124	1978	1,216
1974	1,004	1979	1,210



33. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	32,542	1975	24,911
1970	30,007	1976	32,034
1971	32,760	1977	37,389
1972	36,969	1978	36,404
1973	37,777	1979	33,540
1974	29,258	1980	33,013

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE XII LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

34. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

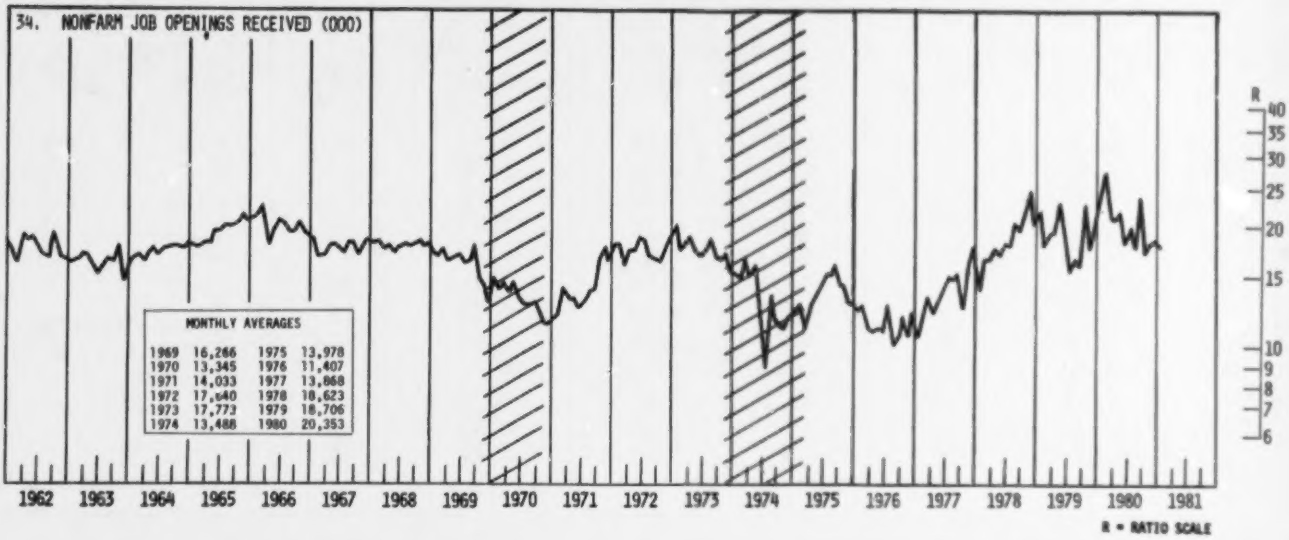
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	11,530	13,536	19,462	21,685	21,337	23,406	15,617	17,693
Feb	13,180	16,393	14,469	18,062	22,782	27,249		
Mar	18,514	16,647	20,646	18,890	22,229	20,815		
Apr	16,137	17,409	18,087	19,121	20,727	20,685		
May	17,383	16,883	23,967	22,867	21,982	21,509		
Jun	17,534	18,042	17,107	18,166	16,342	17,806	Revised seasonally adjusted data	
Jul	17,602	17,876	15,109	15,231	19,960	19,546		
Aug	25,674	20,243	20,453	16,360	20,558	17,334		
Sep	22,928	19,687	17,961	15,980	26,980*	23,225*		
Oct	23,563	21,634	24,981	22,272	18,989	16,941		
Nov	22,805	24,357	16,138	17,240	16,286	17,995		
Dec	16,626	19,914	16,092	19,372	16,069	18,260		

35. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	7,946	9,617	11,806	13,417	12,963	14,450	11,281	12,840
Feb	8,591	10,350	10,157	12,057	13,116	14,595		
Mar	12,617	10,828	13,292	11,703	14,150	13,122		
Apr	10,178	11,233	11,152	12,161	13,310	13,533		
May	10,281	10,241	13,962	13,610	13,936	13,750		
Jun	10,394	10,527	11,584	12,154	10,504	11,628		
Jul	11,286	11,468	9,781	10,065	12,143	12,124	Revised seasonally adjusted data	
Aug	14,542	12,166	11,995	10,187	13,331	12,015		
Sep	15,128	12,916	10,215	8,968	21,725*	18,272*		
Oct	12,042	12,054	15,393	14,853	13,799	13,189		
Nov	14,379	14,254	12,404	12,017	10,048	10,101		
Dec	11,875	13,274	10,492	12,131	11,448	12,497		

*Due to a change in operating procedures, all Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) summer youth program openings and placements were recorded prior to September 30, 1980. In past years, these openings and placements were distributed in the September, October, and November totals.

CHART XII LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

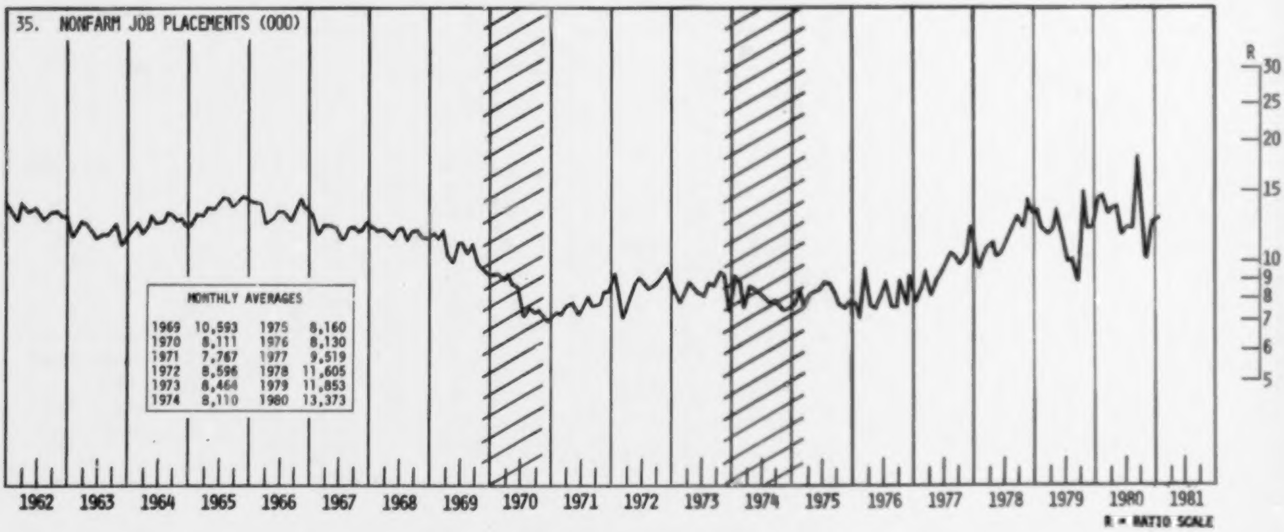


34. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	16,266	1975	13,978
1970	13,345	1976	11,407
1971	14,033	1977	13,868
1972	17,640	1978	18,623
1973	17,773	1979	18,706
1974	13,488	1980	20,353

R = RATIO SCALE



35. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	10,593	1975	8,160
1970	8,111	1976	8,130
1971	7,767	1977	9,519
1972	8,596	1978	11,605
1973	8,464	1979	11,853
1974	8,110	1980	13,373

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - I

36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	6.30	5.14	5.92	4.85	5.42	4.45	5.42	4.45
Feb	6.57	5.18	6.21	4.91	5.40	4.27		
Mar	6.11	5.17	5.83	4.94	5.06	4.29		
Apr	5.13	4.93	4.81	4.66	4.77	4.64		
May	4.55	4.85	4.27	4.57	4.52	4.85		
Jun	4.41	5.00	3.99	4.54	4.45	5.09		
Jul	5.02	5.34	4.25	4.49	4.91	5.16		
Aug	4.88	5.32	4.25	4.60	4.69	5.05		
Sep	4.26	5.15	3.77	4.55	4.09	4.93		
Oct	4.12	4.92	3.72	4.44	4.02	4.79		
Nov	4.50	4.94	4.11	4.51	4.12	4.52		
Dec	5.31	5.09	4.62	4.43	4.54	4.36		

Revised seasonally adjusted data

37. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,947	14,108	20,913	15,216	19,898	15,062	20,272	15,243
Feb	13,877	13,427	16,275	15,917	16,193	15,396		
Mar	12,537	13,903	14,365	15,924	15,164	16,132		
Apr	11,641	13,261	16,475	17,592	16,278	18,641		
May	10,917	13,442	12,274	15,787	16,539	21,174		
Jun	15,611	15,142	16,670	16,092	20,648	18,496		
Jul	16,393	14,817	17,989	15,930	17,923	16,778		
Aug	11,237	14,113	12,747	15,883	13,781	17,062		
Sep	10,791	13,642	12,920	16,482	12,514	15,290		
Oct	13,591	14,512	14,833	16,264	13,258	15,133		
Nov	14,024	14,817	16,095	16,647	13,829	14,486		
Dec	20,175	14,839	22,542	15,974	20,125	14,492		

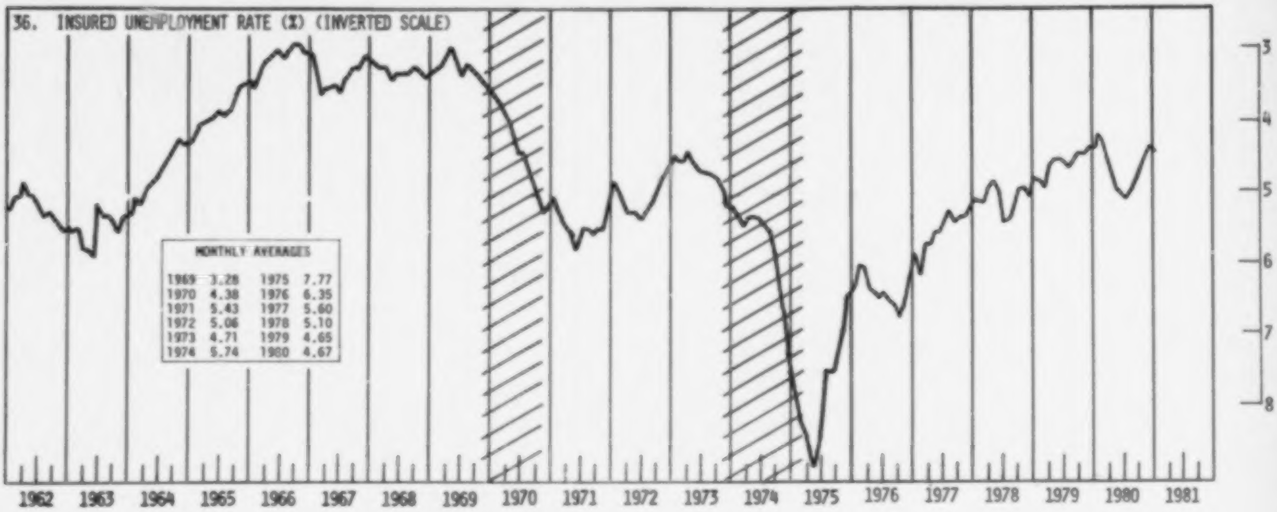
Revised seasonally adjusted data

38. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,348	12,875	13,393	12,018	12,754	11,388	14,458	12,967
Feb	12,134	11,737	12,204	11,629	13,181	12,494		
Mar	14,048	11,515	14,597	11,920	14,712	12,013		
Apr	11,934	10,764	13,452	12,231	15,526	14,045		
May	12,284	11,541	12,979	12,114	13,336	12,309		
Jun	9,984	10,525	10,750	11,592	11,836	12,809		
Jul	10,217	10,205	12,146	12,291	12,997	13,263		
Aug	10,445	10,711	11,206	11,600	10,826	11,249		
Sep	8,602	10,706	9,173	11,546	11,571	14,635		
Oct	9,510	11,045	12,248	14,080	13,056	14,997		
Nov	9,560	10,755	11,367	12,650	11,732	12,937		
Dec	10,677	10,861	11,981	11,636	15,816	16,205		

Revised seasonally adjusted data

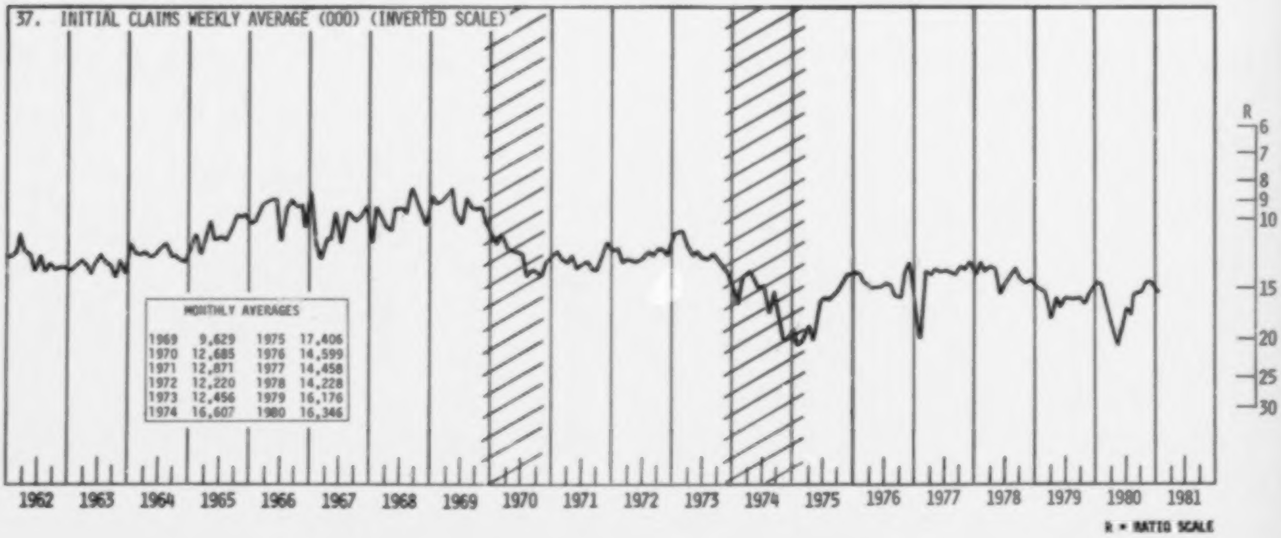
CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — I



36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

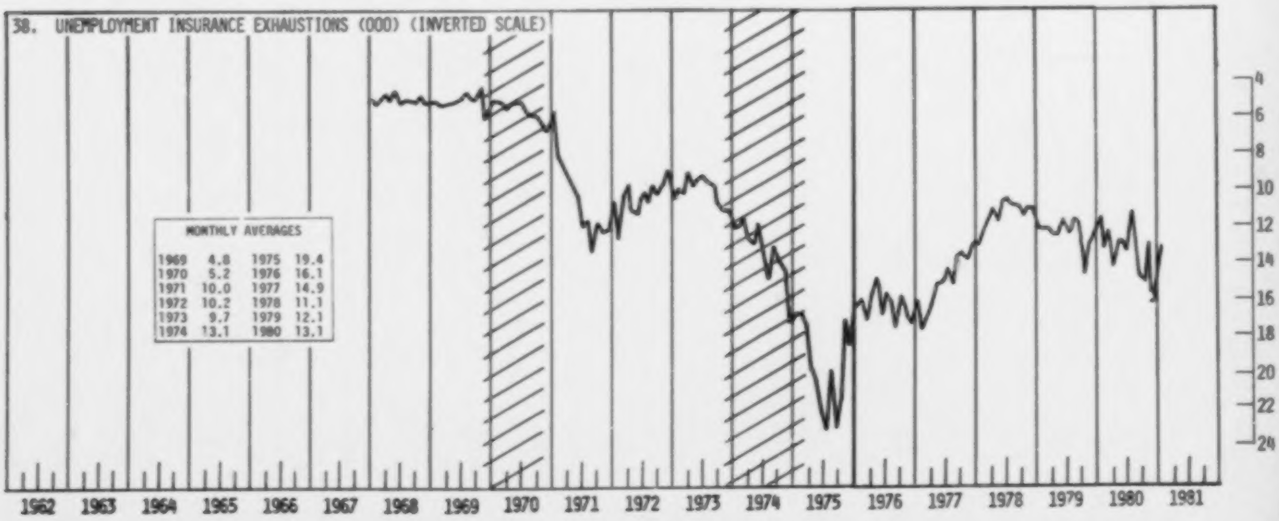
1969	3.28	1975	7.77
1970	4.38	1976	6.35
1971	5.43	1977	5.60
1972	5.06	1978	5.10
1973	4.71	1979	4.65
1974	5.74	1980	4.67



37. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	9,629	1975	17,406
1970	12,685	1976	14,599
1971	12,871	1977	14,458
1972	12,220	1978	14,228
1973	12,456	1979	16,176
1974	16,607	1980	16,346



38. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	4.8	1975	19.4
1970	5.2	1976	16.1
1971	10.0	1977	14.9
1972	10.2	1978	11.1
1973	9.7	1979	12.1
1974	13.1	1980	13.1

TABLE XIV UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - II

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	50.7	39.4	52.3	41.1	56.7	44.8	59.8	47.0
Feb	49.6	41.5	47.5	40.1	52.1	44.1		
Mar	43.2	40.0	46.0	42.8	48.5	45.2		
Apr	42.2	39.4	44.8	42.2	49.6	46.9		
May	39.0	39.6	41.8	42.6	50.3	51.3		
Jun	40.0	42.3	37.1	39.2	51.8	54.5		
Jul	44.0	43.8	37.1	36.7	58.1	57.1		
Aug	35.5	40.1	37.8	42.6	55.8	62.9		
Sep	31.8	39.7	34.4	43.0	43.9	55.0		
Oct	34.0	40.0	37.7	44.3	46.6	54.8		
Nov	32.0	36.8	39.0	44.7	47.4	54.4		
Dec	44.8	42.4	48.6	45.7	50.2	46.9		

Revised seasonally adjusted data

40. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14.2	11.3	12.6	10.3	15.3	12.6	20.8	17.0
Feb	25.9	13.1	23.2	11.6	24.0	11.8		
Mar	24.4	12.5	22.9	11.5	27.4	13.6		
Apr	16.1	11.6	15.7	11.1	22.6	15.8		
May	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6	16.3	16.3		
Jun	7.7	10.6	7.6	10.4	11.8	16.4		
Jul	5.7	8.7	6.7	10.3	10.6	16.4		
Aug	6.2	11.4	6.5	12.0	7.9	14.6		
Sep	5.1	9.2	6.1	11.3	6.5	12.1		
Oct	5.3	9.1	6.5	11.7	7.0	12.7		
Nov	4.6	8.0	5.9	10.5	7.4	13.1		
Dec	7.9	10.6	8.7	11.8	9.5	12.9		

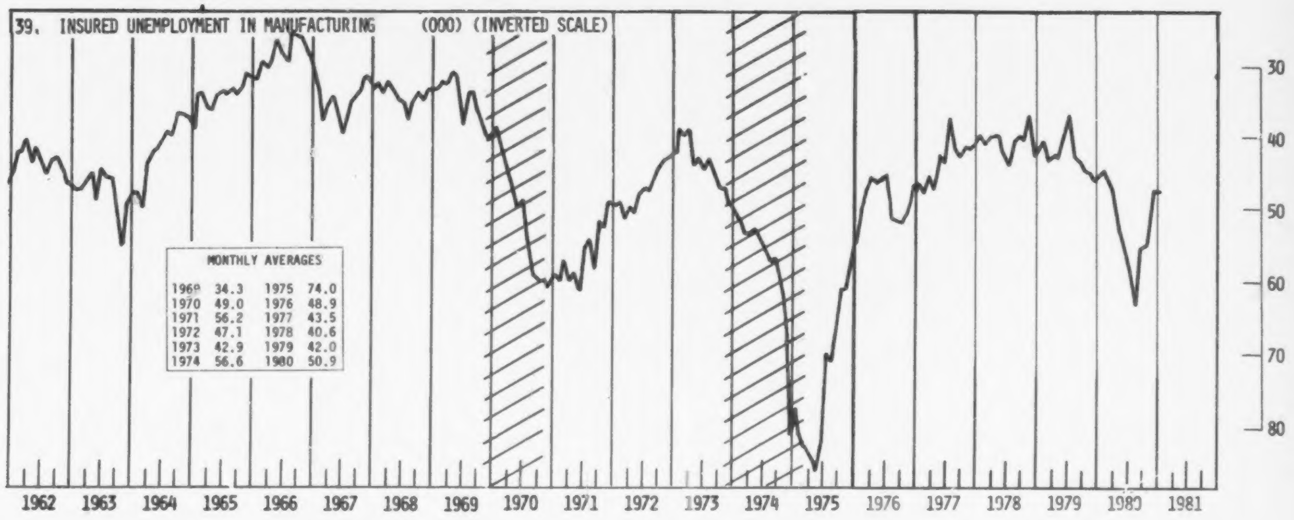
Revised seasonally adjusted data

41. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	58.1	51.3	60.0	53.4	56.1	49.8	67.0	59.5
Feb	56.0	51.0	57.3	52.4	59.5	54.2		
Mar	51.1	47.8	57.5	54.0	56.8	53.7		
Apr	50.3	50.5	52.6	53.2	53.9	55.0		
May	48.7	51.6	49.0	52.1	54.0	57.5		
Jun	48.8	53.1	47.7	52.2	53.9	59.0		
Jul	54.6	53.4	54.9	53.3	63.0	60.9		
Aug	57.6	53.6	61.0	56.0	66.3	60.5		
Sep	44.4	50.5	51.1	57.7	55.8	62.7		
Oct	45.9	51.2	49.9	55.5	56.6	63.0		
Nov	47.1	50.6	49.3	52.8	57.8	62.1		
Dec	57.4	55.2	55.5	52.9	60.9	58.3		

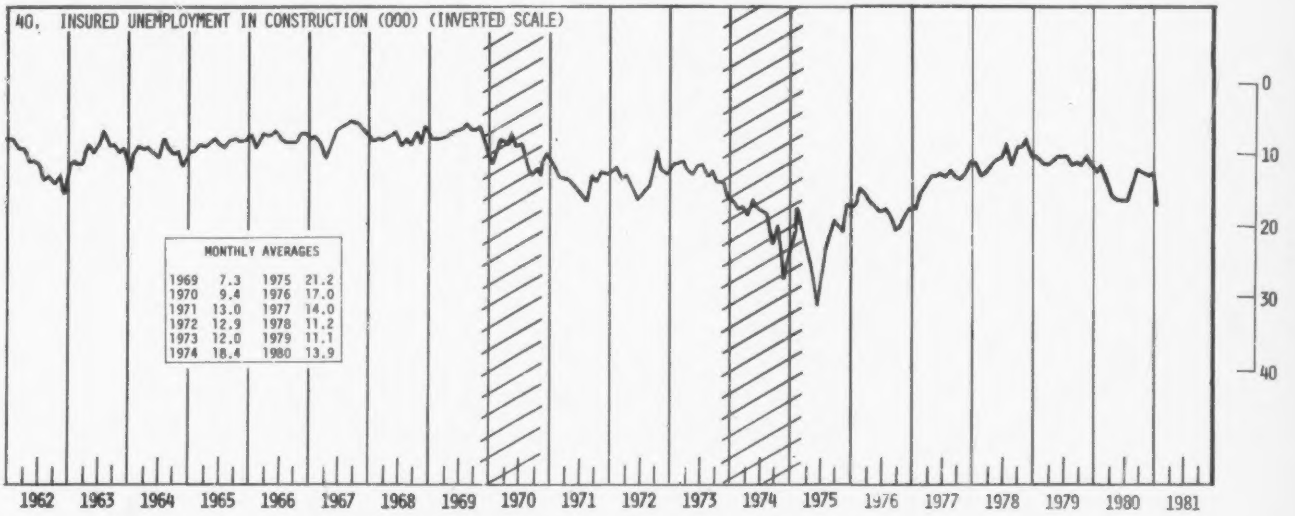
Revised seasonally adjusted data

CHART XIV UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — II


39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

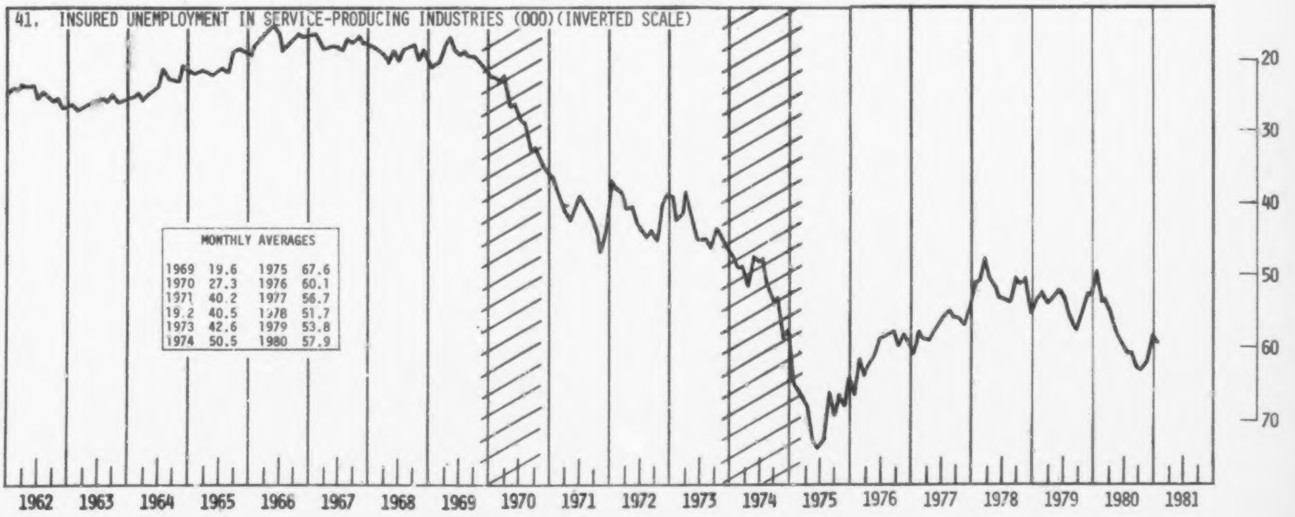
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	34.3	1975	74.0
1970	49.0	1976	48.9
1971	56.2	1977	43.5
1972	47.1	1978	40.6
1973	42.9	1979	42.0
1974	56.6	1980	50.9


40. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	7.3	1975	21.2
1970	9.4	1976	17.0
1971	13.0	1977	14.0
1972	12.9	1978	11.2
1973	12.0	1979	11.1
1974	18.4	1980	13.9


41. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)(INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	19.6	1975	67.6
1970	27.3	1976	60.1
1971	40.2	1977	56.7
1972	40.5	1978	51.7
1973	42.6	1979	53.8
1974	50.5	1980	57.9

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1980 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3074.5	3080.5	3066.8	3051.4	3037.4	3023.8	3019.8	3021.0	3028.7	3034.8	3033.9	3056.5	3066.3
PRIVATE SECTOR	2548.2	2552.9	2536.8	2517.5	2500.3	2490.8	2487.8	2489.2	2494.8	2498.4	2504.0	2523.3	2533.4
GOVERNMENT	526.3	527.6	530.0	533.9	537.1	533.0	532.0	531.8	533.9	536.4	535.4	533.2	532.9
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3002.0	2996.6	3014.0	3029.9	3046.1	3086.2	3071.1	3070.8	3042.8	3049.9	3052.2	3060.5	2994.9
MANUFACTURING	787.6	793.6	796.2	791.2	783.5	786.1	765.4	767.1	777.3	776.9	773.9	770.3	766.3
Durable Goods	390.4	393.8	397.0	394.3	386.9	388.1	377.5	372.6	380.2	381.2	380.9	380.7	380.5
Lumber & Wood Products	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8
Furniture & Fixtures	10.0	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	34.4	34.0	34.2	33.8	33.5	33.3	33.3	33.6	33.7	33.0	32.8	32.1	32.2
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.5	11.8
Pottery & related products	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1
Other stone, clay & glass prod	17.8	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.0	16.9	16.5	16.3
Primary Metal Industries	26.2	26.5	26.3	26.5	25.9	25.7	24.4	23.9	23.9	24.9	25.2	25.5	25.4
Blast furn. & basic steel prod	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2
Iron & steel foundries	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Primary & secondary nonfer. meta	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.6
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.6
Other primary metal industries	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	64.3	64.1	64.1	63.7	62.4	61.4	58.4	60.2	61.1	61.1	61.3	61.2	61.0
Metal cans	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.3	4.7	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.5
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	15.4	15.2	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.0	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.0	13.8
Metal stampings	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	26.8	26.7	26.8	26.6	26.3	25.8	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.0	26.1	26.0	26.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	76.8	76.9	77.1	75.7	74.8	75.7	74.8	73.9	73.6	73.9	73.8	74.7	74.6
Construction & related machinery	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5
Metalworking machinery	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.3
Special industry machinery	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.0
General industry machinery	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.2	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.8	18.3	18.4	18.2	18.3	17.9
Service industry machinery	8.1	8.1	8.1	6.6	7.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3
Other machinery, except elec.	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.8	23.1	22.4	22.7	22.8	23.5	23.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	92.5	93.7	94.1	93.7	92.5	91.5	90.7	90.1	91.4	91.0	91.0	91.0	92.0
Elec. test & Distribution equip.	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	13.3	14.3	14.6	15.1	14.7	14.3	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.5
Radio & TV receiving equipment	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5
Communication equipment	35.1	35.0	35.0	34.9	34.9	34.7	35.3	34.9	34.6	34.7	34.6	34.8	35.0
Electronic components & access.	18.9	18.9	19.1	19.0	19.0	19.1	18.8	18.9	19.3	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.5
Other elec. equipment & supplies	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.4
Transportation Equipment	17.2	20.0	21.9	21.8	19.0	21.3	17.8	12.3	18.3	18.5	18.2	18.2	18.4
Motor vehicles	11.2	14.2	16.3	16.2	13.3	15.4	12.4	6.8	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.6
Aircraft & parts	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
Other transportation equipment	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Instruments & Related Products	36.3	36.2	36.6	36.7	37.0	37.2	36.6	36.5	36.2	36.4	36.2	36.3	36.6
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	25.9	25.9	26.2	26.3	26.3	26.4	26.0	26.3	26.9	27.1	27.0	26.2	25.1
Nondurable Goods	397.2	399.8	399.2	396.9	396.6	398.0	387.9	394.5	397.1	395.7	393.0	389.6	385.8
Food & Kindred Products	49.7	49.4	48.7	47.4	47.7	48.2	48.7	48.9	48.9	49.0	48.6	48.9	47.8
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.0
Grain mill & bakery products	13.7	13.5	13.5	13.4	12.9	13.1	13.6	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.0
Beverages	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.5
Other food & kindred products	19.7	19.5	19.0	18.3	18.7	18.9	19.1	18.5	18.6	18.8	18.4	19.0	18.3
Tobacco Manufactures	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Textile Mill Products	20.8	20.9	21.2	20.7	20.5	20.2	19.0	19.4	20.1	19.9	20.1	19.5	19.2
Broad woven fabric mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Textile finishing, except wool	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8
Other textile mill products	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.1	12.9	12.9	12.0	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.4	12.2

See note on page S-33.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1980 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan
Apparel & Other Textile Products	55.0	57.7	57.1	56.3	58.2	59.3	52.8	58.3	59.9	59.8	57.3	54.3	52.8
Men's & boys' suits and coats	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.9
Women's & misses' outerwear	29.4	31.4	30.6	30.2	32.0	32.5	28.0	32.2	33.1	32.7	30.7	27.9	27.4
Women's & children's undergarm.	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8
Other apparel & related products	14.1	14.5	14.7	14.4	14.4	14.8	13.9	14.4	15.1	15.3	14.8	14.5	14.1
Paper & Allied Products	32.5	32.0	32.3	32.4	31.7	30.5	29.3	30.0	30.3	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.4
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg.pap.	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Paperboard containers & boxes	13.0	13.0	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3
Other paper & allied products	16.2	16.0	15.9	16.2	15.8	15.0	15.1	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.6	14.3
Printing & Publishing	54.8	55.0	55.1	54.7	54.6	54.9	54.2	53.9	53.9	54.2	54.5	54.7	54.0
Newspapers	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.8
Commercial printing	15.6	15.5	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.8	15.8	15.5
Other printing & publishing	23.6	23.8	23.8	23.5	23.2	23.2	23.0	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.8	23.0	22.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	129.0	128.9	130.0	129.8	129.1	130.5	130.2	130.0	129.7	128.8	128.6	128.5	128.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.8
Plastic materials & synthetics	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3
Drugs	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.9	41.7	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.0	42.5	42.6	42.8	42.9
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.2	24.2	24.8	24.4	24.2	24.7	24.9	24.9	25.5	24.9	24.2	24.4	24.2
Paints & allied products	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6
Industrial organic chemicals	26.9	27.1	26.9	26.9	26.7	26.9	26.8	26.4	26.3	25.6	25.7	25.4	25.5
Other chemicals & allied prods.	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	11.9	11.7	10.5	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.2
Petroleum refining	8.5	8.3	7.2	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3
Other petroleum & coal products	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	37.1	37.8	37.9	37.1	36.6	36.1	35.3	35.4	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.7	35.9
Rubber & rubber products	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3
Miscellaneous plastic products	29.7	30.2	30.1	29.4	28.9	28.5	28.0	28.2	28.6	28.5	28.7	28.5	28.6
Leather & Leather Products	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4
Handbags, personal leather goods	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1
Other leather & leather products	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
NONMANUFACTURING	2214.4	2203.0	2217.8	2238.7	2262.6	2300.1	2305.7	2303.7	2265.5	2273.0	2278.3	2290.2	2228.6
Mining	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4
Construction	105.9	100.2	101.1	104.0	107.1	113.6	117.7	118.9	117.7	117.4	114.6	110.6	96.2
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	186.7	187.2	187.0	186.8	185.7	186.6	182.0	181.1	184.5	181.3	181.3	180.6	179.3
Railroad transportation	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2
Other transportation	103.1	103.4	103.3	102.6	101.0	101.3	96.9	96.1	100.1	97.3	97.2	96.4	95.0
Communications	50.5	50.7	50.6	50.8	51.2	51.7	52.0	52.0	51.8	51.5	51.6	51.6	51.6
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.8	25.8	26.0	25.6	25.5	25.2	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	669.3	660.3	662.8	666.8	677.7	689.9	685.1	683.4	681.1	678.2	683.4	696.5	661.1
Wholesale trade	201.2	201.0	200.8	200.3	200.2	201.3	201.4	202.3	201.5	202.3	202.2	202.4	201.3
Retail trade	468.1	459.3	462.0	466.5	477.4	488.6	483.7	481.1	479.5	475.9	481.5	494.1	459.8
Retail General merchandise	78.7	74.0	73.8	73.0	73.1	73.4	71.9	71.2	71.6	74.0	77.2	84.5	72.9
Food stores	79.8	79.6	79.5	78.9	80.5	80.9	80.1	79.5	79.3	79.2	79.2	79.6	78.3
Auto dealers & service sta.	48.6	48.2	47.8	47.5	47.6	47.4	47.0	46.9	47.0	46.8	46.9	46.7	46.2
Apparel & accessories	39.9	38.0	37.7	37.4	37.5	37.6	36.4	35.7	38.7	39.8	41.5	44.6	38.0
Eating & drinking places	117.6	117.6	121.1	127.1	135.3	144.9	145.0	145.1	139.3	130.5	128.1	127.2	121.3
Other retail trade	103.5	101.9	102.1	102.7	103.4	104.4	103.3	102.7	103.6	105.6	108.3	111.4	103.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	153.6	153.2	154.1	154.8	154.4	157.1	158.2	157.8	155.0	154.7	154.7	155.2	154.1
Banking	44.9	44.8	44.9	44.9	45.1	46.1	46.3	46.3	45.4	45.6	45.7	45.9	45.5
Insurance agents & carriers	64.6	64.3	64.9	64.8	64.0	64.1	64.5	64.3	63.5	63.8	63.9	64.1	64.1
Other fin.,insur. & real estate	44.1	44.1	44.3	45.1	45.3	46.9	47.4	47.2	46.1	45.3	45.1	45.2	44.5
Services	573.0	572.3	578.1	586.9	596.8	612.1	617.9	624.8	611.0	606.8	604.9	609.7	605.6
Medical & other health services	161.6	161.8	162.7	162.7	164.0	165.3	165.8	166.7	165.9	166.9	167.3	168.6	169.5
Hospitals	90.9	91.2	91.5	91.7	91.9	93.2	94.1	94.3	93.5	94.1	94.4	95.3	96.5
Educational services	40.8	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.1	39.6	35.9	35.0	37.1	40.2	40.1	40.5	39.9
Other services	370.6	369.3	373.9	382.9	391.7	407.2	416.2	423.1	408.0	399.7	397.5	400.6	397.2
Government	523.4	527.3	532.1	536.4	538.2	538.0	542.0	534.9	513.6	532.0	536.8	535.0	529.9
Federal	71.4	71.5	73.4	77.9	80.4	77.1	76.4	75.5	72.0	72.0	72.0	71.9	71.4
State	95.0	96.7	96.7	97.0	96.9	95.8	95.4	93.9	94.2	101.0	102.5	102.4	101.1
Local	357.0	359.1	362.0	361.5	360.9	365.1	370.2	365.5	347.4	359.0	362.3	360.7	357.4

NOTE: Nonagricultural wage and salary workers include civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	289.51	290.99	293.87	294.26	293.54	295.97	293.86	296.79	304.63	307.84	315.74	319.42	318.11
Durable Goods	301.31	304.50	307.23	305.53	304.47	308.51	301.32	303.96	317.48	321.51	327.18	337.88	332.38
Lumber & Wood Products	184.62	202.02	187.67	191.66	194.93	195.12	203.86	198.74	201.45	210.72	205.67	208.03	202.58
Furniture & Fixtures	209.96	208.40	197.63	194.18	199.43	215.51	213.24	219.45	213.57	205.89	205.72	216.75	213.10
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	309.23	312.04	310.43	304.51	308.43	316.01	310.78	307.80	314.47	313.24	327.85	337.18	335.32
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	306.68	303.45	302.73	300.76	314.50	326.37	319.49	321.30	322.15	323.00	327.89	345.83	336.10
Pottery & related products	275.39	274.65	276.78	283.33	283.58	300.30	281.13	248.73	276.50	292.44	306.07	309.34	282.66
Primary Metal Industries	334.14	329.85	328.55	327.36	330.13	333.16	316.17	318.08	329.00	335.79	344.56	348.75	354.15
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	343.61	346.94	359.53	356.58	343.73	337.90	369.64	356.40	359.79	344.08	369.15	381.91	362.58
Iron & steel foundries	301.94	289.76	284.28	293.78	290.02	299.20	294.68	284.61	305.83	311.88	327.97	329.69	321.00
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	483.06	471.90	458.88	475.71	478.60	483.06	441.00	438.22	447.17	474.21	460.70	449.30	521.22
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	325.68	321.55	320.14	306.31	312.05	318.25	307.65	310.86	320.36	317.50	322.68	334.15	327.52
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	301.18	304.83	305.44	308.76	306.61	305.59	299.30	306.00	311.95	319.61	326.09	330.12	326.72
Metal cans	410.18	384.52	396.92	401.38	391.47	393.69	385.06	396.63	386.26	384.08	375.33	384.92	390.21
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	325.28	331.51	340.20	330.88	326.11	330.22	329.24	360.77	377.48	377.34	429.14	412.93	379.20
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	318.62	316.39	316.68	322.50	323.51	320.23	305.87	304.19	309.96	320.45	309.83	330.60	332.98
Metal Stampings	263.63	270.85	270.93	268.60	271.55	267.11	270.36	270.36	284.90	289.67	290.40	289.76	290.82
Machinery, Except Electrical	329.09	327.81	338.44	340.13	337.68	340.59	334.10	343.21	357.00	363.78	370.66	381.50	375.28
Construction & related machinery	331.00	336.00	343.44	337.74	347.58	334.78	319.95	334.57	337.66	365.38	378.51	380.37	381.50
Metalworking machinery	342.72	335.40	342.99	339.21	353.33	349.43	344.96	340.26	349.43	364.83	374.74	371.77	365.73
Special industry machinery	341.64	343.01	363.31	362.34	360.36	370.72	351.05	349.80	348.93	366.03	378.64	379.85	392.67
General industry machinery	362.07	365.31	386.98	370.98	355.12	373.50	363.94	387.81	411.70	417.08	421.31	463.30	437.18
Service industry machinery	243.75	244.16	242.79	253.80	246.40	242.18	245.66	230.86	235.29	236.49	248.43	237.87	237.86
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	272.03	277.98	278.36	276.29	279.39	275.89	271.35	278.20	280.80	282.40	286.94	288.77	288.40
Elec. test & distribution equip.	218.28	220.42	223.56	225.36	226.46	223.91	221.92	246.84	267.53	256.88	272.59	280.35	288.18
Electrical industrial apparatus	241.16	235.61	231.04	232.80	231.72	241.30	229.63	249.07	245.12	249.07	258.24	263.16	244.22
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	209.17	212.08	207.31	210.10	217.74	216.79	210.24	212.78	219.24	226.56	229.52	230.66	230.40
Radio & TV receiving equipment	185.86	190.81	192.07	185.35	205.77	196.53	208.98	214.64	227.71	221.12	228.66	233.25	234.00
Communication equipment	364.56	374.03	377.44	370.35	366.39	361.79	348.87	350.00	353.76	354.62	356.00	356.98	356.17
Electronic components & access.	246.15	252.95	258.13	262.29	260.63	253.50	255.23	256.67	258.54	262.50	266.07	262.03	265.51
Transportation Equipment	433.94	431.95	444.08	421.41	417.69	438.18	439.75	460.41	499.12	501.42	503.24	588.35	514.02
Motor vehicles & equipment	489.98	460.79	471.53	434.52	442.68	457.09	468.66	546.90	539.66	539.83	537.58	670.20	560.50
Aircraft & parts	341.96	376.53	368.54	372.83	389.91	390.10	390.34	391.68	415.65	416.66	423.85	429.28	415.65
Ship & boat building & repairing	326.03	346.18	342.77	387.19	342.79	385.43	361.54	362.52	400.45	407.10	422.27	348.98	395.66
Instruments & Related Products	318.69	321.29	318.86	315.67	313.55	317.43	316.77	325.29	335.23	331.78	336.44	340.86	339.10
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	219.06	216.55	219.43	221.75	218.27	214.68	215.25	228.54	233.24	240.00	240.12	245.86	248.82
Nondurable Goods	277.95	278.07	279.68	282.80	282.80	284.00	286.48	289.67	292.01	294.44	304.47	302.17	303.69
Food & Kindred Products	303.54	302.43	298.80	301.84	303.26	310.09	313.17	314.25	315.25	315.74	334.34	319.01	330.12
Canned, cured & frozen foods	296.76	280.31	285.23	286.21	279.86	288.98	294.77	301.78	281.63	295.80	296.42	295.58	300.61
Grain mill & bakery products	264.32	258.32	269.10	260.40	265.03	267.08	268.97	265.74	279.55	271.47	272.03	274.04	281.95
Beverages	365.47	380.88	370.40	392.43	392.45	384.80	393.82	395.95	385.90	370.94	398.98	342.11	330.93
Textile Mill Products	236.16	242.84	243.08	241.08	250.98	251.32	233.86	251.93	258.07	258.94	261.02	263.94	262.11
Textile finishing, except wool	312.01	337.18	333.64	330.17	333.68	354.20	311.46	345.07	353.80	353.89	355.58	361.42	350.66
Apparel & other Textile Products	165.33	169.18	167.25	168.90	168.26	172.16	175.74	178.57	176.44	173.88	174.93	180.58	178.19
Men's & boys' suits & coats	189.06	187.49	181.61	184.14	193.14	197.75	201.14	203.76	189.26	193.00	198.60	206.50	195.95
Men's & boys' furnishings	175.22	180.03	176.15	180.03	185.26	184.92	176.51	185.32	186.59	177.84	179.25	206.44	194.75
Women's & misses' outerwear	158.76	161.51	160.87	163.35	159.07	163.90	172.20	177.67	173.11	169.19	168.32	173.44	172.73
Women's & children's undergarm.	162.15	168.50	162.62	164.42	169.63	168.78	164.66	174.70	185.04	178.06	174.92	167.28	175.26
Paper & Allied Products	306.00	304.64	305.98	304.58	300.66	296.12	293.49	306.40	313.40	319.37	329.44	326.30	331.46
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg.pap.	350.11	347.31	329.52	342.45	345.97	355.71	356.16	351.71	376.48	377.48	388.69	411.31	395.38
Paperboard containers & boxes	279.99	273.61	271.49	271.35	275.52	278.83	272.62	282.84	290.37	300.50	307.19	298.12	301.44
Printing & Publishing	283.42	284.47	286.83	276.19	285.29	288.73	288.73	290.16	292.11	285.38	299.34	304.36	289.45
Newspapers	276.24	294.70	282.58	285.60	286.40	290.39	289.57	289.78	292.28	293.70	307.21	316.11	306.31
Commercial printing	327.47	325.26	326.23	303.03	317.60	316.41	322.40	326.38	323.19	305.14	329.10	333.98	311.55
Chemicals & Allied Products	343.20	341.55	349.02	346.09	344.02	342.37	339.39	345.22	352.78	363.74	370.62	370.52	375.53
Industrial inorganic chemicals	358.26	365.06	365.20	367.69	358.22	372.70	364.08	377.48	383.88	405.36	412.52	408.71	402.32
Plastic materials & synthetics	334.34	329.58	337.55	327.54	339.80	341.55	346.93	353.64	366.61	376.92	390.77	372.30	380.62
Drugs	363.70	358.88	371.84	361.44	386.51	388.80	387.55	392.48	400.47	402.72	410.35	410.37	425.49
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	271.15	260.80	261.88	258.33	260.96	248.18	227.07	239.63	250.51	248.07	245.46	242.12	250.98
Industrial organic chemicals	372.88	373.82	389.05	385.13	365.19	361.38	369.16	365.59	370.75	396.50	397.96	395.92	407.77
Paints & allied products	316.79	321.20	351.88	368.08	356.58	358.13	393.16	384.42	388.67	378.72	396.40	423.54	383.02
Petroleum & Coal Products	449.54	477.55	507.78	577.39	569.98	573.79	576.99	591.93	595.37	580.02	612.65	522.46	541.81
Petroleum refining	484.88	525.42	572.93	644.80	633.04	633.56	633.51	651.46	654.15	634.76	674.26	561.65	580.74
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	230.11	224.64	223.74	225.27	223.86	224.43	225.22	229.89	237.20	239.57	247.01	253.76	251.54
Rubber & rubber products	237.01	225.13	231.43	231.27	217.34	222.08	228.38	232.86	239.46	244.05	255.96	271.41	270.50
Miscellaneous plastic products	228.37	224.22	221.69	223.60	225.72	224.93	224.19	228.85	236.96	238.50	244.91	249.18	246.63
Leather & Leather Products	171.90	176.84	178.45	175.87	182.05	191.63	185.84	183.66	187.36	192.10	192.38	191.83	187.85

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980												1981
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.2	40.6	41.0	41.1	41.6	41.7	41.1
Durable Goods	42.2	42.0	41.8	41.4	41.2	41.3	40.5	40.8	41.5	41.7	42.0	42.5	41.6
Lumber & Wood Products	37.6	39.0	36.3	37.0	36.3	36.2	37.2	36.6	37.1	37.9	37.6	38.1	36.7
Furniture & Fixtures	40.3	40.0	38.6	38.3	37.7	38.9	38.7	38.5	37.8	36.7	37.0	37.5	36.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	43.8	43.1	42.7	41.6	41.4	41.8	41.0	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.5	42.2	41.5
Glass & Glassware/pressed,blown	44.0	42.8	41.3	41.2	42.5	43.4	43.0	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.2	43.5	43.2
Pottery & related products	41.6	41.3	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.9	39.1	36.1	39.5	40.9	42.1	41.3	39.7
Primary Metal Industries	45.4	45.0	44.7	44.0	43.9	44.6	42.9	43.1	44.4	44.3	45.1	45.0	45.0
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	41.7	41.8	42.7	42.5	39.6	39.8	41.3	40.5	40.7	39.1	41.2	42.2	39.8
Iron & steel foundries	44.6	42.8	41.5	42.7	42.4	43.3	42.4	40.6	42.3	42.9	44.5	43.9	42.8
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	49.8	48.8	47.9	48.1	48.1	48.5	44.5	44.9	46.1	47.9	47.3	45.8	50.9
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	47.2	46.4	45.8	44.2	44.2	45.4	43.7	44.6	45.7	45.1	45.9	46.8	46.0
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.1	40.8	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.7	42.0	41.2
Metal cans .	46.4	44.3	44.2	44.4	43.4	42.7	41.9	43.3	42.4	42.3	41.2	41.3	41.6
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	38.0	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.1	38.0	37.8	40.4	40.2	40.1	42.7	41.5	39.5
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	44.5	43.7	43.5	44.3	43.6	43.1	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.5	41.7	43.5	42.8
Metal Stampings	41.0	41.1	41.3	39.5	39.7	38.6	38.9	38.9	40.7	40.4	40.0	40.3	39.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	42.3	41.6	42.2	42.2	42.0	42.1	41.4	41.4	42.0	42.3	43.0	43.5	42.5
Construction & related machinery	42.6	42.0	42.4	41.8	42.7	41.9	39.5	38.5	39.4	39.5	40.7	40.9	40.2
Metalworking machinery	44.8	43.9	44.2	43.6	44.5	44.4	43.5	42.8	43.3	44.6	45.7	44.9	43.8
Special industry machinery	43.8	43.2	45.3	44.9	44.0	45.1	43.5	43.4	42.5	44.1	45.4	45.6	45.5
General industry machinery	40.5	40.1	41.3	40.5	40.4	41.5	40.8	41.7	42.4	42.3	42.6	45.2	43.2
Service industry machinery	37.1	35.8	35.6	36.0	35.2	34.4	34.6	32.7	33.0	32.8	34.6	32.9	32.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	40.3	40.7	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.1	39.1	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.3	40.5	40.0
Elec. test & distribution equip.	40.8	41.2	41.4	41.2	41.1	40.2	39.7	40.8	43.5	42.6	43.2	44.5	43.4
Electrical industrial apparatus	39.6	39.4	38.7	38.8	38.3	39.3	36.8	39.1	38.3	39.1	40.1	40.8	38.1
Electric lighting & wiring equip	38.1	38.7	37.9	38.2	38.2	38.1	36.5	37.2	37.8	38.4	39.1	39.7	38.4
Radio & TV receiving equipment	35.2	35.8	35.7	33.7	35.6	34.6	35.3	37.2	37.7	37.1	37.0	37.5	37.5
Communication equipment	42.0	42.6	42.6	41.8	41.4	41.3	40.1	40.0	40.2	39.8	40.0	40.2	40.2
Electronic components & access.	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.9	41.7	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.7	42.0	42.1	41.2	41.1
Transportation Equipment	49.2	46.9	46.5	43.4	43.6	43.6	43.8	46.6	47.4	47.8	47.7	51.7	46.9
Motor vehicles & equipment	52.8	48.2	47.2	42.6	43.4	43.0	43.8	48.7	47.8	47.9	47.7	54.8	47.5
Aircraft & parts	44.7	48.9	47.8	48.8	48.8	48.4	47.2	48.0	48.5	50.2	50.1	49.8	48.9
Ship & boat building & repairing	40.5	40.3	41.7	44.2	41.4	43.7	41.7	42.4	45.3	46.0	46.2	39.3	43.1
Instruments & Related Products	43.3	43.3	42.8	42.6	42.2	42.1	41.3	42.3	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.7	42.6
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	39.4	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.2	37.5	39.0	39.2	40.0	39.3	39.4	39.0
Nondurable Goods	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.4	40.5	40.5	41.2	41.0	40.6
Food & Kindred Products	42.1	41.6	41.1	40.9	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.6	42.7	41.7	42.0
Canned, cured & frozen foods	43.9	42.6	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.4	43.8	41.6	43.5	43.4	42.9	42.7
Grain mill & bakery products	41.3	40.3	41.4	40.0	40.9	40.9	41.7	41.2	41.6	40.7	40.3	40.3	41.1
Beverages	42.3	42.7	41.9	43.7	43.8	41.6	42.9	43.8	42.5	41.4	42.4	38.7	37.1
Textile Mill Products	41.0	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.9	41.2	38.4	41.3	42.1	41.9	42.1	41.5	40.7
Textile finishing, except wool	44.7	48.1	47.8	47.1	47.6	49.4	43.5	47.4	48.4	45.9	46.3	46.1	45.6
Apparel & Other Textile Products	34.3	35.1	34.7	34.4	34.2	34.5	34.8	35.5	34.8	34.5	34.3	35.2	34.6
Men's & boys' suits & coats	33.7	33.6	32.2	33.0	34.8	35.0	35.6	36.0	34.6	33.8	34.3	35.0	33.1
Men's & boys' furnishings	37.6	38.8	37.8	37.9	39.5	40.2	39.4	40.2	39.7	38.0	37.5	39.7	35.8
Women's & misses' outerwear	32.4	33.3	33.1	33.0	32.2	32.2	32.8	34.3	33.1	32.6	32.0	33.1	32.9
Women's & children's undergarm.	34.5	35.4	34.6	33.9	34.2	34.8	33.4	34.8	36.0	35.4	34.5	34.0	34.5
Paper & Allied Products	45.4	44.8	44.8	44.4	43.7	44.0	44.2	44.6	44.9	45.3	46.4	45.7	46.1
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg. pap.	44.6	44.3	42.3	42.7	43.3	44.8	44.8	43.8	45.8	45.7	47.0	49.2	48.1
Paperboard containers & boxes	46.9	45.3	45.4	45.0	44.8	44.9	44.4	45.4	45.8	47.1	47.7	46.8	47.1
Printing & Publishing	39.2	39.4	39.4	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.0	39.7	40.1	38.8
Newspapers	35.1	36.7	35.5	35.7	35.8	35.5	35.4	35.6	35.3	35.3	36.1	36.8	35.7
Commercial printing	41.4	41.7	41.4	39.1	39.9	39.8	40.1	40.9	40.5	38.0	41.5	41.8	40.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	41.6	41.4	42.0	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.5	41.0	41.7	42.1	42.6	42.2	42.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	42.0	42.4	41.5	41.5	40.8	42.4	41.0	41.3	42.0	43.4	44.5	43.9	43.4
Plastic materials & synthetics	42.7	42.2	43.0	41.2	40.5	41.2	41.4	42.2	43.8	44.5	46.3	43.8	43.8
Drugs	44.3	43.5	44.8	43.6	45.1	45.0	44.7	44.6	45.2	45.3	45.9	45.8	45.9
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	39.7	39.1	39.8	39.2	39.6	38.3	36.1	37.5	38.6	37.7	36.8	36.3	36.8
Industrial organic chemicals	39.5	39.6	40.4	39.5	39.1	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.4	40.5	40.9	40.4	40.9
Paints and allied products	40.1	40.0	42.6	43.0	42.5	43.2	45.4	44.7	45.3	44.1	45.2	46.8	42.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	43.9	44.3	45.5	47.6	48.8	49.0	49.4	49.7	50.2	48.7	50.3	46.4	45.8
Petroleum refining	44.0	45.1	47.0	49.6	51.3	51.3	51.8	52.2	52.5	50.7	52.8	47.8	47.1
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	40.8	39.9	39.6	39.8	39.0	39.1	39.1	39.5	40.0	40.4	41.1	41.6	40.9
Rubber and rubber products	39.9	37.9	38.7	39.0	36.9	37.2	38.0	38.3	39.0	39.3	40.5	41.5	40.8
Miscellaneous plastic products	41.0	40.4	39.8	40.0	39.6	39.6	39.4	39.8	40.3	40.7	41.3	41.6	40.9
Leather & Leather Products	39.7	40.1	40.1	39.7	40.1	40.6	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.7	40.5	40.3	39.3

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	7.01	7.08	7.15	7.23	7.23	7.29	7.31	7.31	7.43	7.49	7.59	7.66	7.74
Durable Goods	7.14	7.25	7.35	7.38	7.39	7.47	7.44	7.45	7.65	7.71	7.79	7.95	7.99
Lumber & Wood Products	4.91	5.18	5.17	5.18	5.37	5.39	5.48	5.43	5.43	5.56	5.47	5.46	5.52
Furniture & Fixtures	5.21	5.21	5.12	5.07	5.29	5.54	5.51	5.70	5.65	5.61	5.56	5.92	6.08
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.06	7.24	7.27	7.32	7.45	7.56	7.58	7.60	7.67	7.64	7.90	7.99	8.08
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	6.97	7.09	7.33	7.30	7.40	7.52	7.43	7.56	7.58	7.60	7.77	7.95	7.78
Pottery & related products	6.62	6.65	6.59	6.73	6.72	7.00	7.19	6.89	7.00	7.15	7.27	7.49	7.12
Primary Metal Industries	7.36	7.33	7.35	7.44	7.52	7.47	7.37	7.38	7.41	7.58	7.64	7.75	7.87
Blast Furn. & basic steel prod.	8.24	8.30	8.42	8.39	8.68	8.49	8.95	8.80	8.84	8.80	8.96	9.05	9.11
Iron and Iron foundries	6.77	6.77	6.85	6.88	6.84	6.91	6.95	7.01	7.23	7.27	7.37	7.51	7.50
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	9.70	9.67	9.58	9.89	9.95	9.96	9.91	9.76	9.70	9.90	9.74	9.81	10.24
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	6.90	6.93	6.99	6.93	7.06	7.01	7.04	6.97	7.01	7.04	7.03	7.14	7.12
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	7.24	7.31	7.36	7.44	7.46	7.49	7.39	7.50	7.59	7.72	7.82	7.86	7.93
Metal cans	8.84	8.68	8.98	9.04	9.02	9.22	9.19	9.16	9.11	9.08	9.11	9.32	9.38
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	8.56	8.77	9.00	8.80	8.79	8.69	8.71	8.93	9.39	9.41	10.05	9.95	9.60
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	7.16	7.24	7.28	7.28	7.42	7.43	7.30	7.26	7.38	7.54	7.43	7.60	7.78
Metal stampings	6.43	6.59	6.56	6.80	6.84	6.92	6.95	6.95	7.00	7.17	7.26	7.19	7.40
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.78	7.88	8.02	8.06	8.04	8.09	8.07	8.29	8.50	8.60	8.62	8.77	8.83
Construction & related machinery	7.77	8.00	8.10	8.08	8.14	7.99	8.10	8.69	8.57	9.25	9.30	9.30	9.49
Metalworking machinery	7.65	7.64	7.76	7.78	7.94	7.87	7.93	7.95	8.07	8.18	8.20	8.28	8.35
Special industry machinery	7.80	7.94	8.02	8.07	8.19	8.22	8.07	8.06	8.21	8.30	8.34	8.33	8.63
General industry machnery	8.94	9.11	9.37	9.16	8.79	9.00	8.92	9.30	9.71	9.86	9.89	10.25	10.12
Service industry machinery	6.57	6.82	6.82	7.05	7.00	7.04	7.10	7.06	7.13	7.21	7.18	7.23	7.41
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	6.75	6.83	6.89	6.89	6.95	6.88	6.94	6.99	7.02	7.06	7.12	7.13	7.21
Elec. test & distribution equip.	5.35	5.35	5.40	5.47	5.51	5.57	5.59	6.05	6.15	6.03	6.31	6.30	6.64
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.09	5.98	5.97	6.00	6.05	6.14	6.24	6.37	6.40	6.37	6.44	6.45	6.41
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	5.49	5.48	5.47	5.50	5.70	5.69	5.76	5.72	5.80	5.90	5.87	5.81	6.00
Radio & TV receiving equipment	5.28	5.33	5.38	5.50	5.78	5.68	5.92	5.77	6.04	5.96	6.18	6.22	6.24
Communication equipment	8.68	8.78	8.86	8.86	8.85	8.76	8.70	8.75	8.80	8.91	8.90	8.88	8.86
Electric components & access.	5.96	6.11	6.25	6.26	6.25	6.05	6.15	6.17	6.20	6.25	6.32	6.36	6.46
Transportation Equipment	8.84	9.21	9.55	9.71	9.58	10.05	10.04	9.88	10.53	10.49	10.55	11.38	10.96
Motor vehicles & equipment	9.28	9.56	9.99	10.20	10.20	10.63	10.70	11.23	11.29	11.27	11.27	12.23	11.80
Aircraft & parts	7.65	7.70	7.71	7.64	7.99	8.06	8.27	8.16	8.57	8.30	8.46	8.62	8.50
Ship & boat building & repairing	8.05	8.59	8.22	8.76	8.28	8.82	8.67	8.55	8.84	8.85	9.14	8.88	9.18
Instruments & Related Products	7.36	7.42	7.45	7.41	7.43	7.54	7.67	7.69	7.76	7.68	7.77	7.80	7.96
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	5.56	5.61	5.67	5.73	5.64	5.62	5.74	5.86	5.95	6.00	6.11	6.24	6.38
Nondurable Goods	6.88	6.90	6.94	7.07	7.07	7.10	7.18	7.17	7.21	7.27	7.39	7.37	7.48
Food & Kindred Products	7.21	7.27	7.27	7.38	7.29	7.49	7.51	7.50	7.56	7.59	7.83	7.65	7.86
Canned, cured & frozen foods	6.76	6.58	6.84	6.88	6.76	6.93	7.12	6.89	6.77	6.80	6.83	6.89	7.04
Grain mill & bakery products	6.40	6.41	6.50	6.51	6.48	6.53	6.45	6.45	6.72	6.67	6.75	6.80	6.86
Beverages	8.64	8.92	8.84	8.98	8.96	9.25	9.18	9.04	9.08	8.96	9.41	8.84	8.92
Textile Mill Products	5.76	5.88	5.90	5.88	5.99	6.10	6.09	6.10	6.13	6.18	6.20	6.36	6.44
Textile finishing, except wool	6.98	7.01	6.98	7.01	7.01	7.17	7.16	7.28	7.31	7.71	7.68	7.84	7.69
Apparel & Other Textile Products	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.91	4.92	4.99	5.05	5.03	5.07	5.04	5.10	5.13	5.15
Men's & boys' suits & coats	5.61	5.58	5.64	5.58	5.55	5.65	5.65	5.66	5.47	5.71	5.79	5.90	5.92
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.66	4.64	4.66	4.75	4.69	4.60	4.48	4.61	4.70	4.68	4.78	5.20	5.44
Women's & misses' outerwear	4.90	4.85	4.86	4.95	4.94	5.09	5.25	5.18	5.23	5.19	5.26	5.24	5.25
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.70	4.76	4.70	4.85	4.96	4.85	4.93	5.02	5.14	5.03	5.07	4.92	5.08
Paper & Allied Products	6.74	6.80	6.83	6.86	6.88	6.73	6.64	6.87	6.98	7.05	7.10	7.14	7.19
Paper/p'b'd mills ex bldg. pap.	7.85	7.84	7.79	8.02	7.99	7.94	7.95	8.03	8.22	8.26	8.27	8.36	8.22
Paperboard containers & boxes	5.97	6.04	5.98	6.03	6.15	6.21	6.14	6.23	6.34	6.38	6.44	6.37	6.40
Printing & Publishing	7.23	7.22	7.28	7.23	7.41	7.48	7.48	7.44	7.49	7.51	7.54	7.59	7.46
Newspapers	7.87	8.03	7.96	8.00	8.00	8.18	8.18	8.14	8.28	8.32	8.51	8.59	8.58
Commercial printing	7.91	7.80	7.88	7.75	7.96	7.95	8.04	7.98	7.98	8.03	7.93	7.99	7.75
Chemicals & Allied Products	8.25	8.25	8.31	8.38	8.35	8.31	8.38	8.42	8.46	8.64	8.70	8.78	8.92
Industrial inorganic chemicals	8.53	8.61	8.80	8.86	8.78	8.79	8.88	9.14	9.14	9.34	9.27	9.31	9.27
Plastic materials & synthetics	7.83	7.81	7.85	7.95	8.39	8.29	8.38	8.38	8.37	8.47	8.44	8.50	8.69
Drugs	8.21	8.25	8.30	8.29	8.57	8.64	8.67	8.80	8.86	8.89	8.94	8.96	9.27
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	6.83	6.67	6.58	6.59	6.59	6.48	6.29	6.39	6.49	6.58	6.67	6.67	6.82
Industrial organic chemicals	9.44	9.44	9.63	9.75	9.34	9.29	9.49	9.35	9.41	9.79	9.73	9.80	9.97
Paints & allied products	7.90	8.03	8.26	8.56	8.39	8.29	8.66	8.60	8.58	8.59	8.77	9.05	8.97
Petroleum & Coal Products	10.24	10.78	11.16	12.13	11.68	11.71	11.68	11.91	11.87	11.91	12.18	11.26	11.83
Petroleum refining	11.02	11.65	12.19	13.00	12.34	12.35	12.23	12.48	12.46	12.52	12.77	11.75	12.33
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	5.64	5.63	5.65	5.66	5.74	5.74	5.76	5.82	5.93	5.93	6.01	6.10	6.15
Rubber & rubber products	5.94	5.94	5.98	5.93	5.89	5.97	6.01	6.08	6.14	6.21	6.32	6.54	6.63
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.57	5.55	5.57	5.59	5.70	5.68	5.69	5.75	5.88	5.86	5.93	5.99	6.03
Leather & Leather Products	4.33	4.41	4.45	4.43	4.54	4.72	4.60	4.58	4.65	4.72	4.75	4.76	4.78

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 WORKERS FOR SELECTED NEW JERSEY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1979 Dec	1980 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
ACCESSION RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	2.3	4.1	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.3	5.6	4.1	3.2	2.6	2.1
Durable Goods	1.9	3.7	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.6	3.3	2.9	6.0	4.1	3.1	2.5	2.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.3	2.8	1.8	1.7
Primary Metals Industries	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.0	3.0	8.6	4.0	2.3	3.1	2.1
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	2.0	4.2	4.1	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.8	8.5	6.2	3.4	2.4	1.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	3.9	2.2	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.5	1.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	1.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.6	4.0	2.9	2.0	2.4	1.8
Transportation Equipment	0.8	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.2	3.4	2.6	5.4	38.3	5.7	6.6	1.4	3.1
Instruments & Related Products	1.9	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.3
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	2.7	6.0	6.7	6.5	4.8	4.9	9.0	5.0	6.0	7.6	5.6	4.2	3.4
Nondurable Goods	2.7	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.2	3.8	5.3	4.0	3.4	2.6	2.2
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	2.5	2.1	3.0	3.3	4.5	6.0	3.4	6.3	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.1
Textile Mill Products	2.5	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.4	7.1	7.3	6.2	3.2	2.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.3	10.3	9.5	5.4	6.7	8.0	6.4	7.5	12.3	5.8	5.5	3.3	3.1
Paper & Allied Products	1.6	3.6	2.1	3.7	2.2	2.7	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.4
Printing & Publishing	2.9	5.1	3.8	3.8	3.3	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.1	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	2.1	0.7	3.0	1.2	1.9	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.6
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	3.1	5.9	6.0	5.3	4.4	4.0	5.5	5.8	6.9	7.2	5.1	4.5	2.9
Leather & Leather Products	2.9	15.1	10.4	5.6	7.3	5.2	7.1	13.2	13.3	9.8	9.8	8.2	3.4
NEW HIRE RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.3
Durable Goods	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.8
Primary Metal Industries	1.3	2.2	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.6	1.4	0.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	1.4	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.2
Transportation Equipment	0.4	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6
Instruments & Related Products	1.6	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.0
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	2.3	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.4	3.1	5.9	3.6	4.6	4.8	4.5	3.4	2.4
Nondurable Goods	1.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.4
Food & Kindred Products	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.6	1.8	3.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.2
Textile Mill Products	2.1	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	3.0	3.6	4.5	1.9	1.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	2.0	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.0	1.3
Paper & Allied Products	1.1	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.0
Printing & Publishing	2.6	4.5	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.8	1.8	0.5	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	2.4	4.5	4.9	4.6	3.1	3.0	3.7	4.0	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.2	2.0
Leather & Leather Products	2.3	5.5	5.1	2.6	4.4	3.5	4.8	4.3	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.2	2.7
SEPARATION RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	3.5	4.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.4	3.8	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.2
Durable Goods	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.4	4.3	4.6	3.6	5.8	5.3	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2.7	2.9	3.2	4.7	3.6	4.9	3.7	2.3	4.5	5.0	3.6	3.8	3.1
Primary Metal Industries	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.9	4.1	6.4	4.4	6.8	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.5
Fabricated Metals, Incl.Ordnance	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	5.1	6.3	4.8	7.7	7.6	4.3	3.5	2.7	3.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.1	3.4	2.1	2.7	4.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.3	2.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	2.5	3.3	2.8	2.6	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.5	4.9	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.1
Transportation Equipment	1.7	2.5	2.6	3.0	4.4	6.4	2.4	42.0	5.6	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.2
Instruments & Related Products	2.3	3.2	2.1	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.8	2.4	1.8	3.2
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	7.9	6.3	6.2	6.4	7.8	9.0	6.3	7.1	9.1	6.4	5.7	5.6	4.6
Nondurable Goods	3.9	4.6	3.5	3.5	4.2	4.3	3.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.5
Food & Kindred Products	3.0	3.6	3.3	2.9	5.8	4.8	3.3	3.7	4.9	5.7	3.4	3.7	4.2
Textile Mill Products	5.3	6.5	4.6	4.9	6.4	7.6	6.7	11.5	4.3	3.7	3.4	6.8	4.5
Apparel & Other Textile Products	0.2	9.8	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.9	4.5	13.3	7.1	5.5	5.7	6.2	8.4
Paper & Allied Products	3.0	3.8	3.3	2.9	3.8	6.8	5.3	5.7	4.4	3.3	3.5	2.4	1.8
Printing & Publishing	2.7	4.8	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.8	3.2	2.7	3.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.4	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	0.9	1.6	2.5	2.1	3.2	1.1	1.0	2.9	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.3
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	5.7	5.4	4.9	5.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	5.3	9.1	5.8	5.6	4.6	4.2
Leather & Leather Products	1.9	12.2	9.2	7.9	9.9	10.6	10.1	11.2	9.3	14.7	7.5	5.6	10.8
QUIT RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.8
Durable Goods	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7
Primary Metal Industries	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5
Fabricated Metals, Incl. Ordnance	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7
Transportation Equipment	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3
Instruments & Related Products	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.8
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.3	4.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	1.8
Nondurable Goods	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8
Food & Kindred Products	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.4
Textile Mill Products	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.9
Apparel & Other Textile Products	1.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.3	0.7
Paper & Allied Products	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.5
Printing & Publishing	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.3	1.6	1.5	1.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	2.1	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.4
Leather & Leather Products	3.3	4.2	4.2	3.1	2.3	2.6	3.8	1.9	3.9	4.1	3.1	2.6	1.4

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,573	3,585	3,594	-12	-21
Total Employment	3,289	3,316	3,324	-27	-35
Total Unemployment	284	268	270	+16	+14
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	267	284	253	-17	+14
Unemployment Rate	8.0	7.5	7.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	7.5	8.0	7.0	- 0.5	+ 0.5

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980	Net Change from month ago	Net Change from year ago
Regular State UI program	164,210	133,965	146,932	+30,245	+17,278
Federal Employees' Program	1,815	1,800	1,141	+ 15	+ 674
Veterans' Program	1,800	2,011	2,250	- 211	- 450
Extended Benefits[1]	36,585	34,628	28	+ 1,957	+36,557
TOTAL	204,410	172,404	150,351	+32,006	+54,059

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Current data may not be comparable with earlier data because benefits were not paid under the Extended Benefits (EB) program from November 1979 through mid-March 1980.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program only)
(thousands)

	Jan 1981	Dec 1980	Jan 1980	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	164.2	134.0	146.9	+30.2	+17.3
Male	92.1	70.7	79.3	+21.4	+12.8
Female	72.1	63.2	67.6	+ 8.9	+ 4.5
White, not Hispanic	115.1	93.8	111.3	+21.3	+ 3.8
Black, not Hispanic	32.4	27.4	35.6	+ 5.0	- 3.2
Hispanic	15.7	11.7	NA	+ 4.0	NA
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.3	0.2	NA	+ 0.1	NA
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1	0.3	NA	- 0.2	NA
INA	0.6	0.5	NA	+ 0.1	NA
MANUFACTURING	59.8	50.2	56.7	+ 9.6	+ 3.1
Durable Goods	25.3	23.4	22.2	+ 1.9	+ 3.1
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	3.2	3.3	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Machinery except electrical	3.8	3.2	2.8	+ 0.6	+ 1.0
Electrical machinery	4.1	3.9	3.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	34.4	26.7	34.5	+ 7.7	- 0.1
Food & kindred products	4.3	3.5	2.1	+ 0.8	+ 2.2
Textile mill products	2.0	1.8	2.0	+ 0.2	0.0
Apparel & other textile products	14.6	9.0	17.8	+ 5.6	- 3.2
Printing & publishing	2.6	2.5	1.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Chemicals & allied products	4.4	4.8	3.5	- 0.4	+ 0.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.6	2.3	3.5	+ 0.3	- 0.9
NONMANUFACTURING	100.2	80.1	74.1	+20.1	+26.1
Contract construction	20.8	9.5	15.3	+11.3	+ 5.5
Transportation & public utilities	8.3	5.4	4.9	+ 2.9	+ 3.4
Wholesale & retail trade	30.2	27.6	25.3	+ 2.6	+ 4.9
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.4	3.5	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Services	25.1	24.5	22.1	+ 0.6	+ 3.0
Information Not Available	4.2	3.6	16.1	+ 0.6	-11.9
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	34.0	28.3	30.0	+ 5.7	+ 4.0
25 through 34	47.7	41.8	42.5	+ 5.9	+ 5.2
35 through 44	30.6	24.3	24.4	+ 6.3	+ 6.2
45 through 54	25.4	19.5	21.9	+ 5.9	+ 3.5
55 through 64	22.5	16.5	19.4	+ 6.0	+ 3.1
65 & over	4.1	3.5	8.8	+ 0.6	- 4.7
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	20.8	13.4	19.6	+ 7.4	+ 1.2
3 to 4 weeks	22.9	19.2	21.6	+ 3.7	+ 1.3
5 through 14 weeks	83.0	64.0	75.5	+19.0	+ 7.5
15 weeks & over	37.5	37.4	30.2	+ 0.1	+ 7.3

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Dec 1980[1]	Nov 1980[2]	Year to Date[3]		
			1980	1979	% change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	1,630	1,811	20,068	30,555	- 34.3
Private Units	1,630	1,811	19,521	29,935	- 34.8
Single family	1,382	1,330	13,024	19,554	- 33.4
Two-family	104	148	1,504	1,774	- 15.2
Three-or-four family	15	37	287	531	- 46.0
Five or more family	129	296	4,706	8,076	- 41.7
Public Units	0	0	547	620	- 11.8
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$104,485	$105,338	$1,210,165	$1,371,047	- 11.7
New Buildings	$ 86,494	$ 83,780	$ 913,194	$1,106,924	- 17.5
Additions and Alterations	$ 17,991	$ 21,588	$ 296,971	$ 264,123	+ 12.4

[1] Based on reports received from 456 of 567 municipalities
[2] Based on reports received from 444 of 567 municipalities
[3] Does not include any late reports
Source: N.J. Department of Labor and Industry

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

	CASH RECEIPTS FROM N.J. FARM MARKETINGS (millions)			INDEXES OF FARM PRICES RECEIVED BY N.J. FARMERS (1967 = 100)				
	Cumulative January-September			Jan 15 1981	Dec 15 1980	Jan 15 1980	% change	
	1980	1979	% change				month ago	year ago
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	306.6	297.6	+3.0	227	229	210	- 0.9	+ 8.1
Livestock products	89.3	85.3	+4.7	235	240	214	- 2.1	+ 9.8
Poultry & eggs				209	224	177	- 6.7	+18.1
Dairy products				252	250	230	+ 0.8	+ 9.6
Meat animals				241	243	250	- 0.8	- 3.6
Crops	217.2	212.3	+2.3	221	223	208	- 0.9	+ 6.3
Fresh vegetables				237	237	249	--	- 4.8
Processed vegetables				148	148	148	--	--
Potatoes & sweet potatoes				328	362	313	- 9.4	+ 4.8
Fruits & berries				206	205	163	+ 0.5	+26.4
Grains & hay				277	262	210	+ 5.7	+31.9
PRICES PAID BY U.S. FARMERS				299	292	270	+ 2.4	+10.7
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED BY N.J. FARMERS TO PRICES PAID BY U.S. FARMERS				76	78	78	- 2.6	- 2.6

SOURCE: New Jersey Crop Reporting Service

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN NEW JERSEY

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Percent Change	
				Previous Month	Previous Year
TOTAL RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	572,882	574,695	570,082	-0.3%	0.5%
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	23,421	23,556	22,841	-0.6%	2.5%
COUNTY WELFARE BOARD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS[1]					
Assistance for Families with Dependent Children	320,371	322,005	321,954	-0.5%	-0.5%
Regular Segment	302,033	302,780	303,480	-0.2%	-0.5%
Unemployed Father Segment	12,575	13,362	12,296	-5.9%	2.3%
Insufficient Employment of Parents Segment	5,763	5,863	6,176	-1.7%	-6.7%
FEDERAL/STATE PROGRAM (Supplemental Security Income)	84,096[2]	83,240	82,936	1.0%	1.4%
Aged	32,609	32,244	32,782	1.1%	-0.5%
Disabled	50,442	49,974	49,154	0.9%	2.6%
Blind	1,045	1,022	1,000	2.3%	4.5%

[1] The unemployed father segment and insufficient employment of parents segments of the AFDC program were introduced July 1, 1977 when assistance to families of the working poor was terminated.
[2] Of this number, approximately 78,300 persons received a state supplemental assistance payment.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Human Services, Division of Public Welfare, Bureau of Management Services

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1980
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.8	747.9	1,951.9	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.0
1976	2,753.1	756.2	1,996.9	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	479.8
1977	2,835.7	767.3	2,068.4	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	502.9
1978	2,961.3	786.8	2,174.4	2.6	105.3	188.5	666.4	147.7	542.7	521.4
1979	3,031.7	799.8	2,231.9	2.7	115.1	188.7	680.4	152.3	572.1	520.8
1980	3,043.5	780.8	2,262.8	2.7	110.7	184.2	677.9	155.2	599.5	532.5

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23,9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	396.3	6.8	10.3	35.4	25.6	65.0	76.3	92.9	21.3	35.4	27.3
1980	385.3	6.2	9.7	33.5	25.4	61.9	75.1	91.9	18.7	36.5	26.4

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.3
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.9	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.5	49.2	0.5	21.7	57.3	33.6	53.9	129.9	12.0	38.7	6.9
1980	395.5	48.7	0.5	20.2	57.2	30.9	54.5	129.4	12.1	36.4	5.6

Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

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NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Brendan Byrne
Governor

John J. Horn
Commissioner

Number 206 Data through March 1981 May 5, 1981

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IMPORTANT

PLEASE READ ARTICLE ON THE INSIDE OF THE FRONT COVER.

New Jersey Economic Indicators is published monthly and distributed without charge, to those wishing to receive it, by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry, Division of Planning and Research, Labor and Industry Building, Trenton, N. J. 08625. It is prepared with the cooperation of other State and Federal agencies. Material appearing here may be reprinted without permission, but it would be appreciated if appropriate credit were given.

Changes in the Economic Indicators This Month

In addition to the changes made in the last issue of the *Economic Indicators,* further revisions have been made to the data in this issue.

First, the data revisions made in both this and the last issue of the *Indicators* have been incorporated in the comparative charts found on pages 4 and 5.

Second, the establishment employment data have been revised to a March 1980 benchmark. This revision affects Series 7 through 12 and 19 through 21 for both the unadjusted data and, consequently, the seasonally adjusted data through the introduction of new seasonal factors based on the new benchmark revisions. Please see the article on page which explains the new benchmark revisions.

Third, two new data series are being introduced in this issue. Series 36 is now *Weeks Claimed - Weekly Average* which is a series of unemployment insurance data and is to be found on page S-26.

The second new series is found on page S-39: *Official BLS Sample Estimates, Standard Errors and Coefficients of Variation.* This table will appear monthly and provide estimates of the standard errors for Series 2, 3, and 6 of the Resident Labor Force Indicators. Please see the article on page 6 for a full explanation.

Fourth, in order to introduce the new Series 36, some of the other series had to be renumbered although their relative positions remain the same as in the last issue.

OLD SERIES NUMBERS	INDICATORS	NEW SERIES NUMBERS
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If you have any questions regarding the above, please call (609) 292-7567.

The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The national economy remained on an expansionary course in March, defying economic forecasters who expected clearer signals of a slowdown by this time of 1981. Employment advanced to another record high and increases were recorded by industrial production, housing starts, and retail sales.

These gains rounded out a surprisingly strong quarter which saw gross national product climbing at a 6.5% annual rate, the best rate of growth since the 2nd quarter of 1978. This occurred despite extremely high interest rates, weakness in housing markets, and continued sluggishness of auto sales. Unfortunately, the economy's first quarter surge was accompanied by an inflation rate of about 10% and joblessness averaging 7.4% of the labor force, down only 0.1% from 7.5% in the closing quarter of 1980.

Most economists foresee an easing of inflation with mortgage interest rates stabilizing and energy prices climbing at a slower rate during the months ahead. Improvement is likely to come slowly, however, since there is continued strong upward pressure on the prices of other goods and services, especially agricultural products. In the absence of a substantial decline of economic activity, inflation is likely to remain at close to the double-digit level throughout 1981.

Improvement on the unemployment front will be equally difficult. While a recession of the magnitude projected by the New Jersey Economic Policy Council last December (national unemployment averaging 8.3% in 1981) is increasingly unlikely, a robust economy for the balance of this year is anticipated by few, if any, business analysts. Conditions in the housing, automobile, and household durable goods markets point to a sluggish economy at best during the spring and early summer, with unemployment probably edging upwards as expansion of the labor force outstrips the growth of job opportunities.

The economic pace could quicken during the second half of 1981 if interest rates subside as expected and if the final version of the Reagan Administration's tax and budget cut program ends up with a net expansionary thrust that takes hold quickly, which at this point is uncertain. Even if the program should prove to be stimulatory in the long-run (e.g., through its effect on business expectations and investment decisions), the short-term impact could be neutral or possibly negative since the deflationary effects of budget cuts may be more immediate than the expansionary influence that tax cuts should have on consumer and business spending. In any case, an early return to the 5.8% unemployment rate of pre-recession 1979 is doubtful.

THE STATE

New Jersey shared in the nation's strong economic performance during the first quarter. Auto sales remained sluggish, as in the nation, and there was a drop in the number of building permits for new single-family homes that could signal some difficulties for that industry during the months ahead. Otherwise, economic indicators for the state were mostly favorable with employment climbing to a record high and unemployment leveling off at its pre-recession level of about 7%.[1]

Employment in New Jersey increased less than seasonally from February to March, but this was due primarily to strikes and atypical layoff patterns during the winter months. In part because of good weather, winter-time layoffs were fewer than usual in construction and retail trade. March recalls therefore were also fewer than usual. For the full first quarter, the number of New Jersey residents with jobs averaged a record 3,351,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. This represented an increase of 25,000 from the fourth quarter of 1980 and a recovery of 47,000 from the recession low-point of last July and August.

A similar expansionary pattern is exhibited by newly revised wage and salary employment estimates based on the N.J. Department of Labor and Industry's monthly survey of New Jersey nonfarm establishments. On a seasonally adjusted basis, nonfarm establishments employed an average of 3,087,100 persons during the first quarter--up 25,600 from the fourth quarter of 1980 and up 52,000 from last August's lowpoint. (These estimates exclude domestic, self-employed and farm workers. They also exclude New Jersey residents who commute to jobs outside of state while including out-of-state residents who hold jobs in New Jersey.)

The revised payroll employment estimates reveal that the impact on New Jersey of the 1980 recession was not as severe as previously reported. Total nonfarm jobs declined only 38,800 between the February 1980 pre-recession peak and the August 1980 recession trough. Previously published data indicated an employment drop of 60,700. Factory jobs dropped an estimated 32,400 over the same period, compared with a previously reported decline of 42,300. The construction slowdown was only half as severe as originally estimated, with employment dropping by about 10,800 instead of 19,800 during the spring of 1980.

Payroll jobs totaled 11,000 more in March 1981 than in February 1980. Except for the transfer of some 4,000 workers from private to public payrolls as a result of last year's state takeover of the Transport of New Jersey bus system, all of the 13-month increase was in the private sector. Far and away the biggest gain was in services where employment advanced 40,500 thanks in part to the opening of 3 more casino hotels employing approximately 9,500 people. Small increases were recorded by utilities and financial institutions, while employment was substantially unchanged in trade and construction where recession losses were just about recouped by stepped-up hiring since last fall.

Partially offsetting the employment gains in services, utilities, and finance was a drop of 27,800 jobs in the manufacturing sector from February 1980 to March 1981. Modest job recovery has occurred since last August's lowpoint in about half of this sector's industry groups. At the same time, however, there have been additional small layoffs in the machinery, fabricated metals, furniture, electrical equipment, lumber, and stone, clay and glass industries reflecting continued sluggishness in some industrial and consumer goods markets.

Industrial activity in New Jersey has expanded more since last summer than the employment statistics would indicate. The workweek of factory production workers has increased since last July by about an hour to an average of 41.4 hours during the first quarters of 1981, returning to its pre-recession level. This means more output per worker. In addition, it can be expected that output per manhour has been rising as it always does during the early stages of a business recovery. If new orders continue to climb and if costly additional overtime pay is to be avoided, expanding industries will have to add more workers to their payrolls once cyclical productivity gains have been fully exploited. Whether or not this will actually occur will depend, of course, on the strength of the national economy during the months ahead, which is highly uncertain.

Thanks to the economy's expansion during the second half of 1980 and early 1981, unemployment in New Jersey has returned to its pre-recession level. Joblessness averaged 254,000 during the first quarter, down 17,000 from last July's high point. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate averaged 7.0%, the same as during the first quarter of 1980 and down from 7.6% last July.[2] Unemployment insurance claims returned to pre-recession levels by February and have been essentially unchanged since then aside from normal seasonal variations. Better still, initial claims for unemployment insurance have declined to their lowest volume since 1978. This is encouraging because if the economy starts to weaken it shows up quickly in initial claims.

New Jersey's business recovery is also reflected in an increased volume of new business incorporations and a reduced number of business failures. During the first two months of 1981, new business charters totaled 3,812. This was 5.5% more than during pre-recession January 1980 and February 1980. Business bankruptcies dropped off sharply during the closing months of 1980 and for the full year totaled 430, up only 2% from 1979 despite the recession. Nationally, business failures jumped 54% from 1979 to 1980.

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[1] Except as otherwise indicated, all references to labor force, total resident employment, and total unemployment relate to the N.J. Department of Labor and Industry's *unofficial* statistical series. Separate statistics issued by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and regarded by them as *official* are also presented in the statistical section's tables and charts. The latter statistics are based on a small monthly household survey and are subject to a wide margin of error. As a result they are of little value in tracking current economic developments.

[2] Based on its monthly household survey, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics recently announced that New Jersey's unemployment rate jumped from 6.9% in February to 8.6% in March. That increase is clearly a statistical aberration related to some combination of sampling error and seasonal adjustment distortion. It is inconsistent with the trends of unemployment insurance claims and other employment indicators. According to BLS, New Jersey's labor force expanded implausibly by 105,000 in one month, causing a huge increase of 69,000 unemployed persons at the same time as the number employed was jumping by 36,000.

The state's retailers began to experience improved sales towards the end of 1980, a trend that continued into January after allowing for the normal drop-off following the Christmas holidays. In January, the latest month for which data are available, retail sales totaled nearly $2.7 billion, up 13% from a year earlier. This represents about a 3% increase after adjusting for inflation. New car sales, however, remain very sluggish. The Division of Motor Vehicles issued about 84,000 registrations for new passenger cars during the first quarter, down 23% from the approximately 109,500 issued during the same three months last year.

Construction indicators were mixed during the first quarter. Discounting erratic month-to-month fluctuations, nonresidential building contracts registered some improvement after weakening during the last four months of 1980. Building permits for apartment house construction also increased. On the other hand, heavy engineering awards (e.g., for roads and public utilities) declined, as did both residential contract awards and building permits for new single-family home construction. Single-family homebuilding projects had been on a rising trend since mid-1980, following a steep decline during 1979 and early last year. Whether the homebuilding recovery has aborted--as anticipated by many analysts concerned about the impact of extremely high interest rates--or has merely paused will not be clear until data for the spring quarter are available.

In summary, the New Jersey economy has strengthened considerably since last summer after experiencing a much milder recession than did many other parts of the country. New Jersey's industrial sector has begun to recover, construction activity has nearly returned to pre-slump levels, and new casinos continue to contribute to a rapid gain of service jobs. Weakness persists in some activities, such as consumer spending on new cars and household durable goods, and homebuilding could turn back down. The outlook is clouded by these and other national developments, but as of today, New Jersey is in better shape than a number of other states still reeling from the events of the last year or two.

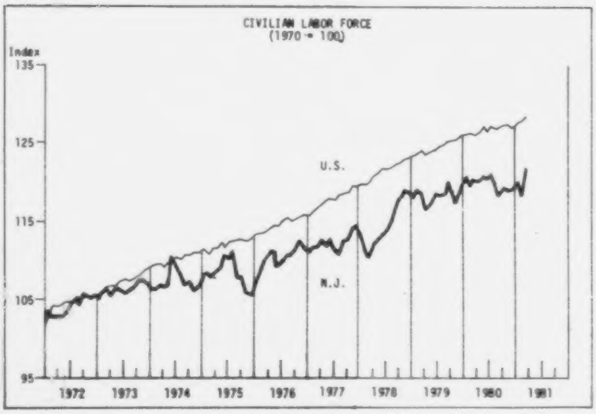
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

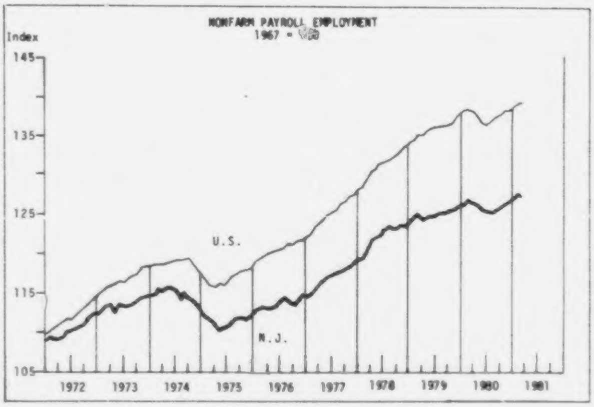
(seasonally adjusted)

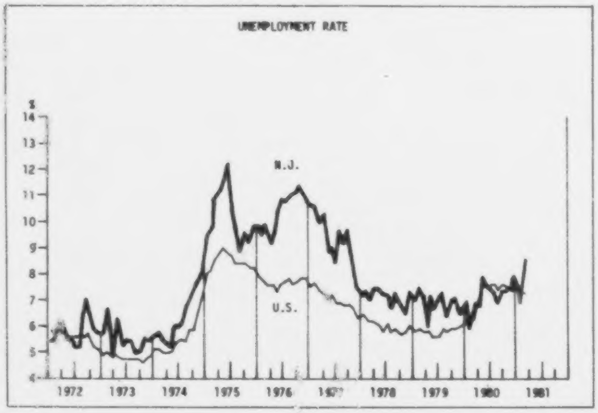
New Jersey Data				Series		Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 7069	$ 6995	$ 6374	Jan.	Personal income (millions)		+10.9	+10.8
$ 2829	$ 2751	$ 2496	Jan.	Retail Sales (millions)	S-24	+13.3	+ 7.4
2090	1874	1742	Feb.	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-18	+10.9	NA
31	11	31	Dec.	Business Failures (number)	S-18	+ 3.1	+57.7
71.5	37.0	48.0	Feb.	Dwelling Units Authorized (1967=100)	S-22	+15.4	- 1.9
$ 237.3	$ 206.9	$ 232.9	Mar.	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-20	- 0.8	+ 7.9
$ 86.2	$ 89.3	$ 70.1	Mar.	Residential*	S-20	+ 6.5	+11.9
$ 113.1	$ 90.6	$ 106.7	Mar.	Nonresidential*	S-20	+ 7.8	+13.5
$ 38.0	$ 27.0	$ 56.0	Mar.	Nonbuilding*		-30.1	- 8.0
3084.9	3094.4	3070.9	Mar.	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 0.7	+ 0.5
775.5	781.7	800.5	Mar.	Manufacturing (thous.)		- 2.4	- 2.8
2309.4	2312.7	2270.4	Mar.	Nonmanufacturing (thous.)		+ 1.7	+ 1.5
312	243	248	Mar.	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	+15.8	+19.8
8.6	6.9	6.9	Mar.	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
124.7	122.0	123.1	Mar.	Insured Unemployment (thous.)	S-26	+ 0.8	+ 5.2
4.3	4.2	4.3	Mar.	Percent of covered employment	S-28	--	--
41.3	41.3	41.0	Mar.	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
$ 7.73	$ 7.71	$ 7.15	Mar.	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-36	+ 9.0	+10.7
$320.02	$316.88	$293.87	Mar.	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-34	+ 9.2	+10.7

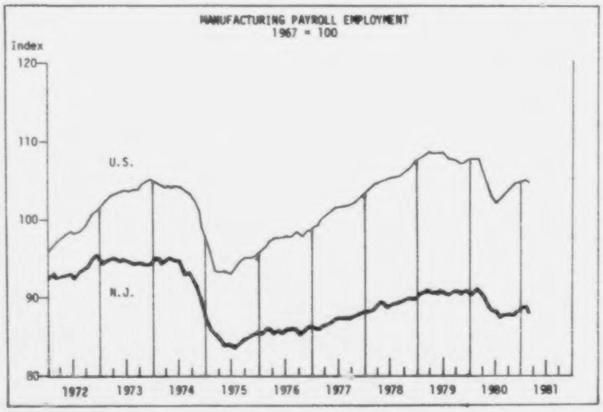
*Not seasonally adjusted

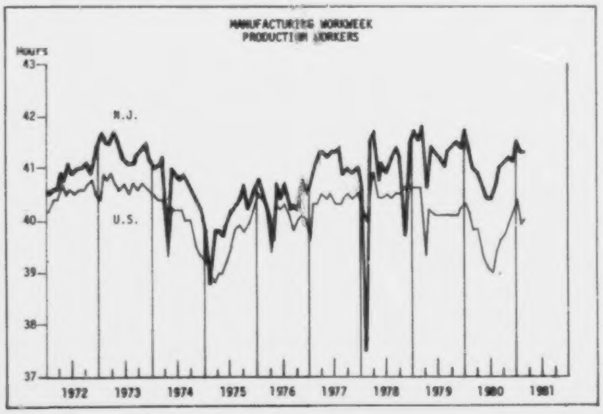
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States

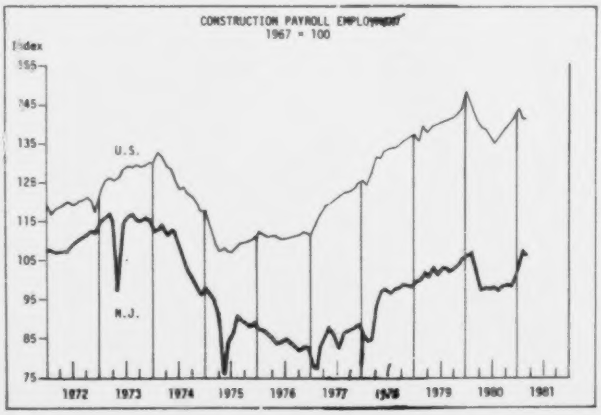




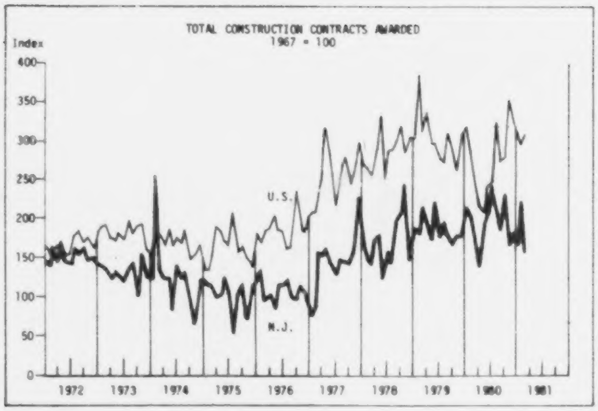


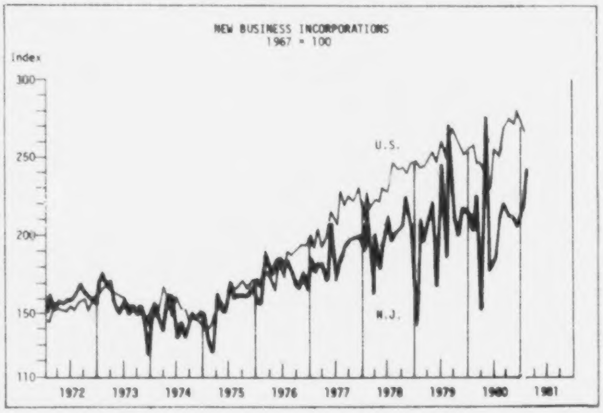


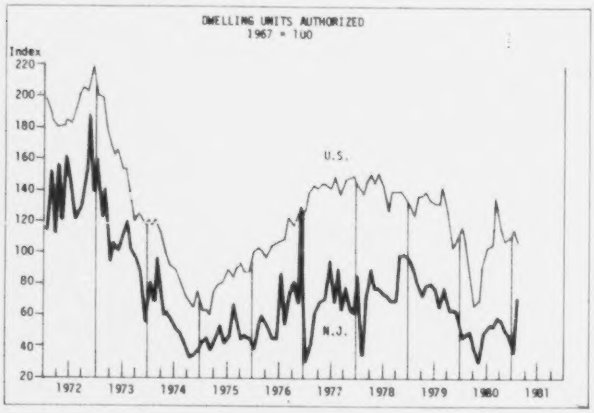


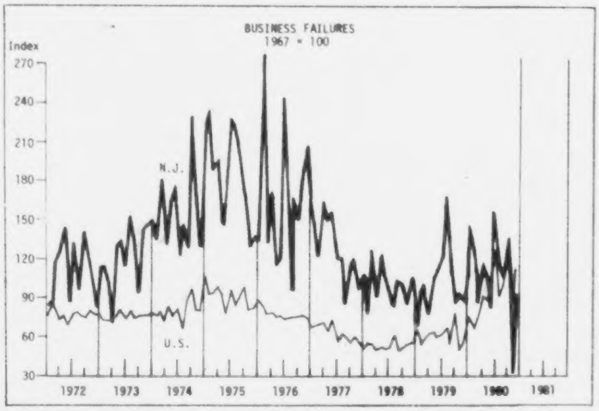


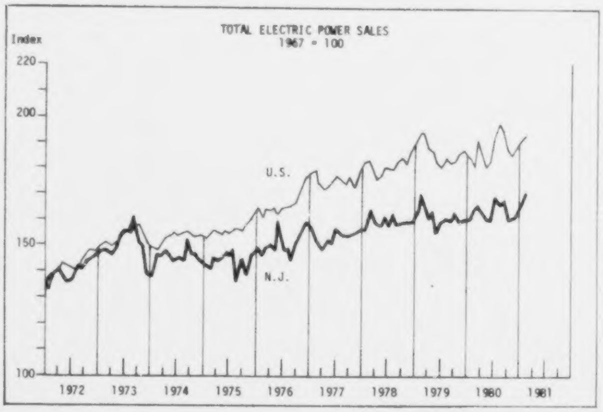
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1967 base with three exceptions. The data on civilian labor force have been indexed to a 1970 base (New Jersey data from 1970 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier data), and data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

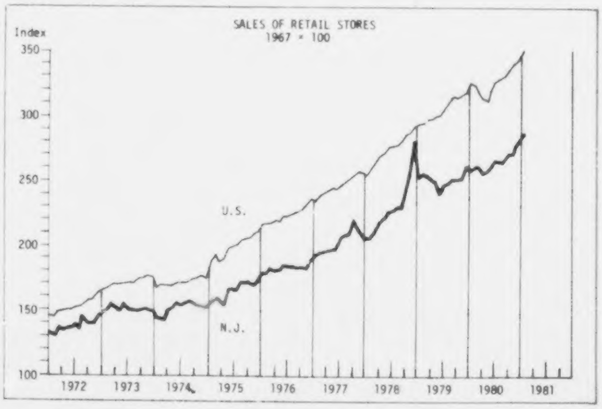












Nonagricultural Employment Estimates

Revised to a 1980 Benchmark

Stephen Gregorowicz
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis
Division of Planning and Research

Every month the Division of Planning and Research estimates the number of payroll employees in New Jersey and in 10 major labor areas (encompassing 15 of New Jersey's 21 counties) based on reports submitted by sample of about 6,500 employing units. The sample covers 38.4% of the total manufacturing employment and about 26.0% of the total nonmanufacturing employment.

BENCHMARK OVERVIEW

The accuracy of the estimates are subjected annually to a quality control review. The March estimate of the preceding year, in this case March 1980, is compared with a later, more accurate count of total employment for the same period. This later, more accurate, and complete count of employment is called a benchmark. New benchmarks are determined at the most detailed industrial classification for which estimates are made.

The reliability of the projected estimates are subject to this annual quality review since over a period of time employment estimation may depart from the actual count of employment. These differences are a result of several factors. The estimates can be affected by changes in industrial classification of individual establishments; industry classification and activity changes are introduced to the original estimate during the benchmark process. Subsequently, errors on changes in industry classification are not adjusted until the preparation of the next benchmark. Another problem can be traced to the "voluntary" nature of employer participation. Firms which agree to participate in the survey may differ in employment characteristics from those not participating. Industries such as construction, trade and service may have an under-representation of small firms. Differences may also arise from the method of adjustment used to take account of the entry of new firms. The current sampling structure is unable to capture much of the increase in employment resulting from the birth of new firms. This most commonly occurs during the expansion portion of the business cycle. Differences may also result due to sample reporter delinquency, especially key reporters, which will cause unrepresentative estimates. Lastly, though generally infrequent, differences can arise from improvements in the quality of benchmark source data, such as expansion of UI coverage to private education employees.

The benchmark for all industry categories is based primarily upon tabulations of data received from New Jersey Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program employer reports, which accounted for 84.7% of the employment base for the 1980 benchmark. These totals are further supplemented by periodic surveys of employment for religious institutions and social service agencies. Insurance agents, and railroad transportation employees, also excluded from UI coverage, are extracted from other data sources. All of the local government benchmark was projected from Census of Government surveys taken by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Although UI coverage of government workers began in 1978 data for these government agencies are being evaluated before being introduced into the benchmark process. Once the benchmark for a given industry has been determined, it is then projected for the remaining nine months of the reference year (1980) and the current year (1981) based on data trends provided by sample employers.

Once the benchmark for a given industry has been determined, the original estimates can then be compared to the benchmark and adjusted if needed. Most employment series can be adjusted either by wedging out the difference over the period from the new benchmark to the preceding benchmark or to the time the trend divergence occurred. A wedge is a set of monthly adjustments which tapers out the difference between two figures, in this case the benchmark and the estimate. Estimates can also be revised by substitution of UI covered employment data. Either method of adjustment is acceptable. This year statewide adjustments were carried back to 1975.

STATEWIDE REVIEW

Analysis of the 1980 benchmark for total nonagricultural wage and salary employment required that the original March 1980 estimate be revised upward by 8,100. Although this 0.3% increase was the largest since the 1977 increase of 0.5%, it was slightly less than the average change during the previous five years from 1975 to 1979.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ORIGINAL ESTIMATE AND BENCHMARK COMPARED
March 1980

	Employment (000)		Change from Estimate to Benchmark	
Industry	Estimate	Benchmark	No. (000)	Percent
TOTAL NONFARM	3014.0	3022.1	+8.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	796.2	797.9	+1.7	+ 0.2
Durable goods	397.0	397.1	+0.1	*
Lumber/wood	6.5	6.2	-0.3	- 4.7
Furniture	10.0	10.4	+0.4	+ 4.0
Stone/clay/glass	34.0	34.4	+0.4	+ 1.2
Primary metals	26.3	26.5	+0.2	+ 0.8
Fabricated met.	64.1	64.5	+0.4	+ 0.6
Nonelectrical machinery	77.1	76.6	-0.5	- 0.6
Electrical mach.	94.1	93.3	-0.8	- 0.9
Transportation equipment	21.9	21.7	-0.2	- 0.9
Instruments	36.6	37.1	+0.5	+ 1.4
Misc. mfg.	26.2	26.4	+0.2	+ 0.8
Nondurable goods	399.2	400.8	+1.6	+ 0.4
Food	48.7	49.6	+0.9	+ 1.8
Tobacco	0.5	0.4	-0.1	-20.0
Textiles	21.2	21.2	-	-
Apparel	57.1	54.2	-2.9	- 5.1
Paper products	32.3	33.3	+0.9	+ 2.8
Printing/publish.	55.1	55.9	+0.8	+ 1.5
Chemicals	130.0	130.2	+0.2	+ 0.2
Petroleum	10.5	10.8	+0.3	+ 2.9
Rubber/plastics	37.9	38.9	+1.0	+ 2.6
Leather	6.0	6.4	+0.4	+ 6.7
Nonmanufacturing	2217.8	2224.2	+6.4	+ 0.3
Mining	2.6	2.4	-0.2	- 7.7
Construction	101.1	100.2	-0.9	- 0.9
Transportation/ public util.	187.0	194.4	+7.4	+ 4.0
Trade	662.8	661.7	-1.1	- 0.2
Finance/insur./ real estate	154.1	154.9	+0.8	+ 0.5
Services	578.1	586.5	+8.4	+ 1.4
Government	532.1	524.1	-8.0	- 1.5
Federal	73.4	74.6	+1.2	+ 1.6
State	96.6	95.6	-1.1	- 1.1
Local	362.0	353.9	-8.1	- 2.2

* Less than 0.1%

The manufacturing sector was raised by 1,700 or 0.2%. The increase compared favorably with the average change of 0.4% for the prior five years. Within the manufacturing sector, employment was underestimated in the nondurable goods division by 1,600 or 0.4% while the difference between the estimate and the benchmark in the durable goods division was negligible. The largest underestimates occurred in the rubber/plastics industry and the paper industry, which were revised upward by 1,000 and 900, or 2.6% and 2.8%, respectively. The underestimate in the paper industry resulted from establishments experiencing rising employment which was not picked up on our sample, while the upward revision in rubber and plastics industry was caused by industry classification code changes which were not identified until the new benchmark was determined. Other industries where employment was underestimated include the food industry, revised upwards by 900 or 1.8%; the printing and publishing industry, revised upward by 800 or 1.5%; and the instruments industry, revised upwards by 500 or 1.4%.

The largest overestimate among manufacturing industries occurred in apparel, which was adjusted downward by 2,900 or 5.1%. This difference resulted from the sample's failure to adequately pick up the seasonal variations within the industry. Other industries which were revised downward include the electrical equipment industry and the nonelectrical machinery industry, which were revised downward by 800 or 0.9% and 500 or 0.6%, respectively.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, the original estimate was revised upwards by 6,400. This increase of 0.3 percent equals the average percentage increase from 1975 to 1979. Within the nonmanufacturing sector, the estimate was revised upwards in three industry categories, and revised downward in four industry categories. The largest underestimate occurred in the service sector, which was revised upward by 8,400 or 1.4%, primarily due to delinquent reporters in the sample within the hotel and lodging industry, new business births in the business service industry, and the sample's underestimate of the trend in the health service industry. Other industries revised upward include the transportation/communication/public utilities industry, revised upwards by 7,400 or 4.0% and the finance/insurance/real estate industry, revised upwards by 800 or 0.5%. The largest overestimate occurred in government, when the sample did not adequately identify seasonal variations in employment. During the interbenchmark period, April 1979 to March 1980, fluctuations in the number of key government reporters distorted the month-to-month projections. The overestimate was partially offset by the addition of about 6,000 students employed at state colleges not covered by UI. Some colleges used in our education benchmark were discovered to have inadvertently omitted these employed students from our annual survey of college employment. Other industries revised downward include the wholesale/retail trade industry, revised downward by 1,100 or 0.2% and the construction industry, which had a downward revision of 900 or 0.9%.

LABOR AREA REVIEW

Among New Jersey's ten major labor areas, the original estimate for total nonagricultural employment was revised upwards for seven areas and revised downward for three areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY LABOR AREA
ORIGINAL ESTIMATE AND BENCHMARK COMPARED
March 1980

Labor Area *(County)*	Employment (000) Estimate	Employment (000) Benchmark	Change from Estimate to Benchmark No. (000)	Change from Estimate to Benchmark Percent
Atlantic City *(Atlantic)*	83.1	83.3	+0.2	+0.2
Camden *(Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester)*	326.1	327.5	+1.4	+0.4
Hackensack *(Bergen)*	393.2	398.5	+5.3	+1.3
Jersey City *(Hudson)*	227.3	231.0	+3.7	+1.6
Long Branch-Asbury Park *(Monmouth)*	154.1	154.6	+0.5	+0.3
Newark *(Essex, Morris, Somerset, and Union)*	941.9	932.7	-9.2	-1.0
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville *(Middlesex)*	284.4	289.0	+4.6	+1.6
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic *(Passaic)*	189.5	188.4	-1.1	-0.6
Trenton *(Mercer)*	165.8	162.3	-3.5	-2.1
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton *(Cumberland)*	55.4	55.6	+0.2	+0.4

The Hackensack Labor Area experienced the largest underestimate in total nonagricultural employment, with an upwards revision of 5,300 or 1.3%. This was partially due to new business births in the printing industry, delinquent reporters in the wholesale trade industry and restaurant industry and the sample's underestimate of growth in the business service industry.

Other labor areas in which the original estimate was revised upwards include the Perth Amboy-New Brunswick Labor Area, which was adjusted by 4,600 or 1.6%; the Jersey City Labor Area, revised upwards by 3,700 or 1.6%; and the Camden Labor Area, revised upwards by 1,400 or 0.4%.

The Newark Labor Area experienced the largest overestimate for total nonagricultural employment. Employment was revised downward by 9,300 or 1.0%, with most of the overestimate occurring in the nonmanufacturing sector. Much of the revision was needed to adjust for receding employment in local government which was not adequately captured by the sample. Other labor areas which had moderate downward revisions included the Trenton Labor Area, revised downward by 3,500 or 2.1%, and the Paterson/Clifton/Passaic Labor Area revised downward by 1,100 or 0.6%.

PLANS TO IMPROVE THE ESTIMATES

As part of a long-run effect to improve the estimates, the Division of Planning and Research is currently undertaking sample expansion in the apparel and miscellaneous manufacturing industries within the manufacturing sector and construction in the nonmanufacturing sector. Successful solicitation and cooperation of employers in these industries will improve the statewide and labor area estimates as a result of this sample expansion.

The Division is also attempting to improve the reliability and accuracy of local government benchmarks. It is planned to substitute UI employment data for benchmarks which are currently projected from Census of Government data. A review will be done to ascertain the completeness of universe employment reported under UI.

THE ORIGINAL AND REVISED SERIES OF NEW JERSEY NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT*
(000)

	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
Jan	2664.7	2664.5	2671.6	2669.2	2721.0	2718.3	2833.2	2829.1	2951.5	2940.6	3002.0	2991.3
Feb	2644.7	2644.4	2672.8	2670.2	2719.9	2717.3	2831.7	2827.5	2943.5	2940.0	2996.6	2995.4
Mar	2658.5	2658.1	2700.9	2698.1	2761.1	2758.4	2871.4	2867.1	2977.0	2976.5	3014.0	3022.1
Apr	2673.1	2672.4	2720.2	2717.9	2803.9	2801.0	2938.3	2933.3	2997.9	2992.4	3029.9	3041.8
May	2674.2	2673.4	2745.3	2743.1	2839.1	2835.5	2972.7	2966.9	3029.2	3029.4	3046.1	3059.4
Jun	2731.9	2730.9	2797.5	2794.7	2897.5	2894.0	3034.0	3027.8	3079.3	3084.5	3086.2	3103.1
Jul	2722.2	2721.1	2805.8	2803.2	2892.8	2888.8	3031.8	3029.7	3068.1	3077.8	3071.1	3085.8
Aug	2737.1	2735.8	2814.3	2811.5	2900.0	2895.6	3040.9	3040.7	3070.9	3079.7	3070.8	3084.2
Sep	2726.4	2724.8	2782.9	2780.6	2875.9	2871.1	3006.9	3005.7	3042.4	3047.3	3042.8	3057.3
Oct	2726.6	2724.8	2774.8	2771.7	2884.9	2880.8	3014.3	3004.9	3053.8	3050.6	3049.9	3065.4
Nov	2726.3	2724.4	2793.5	2791.5	2890.4	2886.2	3025.0	3014.5	3058.0	3053.1	3052.2	3066.8
Dec	2726.8	2724.7	2795.9	2793.0	2900.1	2895.8	3015.4	3002.0	3064.5	3056.6	3061.4	3074.8
ANN AVE	2701.0	2699.9	2756.3	2753.7	2840.6	2836.9	2968.0	2962.4	3028.1	3027.4	3043.6	3053.9

* Not Seasonally Adjusted

Outlook Bright for 1981 Seashore Resort Season

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Office of Labor Market Information
Division of Planning and Research

The outlook for the 1981 seashore resort season in New Jersey is for as successful a season as, and possibly better than, that experienced during the summer of 1980. If weather conditions are favorable, record crowds and business activity should again be in the offing. At this point, no crises, such as the gasoline shortage of a few years ago, are expected. This forecast is based upon an informal survey by analysts in the Department's Division of Planning and Research of various Chambers of Commerce, employers, realtors, and economic development specialists at the New Jersey shore.

There will, of course, be variations in performance among the four shore counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Monmouth, and Ocean. Atlantic County, and to a lesser extent Cape May County, will benefit from the casino-hotel industry in Atlantic City. The opening of an additional casino during April, and the proposed opening of two more in 1981 (probably in the fall), should give these two counties a nonseasonal boost in business activity.

However, in Atlantic City, because of the concentration of casino-hotel activity, the traditional seashore employment for the season is expected to be less than in previous years. Thus, summer jobholding for youth will be diminished since traditional seashore employment provided more seasonal youth opportunities than does casino-hotel employment. In addition, a number of boardwalk concessions of retail novelties and fast-food services have been razed to make sites for casino-related construction. Conversely, some other shops, which at one time were strictly seasonal, have now been able to remain open during periods of less severe weather into the late fall or even winter.

In Atlantic County, rentals for the summer season have lessened substantially, mainly as a result of the conversion by landlords from summer to year-round rentals, which is definitely casino related. Casino-hotel employees new to the area are absorbing existing housing. Another factor contributing to fewer available properties for the resort season in Atlantic County is the increasing economic impact on traditional summer landlords. In the past, many year-round residents would rent their homes for the summer season and move to less expensive places, but this is no longer profitable because of higher property taxes, increased utility costs, and the scarcity of other available housing. For the most part, less expensive places no longer exist. Therefore, overnight visitors to Atlantic County will tend to be accommodated in hotels or motels.

At this time, it appears that Atlantic City's convention activity will be minimal during the summer which is typical for that time of year. There is only one convention listed with the Atlantic City Convention Bureau: the computer industry trade exposition scheduled for June 24-26 with an anticipated 4,000 visitors. However, some smaller conventions are being booked directly by the casino-hotels this summer and not being handled by the Bureau.

The resort communities in Cape May County, which reported a banner year in 1980, anticipate the same during 1981, weather permitting. The rental situation in the major communities, such as Ocean City, Avalon, Stone Harbor, and the Wildwoods, is considered to be very successful this year. Bookings for the summer are all but complete, with rentals ranging from $350 to $700 a week. There are more individual rental properties in this county this year because of the conversion of some motel units to condominiums.

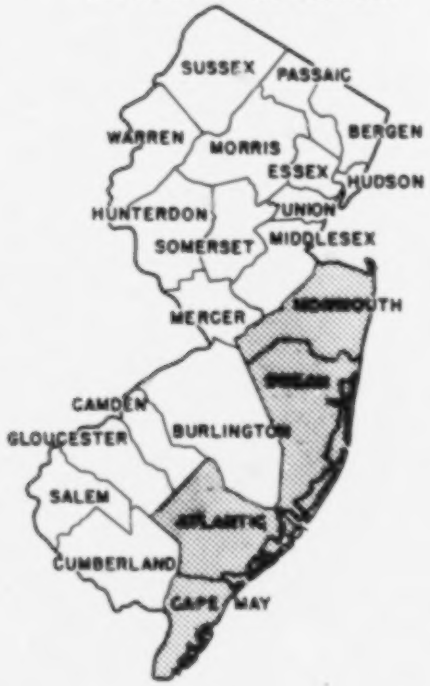
Overall, the outlook for jobs this summer in the southern shore area is expected to be as good as, if not better than, last year. Combined, Atlantic and Cape May counties' employment in the trade and service industries should increase from January 1981 to August 1981 by approximately 31,000. Most of these jobs will go to young people, with the bulk of the openings in Cape May County.

In Monmouth and Ocean counties, high gasoline prices and inflation in general appear to be making a stay at the shore attractive for those metropolitan residents who would find vacationing elsewhere more costly. The shore also is attracting families who, because more than one person is working, find vacation scheduling difficult. Some of these vacationing families take weekend trips to the shore, while others may stay at the shore for longer periods and commute to work. (To a lesser extent, these trends are also true for Cape May County, but Cape May is the resort area which attracts the bulk of Canadian vacationers who make longer stays.) In Monmouth and Ocean counties, summer rentals, again a good indication of business expectations, are already becoming hard to find, even though prices are up. Many units were reserved when the season ended last year, or this February, when warmer weather brought metropolitan residents to local realtors. Weekly rentals that are available range anywhere from $200 to more than $1,000 with most falling in the $300 to $500 category.

As is customary in Monmouth and Ocean counties, thousands of summer jobs will be available as seasonal businesses open and year-round businesses add to existing staffs. Employment in the trade and services industries will be boosted by almost 25,000 between early spring and the middle of summer. Of these, about 3,500 persons (mostly students) are expected to be employed at Great Adventure. This year, the amusement and safari park will open a new attraction, "Roaring Rapids," a man-made Colorado-type river ride.

Improved beach and boardwalk facilities all along the shore should spur another successful resort season.

NEW JERSEY SHORE COUNTIES



Earnings Fail to Keep Pace with Prices in 1981

Consumer prices increased at a faster rate than wage and salary earnings during the year ended with the fourth quarter of 1980, according to household survey data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Although median weekly earnings of individuals employed full time in wage and salary jobs rose 9.5%, median wage and salary earnings for families increased only 6.8%, and consumer prices--as measured by the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)--increased 12.6%.

The relatively small increase in family earnings was the result of some workers losing jobs and others being cut back to part-time work. The number of married-couple families with two or more earners dropped by about 600,000 from the fourth quarter of 1979 to the fourth quarter of 1980. Despite the decline in number, multi-earner families still accounted for more than half of all married couples with earners.

The complete report is available upon request from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20212 or the nearest BLS regional office. Ask for USDL 81-1.

MEDIAN WEEKLY WAGE AND SALARY EARNINGS OF FAMILIES
BY TYPE AND NUMBER OF WORKERS
QUARTERLY AVERAGES
(not seasonally adjusted)

Type of family and number of wage and salary earners	Number of families (in thousands)		Median weekly earnings			
					Percent change over the year in:	
	1979 IV r/	1980 IV	1979 IV r/	1980 IV	Current dollars	Constant dollars
Total families with earners	40,540	40,405	$388	$415	6.8	- 5.1
Married-couple families	33,571	33,114	419	446	6.4	- 5.5
One earner	14,183	14,319	305	320	5.2	- 6.6
Husband	11,773	11,655	332	355	6.9	- 5.0
Wife	1,826	2,054	156	157	.6	-10.6
Other family member	583	610	162	177	9.0	- 3.2
Two or more earners	19,389	18,794	509	552	8.6	- 3.6
Husband and wife	16,513	16,011	513	558	8.9	- 3.3
Husband and other family member(s)	2,417	2,268	518	554	6.9	- 5.1
Wife and other family member(s)	338	373	305	354	15.9	2.9
Other family members only	120	142	302	378	25.1	11.1
Families maintained by women	5,410	5,652	217	229	5.2	- 6.6
One earner	3,766	4,012	178	190	6.4	- 5.5
Householder	2,907	3,137	179	194	8.5	- 3.7
Other family member	859	875	174	168	-3.6	-14.3
Two or more earners	1,644	1,641	351	379	8.0	- 4.0
Families maintained by men	1,559	1,639	349	385	10.5	- 1.9
One earner	902	996	286	305	6.7	- 5.2
Two or more earners	657	643	491	509	3.7	- 7.9

r/ Revised.

State and Regional Economic Projections

Charles J. Crowley
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

Revised economic projections to the year 2000 published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce show New Jersey growing at a faster rate than the Mideast Region* in total personal income, population, earnings, and employment. New Jersey's growth is expected to be somewhat less than the growth of the Mideast Region in per capita income and lower than the national growth rate for all major BEA projected series. Despite this slower than national growth, New Jersey is projected to raise its per capita income ranking from sixth among all states in 1978 to fourth in the year 2000. For the nation as a whole, above average growth is expected from 1978 to 2000 in the southern and western regions, while the northern and central regions will experience below average growth.

Generally, BEA expects New Jersey to improve its recent economic performance during the remainder of this century. The projected annual growth rates for New Jersey (1978-2000) are higher than the estimated growth rates (1969-1978) in all major BEA series except employment. In contrast, U.S. growth rates are projected to be lower from 1978 to 2000 than the estimated rates from 1969 to 1978 in all series except earnings.

These projections are a major revision of those published by BEA in 1974 and are based on an extension of past economic relationships and assume no major policy changes.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Total personal income in New Jersey is projected to grow at an annual rate of 2.9% in the period 1978 to 2000. The projected figure is $80,311 (millions of 1972 dollars) for the year 2000; the estimated figure for 1978 was $42,865 (millions of 1972 dollars). The projected average annual rate of growth is higher than the figure for the Mideast Region, but is only 87% of the national growth rate. These growth rates reflect the recent past (1969-1978), which showed better than average growth in the southern and western states (137% of the national growth rate), while the northern and central states were only 71% of the national growth rate (3.5%). New Jersey's average annual rate of growth for 1969-1978 was estimated to be 2.3%, about 65% of the national figure.

POPULATION

According to the BEA projections, the population of New Jersey will be 8,329,000 in the year 2000. The annual growth rate is projected at 0.6%, which was slightly higher than the base period (1969-1978) growth rate of 0.4%. Within the Mideast Region, only Delaware is projected to grow at a higher rate than New Jersey. Overall, the Mideast Region will experience hardly any growth in population. The nation will experience slow growth (0.8% average annual growth), but southern and western states are projected to continue recent trends and increase in population at higher than average rates. Nevada has the highest projected growth rate at 3.3% per annum. New York is projected to lose population over the projection period, and Pennsylvania is projected to remain at about the 1978 level in population.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

Per capita personal income in the year 2000 will be $9,643 (in 1972 dollars) in New Jersey. (Per capita personal income is total personal income divided by total population.) Although

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*The Mideast Region consists of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and District of Columbia.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME, POPULATION, PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, EARNINGS, AND EMPLOYMENT, SELECTED YEARS, 1969-2000, UNITED STATES, MIDEAST REGION, AND NEW JERSEY

	United States	Mideast*	New Jersey
Total Personal Income			
(Millions of 1972 dollars)			
1969	834,162	195,481	34,949
1978	1,139,744	231,576	42,865
1990	1,772,173	323,425	63,380
2000	2,336,905	396,449	80,311
Average annual growth rate			
1969-1978	3.5%	1.9%	2.3%
1978-2000	3.3%	2.5%	2.9%
Population			
(Thousands of persons)			
1969	201,298	42,111	7,095
1978	218,051	42,224	7,327
1990	242,979	42,560	7,963
2000	259,845	42,653	8,329
Average annual growth rate			
1969-1978	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%
1978-2000	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%
Per Capita Income			
(1972 dollars)			
1969	4,144	4,642	4,926
1978	5,227	5,484	5,850
1990	7,294	7,599	7,959
2000	8,993	9,295	9,643
Average annual growth rate			
1969-1978	2.6%	1.9%	1.9%
1978-2000	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%
Earnings			
(Millions of 1972 dollars)			
1969	679,459	159,541	25,391
1978	879,168	176,677	30,127
1990	1,371,068	248,916	45,062
2000	1,810,100	305,246	57,445
Average annual growth rate			
1969-1978	2.9%	1.1%	1.9%
1978-2000	3.3%	2.5%	3.0%
Employment			
(Thousands of persons)			
1969	85,416	18,388	2,913
1978	101,118	18,989	3,248
1990	121,986	20,986	3,809
2000	130,943	21,056	3,970
Average annual growth rate			
1969-1978	1.9%	0.4%	1.2%
1978-2000	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%

*Mideast Region consists of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and District of Columbia.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
(1972 dollars)

	Per Capita Income		Average Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	Rank in Per Capita Income	
State	1978	2000	1978 - 2000	1978	2000
Alabama	4,217	8,144	3.0	46	40
Alaska	7,233	11,337	2.1	1	1
Arizona	4,923	8,688	2.6	30	29
Arkansas	4,081	7,610	2.9	49	48
California	5,944	9,587	2.2	3	8
Colorado	5,411	9,238	2.5	14	12
Connecticut	5,943	9,490	2.1	4	10
Delaware	5,687	9,702	2.5	9	3
District of Columbia	6,399	10,878	2.4	-	-
Florida	5,052	8,804	2.6	25	25
Georgia	4,519	8,208	2.7	36	38
Hawaii	5,643	9,098	2.2	11	15
Idaho	4,716	8,188	2.5	34	39
Illinois	5,913	9,858	2.4	5	2
Indiana	5,135	9,032	2.6	24	18
Iowa	5,237	9,029	2.5	19	19
Kansas	5,231	8,967	2.5	20	22
Kentucky	4,403	8,614	3.1	40	32
Louisiana	4,492	8,534	3.0	37	33
Maine	4,205	7,525	2.7	47	49
Maryland	5,565	9,475	2.4	12	11
Massachusetts	5,284	8,902	2.4	16	24
Michigan	5,658	9,627	2.4	10	5
Minnesota	5,269	9,058	2.5	17	16
Mississippi	3,721	7,291	3.1	50	50
Missouri	4,858	8,496	2.6	32	34
Montana	4,610	8,441	2.8	35	35
Nebraska	5,029	8,734	2.5	26	27
Nevada	6,252	9,621	2.0	2	6
New Hampshire	4,919	8,379	2.5	31	37
New Jersey	5,850	9,643	2.3	6	4
New Mexico	4,399	7,980	2.7	42	44
New York	5,486	9,189	2.4	13	13
North Carolina	4,426	8,117	2.8	38	41
North Dakota	4,955	8,789	2.6	29	26
Ohio	5,238	9,181	2.6	18	14
Oklahoma	4,751	8,434	2.6	33	36
Oregon	5,384	9,037	2.4	15	17
Pennsylvania	5,163	9,019	2.6	22	20
Rhode Island	4,964	8,663	2.6	28	31
South Carolina	4,195	7,864	2.9	48	46
South Dakota	4,390	7,909	2.7	44	45
Tennessee	4,374	8,009	2.8	45	43
Texas	5,164	8,980	2.5	21	21
Utah	4,396	8,073	2.8	43	42
Vermont	4,401	7,767	2.6	41	47
Virginia	5,147	8,950	2.5	23	23
Washington	5,702	9,498	2.3	8	9
West Virginia	4,419	8,723	3.1	39	28
Wisconsin	5,021	8,671	2.5	27	30
Wyoming	5,791	9,593	2.3	7	7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

the growth rate of per capita income in New Jersey is projected at 2.3%, which is below the national figure (2.5%), the state will rank fourth among all states in per capita income in the year 2000 (see table), up from sixth in 1978. This is the result of somewhat higher growth in total personal income than in population. While population is projected to grow at only 73% of the national rate, total personal income is projected to grow at 87% the national rate from 1978 to 2000. Only Alaska, Illinois, and Delaware are projected to have higher per capita income levels in 2000. In the base period, 1969-1978, the state's per capita income level grew at an average annual rate of 1.9%, which was below the national growth rate of 2.6% and about the same as the growth rate for the Mideast Region.

EARNINGS

Industrial growth in New Jersey, as measured by projected real earnings, will amount to 3.0% annually from 1978 to 2000. Earnings, which consist of wage and salary payments, other labor income, and proprietors' income, comprise about 70% of personal income in New Jersey. Earnings are projected to grow more slowly in the state than nationally, but at a higher rate in New Jersey than in the Mideast Region. This reflects the pattern of the years 1969-1978. New Jersey's total earnings will grow from 30,127 (millions of 1972 dollars) in 1978 to 57,445 (millions of 1972 dollars) in 2000. Like personal income, earnings will grow faster in the southern and western regions than in the northern and central regions.

Services, construction, and finance/insurance/real estate are projected to be relatively strong sectors in earnings growth in the state. The slowest growth is projected in farming and durable goods manufacturing. These growth rates are shown in the accompanying table of earnings and employment growth rates by industry. Nationally, the highest growth rates in earnings are projected for services, finance/insurance/real estate, and mining.

A state's relative growth in earnings mainly depends on the stimulus provided by its basic industries, those industries which derive earnings mainly from exports to other states. New Jersey, along with other states in the Mideast Region, will have disadvantages in manufacturing, particularly in nonelectrical machinery, electronic equipment, and fabricated metals, according to BEA. The relatively rapid growth in services and service type industries reflects the continuation of a trend away from New Jersey's historical status as a heavily manufacturing-oriented state. Less dependence on manufacturing can be seen from the projected earnings growth rate in this sector in New Jersey, which is only 42% of the projected national rate and ranks 50th among the states.

EMPLOYMENT*

Total employment in New Jersey will increase from 3,248,000 persons in 1978 to 3,970,000 in 2000 at an average annual growth rate of 0.9%. BEA projects a national growth rate in employment of 1.2% over the same period. The state will add jobs at a higher rate than the slow growing Mideast Region. As with earnings and other statistics in these projections, employment will grow much faster in the southern and western states than in the northern and central states. While the Mideast Region will add jobs at only 40% of the national rate and New Jersey, at 78%, several states in the Far West and South West regions will grow at nearly double the national rate.

Once again as with earnings, services, construction, and finance/insurance/real estate are the relatively fast growing industries in New Jersey. (See industry table.) Manufacturing, mining, and military employment are projected by BEA as low-growth sectors of employment in the state for the years 1978 to 2000. The state's projected growth rates lag behind the national figures in almost all industries, but are greater than the Mideast Region's rates in most industries.

Employment in each industry is projected as follows: (1) project the historical trend in the ratio of state earnings per employee in the industry to national earnings per employee in the corresponding industry, (2) multiply this ratio by national earnings per employee in the industry to get projected state earnings per employee in the industry, and (3) divide this product into state earnings in the industry to get state employment in the industry. Further discussion of these projections including the methods used appears in the November 1980 *Survey of Current Business*.

Projections are available for all 50 states and several hundred substate areas. For all areas, projections of total and per capita personal income, total earnings, employment, and total population are available, with additional detail for the larger areas. Projected earnings are available in 57 industry detail, and population, by sex and age groups for states. The personal income projections are revised approximately every 5 years and are presented as a baseline or reference series for the analysis of the costs, benefits, and economic impact of development programs. A full report of 11 volumes containing all of the projected data and a detailed discussion of projection methodology will be published jointly by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Water Resources Council later this year.

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*Employment is equivalent to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) concept of resident employment based on the Current Population Survey, with the addition of federal military employment.

May 5, 1981

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES IN EARNINGS AND EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, 1969-1978 AND 1978-2000
UNITED STATES, MIDEAST REGION, AND NEW JERSEY
(Percent)

	Earnings						Employment					
	United States		Mideast*		New Jersey		United States		Mideast*		New Jersey	
	1969-1978	1978-2000	1969-1978	1978-2000	1969-1978	1978-2000	1969-1978	1978-2000	1969-1978	1978-2000	1969-1978	1978-2000
Total	2.9	3.3	1.1	2.5	1.9	3.0	1.9	1.2	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.9
Farm	1.3	1.4	-1.1	1.1	-2.9	1.0	-0.9	-0.9	0.3	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1
Nonfarm	2.9	3.4	1.2	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.9
Private	3.0	3.5	0.9	2.6	1.7	3.0	2.1	1.4	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.0
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other	5.0	3.3	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	5.1	1.2	2.7	1.0	5.4	0.8
Mining	8.1	3.7	5.6	4.3	-1.2	3.2	3.9	0.9	1.4	1.6	-3.1	0.0
Construction	2.3	3.4	-1.2	3.4	-1.0	4.1	2.5	1.2	-0.5	1.2	-0.2	1.9
Manufacturing	1.9	3.1	-0.2	1.9	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.9	-1.9	-0.4	-1.5	-0.2
Nondurable goods	1.4	2.8	-0.6	1.8	0.8	2.8	0.0	0.6	-2.1	-0.5	-0.8	0.2
Durable goods	2.1	3.3	0.1	1.9	-0.7	1.4	0.4	1.0	-1.8	-0.3	-2.1	-0.7
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	3.8	3.5	2.1	2.6	3.6	3.2	1.2	0.9	-0.5	0.1	0.7	0.6
Wholesale trade	3.9	3.1	1.5	2.1	4.4	2.8	3.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	3.5	0.8
Retail trade	2.1	3.1	0.1	2.3	1.3	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.1	0.5	2.3	0.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.7	3.9	1.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.3	1.8	1.0	0.9	3.4	1.4
Services	4.2	4.2	2.6	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.2	1.8	2.2	1.2	3.2	2.0
Government and gov. enterprises	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.1	3.5	2.6	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.7	0.6
Federal, civilian	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.2	3.4	3.1	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2
Federal, military	-1.8	2.1	-3.8	2.1	-7.6	2.1	-3.7	0.0	-5.6	0.0	-8.5	0.0
State and local	4.0	2.8	2.8	2.0	4.8	2.5	3.2	0.8	2.0	0.2	4.3	0.6

*Mideast Region consists of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and District of Columbia.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

IMPACT OF MIGRATION

ON NEW JERSEY'S WORK FORCE

Connie O. Hughes
Office of Demographic & Economic Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The post-1970 period brought with it abrupt changes in long-standing patterns of migration. At the national level, the traditional south to north flows of population were reversed; concurrently, New Jersey shifted from a net in- to a net outmigration position. At present, the ramifications for New Jersey of this new phenomenon have yet to be analyzed in depth.

A study was undertaken by the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis to investigate the possible consequences of New Jersey's negative netmigration, albeit slight, in the post-1970 period on the state's population, labor force, and work force. The primary data sources for this project were the 1970 census, the U.S. Census Bureau's 1976 Survey of Income and Education, the Social Security Continuous Work History Sample, and data developed within the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry.[1] In general, each data source covered different time periods during the 1970s, creating limitations to the overall analysis.

The following represents a brief summary of the findings of only one aspect of this report: the impact of the 1970s migration pattern on New Jersey's work force.[2] The Social Security Continuous Work History Sample was the primary source of the data presented in this article.[3]

MIGRATION

Migration tends to be a highly selective process and affects not only the number of people in an area, but also their composition. Where an area gains or loses significant numbers of migrants, migration adds or subtracts distinctive types of people. By and large, people who migrate tend to be more highly qualified members of the labor force/work force--the young, the educated, and the skilled. Their arrival tends to improve the stock of human capital in their places of destination. At the same time, they diminish that stock in the places they leave. Declining areas lose their most productive members, leaving a labor force/work force that tends to be overaged, undereducated, and under skilled.

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[1] In lieu of direct measurements of the impact of migration, which will not begin to be available until the release of sample statistics from the 1980 census of population in the next 2 to 3 years, various data sources were consulted and assumptions about relationships were made.

[2] As used in this context, the term "work force" is defined as those persons working in a geographical area who could live either in that area or outside of it. "Labor force," on the other hand, is defined as the number of workers and persons looking for work (the unemployed) living in a geographical area.

[3] The selection of the time periods covered in this analysis was a function of data available. New Jersey data secured from the Social Security Work History Sample was available only for limited time frames at the time of the report preparation.

Whether New Jersey follows these patterns and whether New Jersey's labor force/work force has been affected by recent slight negative netmigration are the foci of the remainder of this article.

GENERAL MIGRATION PATTERNS

As noted above, prior to the 1970s, New Jersey experienced positive netmigration rates--12% from 1950 to 1960, and 8% from 1960 to 1970; during the 1970s this pattern was reversed with a 1970 to 1978 rate of -1%. This -1% represents a net outflow of only about 84,000 persons. The absolute number is relatively small and, perhaps more importantly in terms of the impact of migration on the state's work force, the age groups which experienced net outmigration were those 15-to-24 years old and those 55 years of age and older. Of the former group, college students contributed to a major portion of this net outmigration. Similarly, retirees moving to the sunbelt accounted for much of the net outmigration of the 55 years of age and older population.

The most active work force age group (25 to 54 years of age), in total, has traditionally exhibited positive migration patterns to the State of New Jersey. However, when this group is disaggregated into several age groupings and the migration of only the work force component is examined, this pattern is not fully replicated. (See "Work Force Migration by Age.")

MIGRATION OF THE WORK FORCE

The economic consequences of population migration are partially manifested by the patterns of work force migration. In turn, the parameters of work force migration may influence the industrial base of the state.

In the following analysis, it should be kept in mind that the net flows discussed are fairly small. Gross flows are much larger, but are still of limited magnitude. Thus, the severity of the issues raised are not substantial at present.

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS

Data on New Jersey's work force migration for the periods 1970 to 1973 and 1973 to 1976 show that the changing direction of netmigration resulted more from declining inmigration than increasing outmigration. The overall patterns of interchange of work force migrants between New Jersey and other areas indicate that the greatest amount of work force mobility occurred within the Northeast Region, while the South Region, Florida in particular, was the recipient of the second largest proportion of migrants.

WORK FORCE MIGRATION BY RACE AND SEX

For the period 1971 to 1973, the work force outmigration from New Jersey only slightly offset the inmigration, and was caused by a small surplus of white male outmigrants over white male inmigrants (-2,500 persons). All the other groupings for the state show positive netmigration, with the netmigration of white females being very similar to that for black females. During this time period, New Jersey fared better than either New York or Pennsylvania. New York exhibited a much larger magnitude of total negative netmigration as well as negative netmigration for all sex/race groupings. Pennsylvania also experienced a greater degree of negative netmigration.

WORK FORCE MIGRATION BY AGE

The patterns of work force migration by age during the 1971 to 1973 period indicate that the most mobile group of persons in the work force was the 25-to-34 year olds, who exhibited a positive netmigration to the state. There was a small negative netmigration for the under 25 years of age group, as well as for the 35-to-64 years of age group. Thus, except for the 25-to-34 years of age group, every other work force age category experienced net outmigration during the early 1970s.[4]

These differential patterns reflected across the work force age partitions offer significant public policy issues. For example, the net outmigration of the under 25 years of age work force, if continued, may lessen the requirement for higher numbers of entry-level employment positions, particularly in the context of the impending entrance of the baby bust generation into their work force years. Nonetheless, this and similar concerns should be tempered by the extremely small magnitude of the outmigration totals.

WORK FORCE MIGRATION BY INDUSTRY

The restructuring of the economy in the post-1970 period--an increasing representation of nonmanufacturing jobs, particularly in the service sectors, and a decreasing representation of manufacturing jobs--is exemplified somewhat by 1971 to 1973 work force migration data. New Jersey experienced the greatest net outmigration of persons employed in the manufacturing sector and slight net inmigration of persons employed in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector. These patterns are, in many respects, analogous to those exhibited by the change in the distribution of employed persons. This congruence may indicate a healthy balance between a mobile work force and an evolving industrial structure, i.e., through work force migration, unemployment (labor force surplus) or unfulfilled industrial demand (labor force shortages) may be kept to a minimum.

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[4] The differences between these findings and those for the total population include: the time periods examined; the disaggregations by age; the population vs. work force universe; and the sources of data.

WORK FORCE MIGRATION BY WAGE CLASS

The median wage of New Jersey's inmigrants was higher than that for outmigrants during the 1971 to 1973 period. Data appear to suggest that the 1971 to 1973 migration trends of New Jersey were characterized by losses in the number of medium- and low-wage workers in manufacturing and by relative gains in the number of workers in high-wage professional and managerial jobs. This income "surplus"--of inmigrants having higher incomes than those that have departed--if continued, may serve to mitigate some of the potential negative consequences of any net work force outmigration which may occur in the future.

SUMMARY

All of the preceeding dimensions of work force migration should be viewed in the context of other forces affecting work force changes in order to assess the significance. The accompanying table provides a summary of the impact of migration on New Jersey's work force, according to selected characteristics, in comparison to the change caused by net entrants-exits to the work force. As can be seen in the table, the work force increased by 113,100 (4.9 percent) over the 1971-1973 period. Of this change, migration accounted for only -300 workers, while the net surplus of entrants over exits to the work force accounted for 113,400 workers. Thus, in total, the impact of migration appears to be of only minor consequence.

When the work force is partitioned via the characteristics reviewed above, the same general pattern of the relationship of migration to net entrants-exits can be observed. The major exception is the manufacturing work force, as well as those of the higher income wage classes ($10,000 and over). In the former case, the migration was four times as important as net entrants-exits to the workforce (a loss of 12,200 versus a loss of 3,400). Yet its importance should not be overemphasized, since, of the total change in the manufacturing work force (a loss of 41,000 workers), only 12,200 workers were a consequence of migration.

The same phenomenon is evident in the upper income wage classes. While netmigration in the $10,000 and over categories far exceeds the net entrants-exits, netmigration accounts for only a small proportion of the total change in the wage categories. In this case, the bulk of the change is a function of nonmigrant workers changing wage class.

At the same time, the impact of migration should not be underestimated. The data are for a fairly short time period and the time period preceeded the mid-decade recession. Thus, the data may represent only the initial stages of a new phenomenon. If this is the case, then what could be perhaps significant at present is not the absolute magnitude of the trendline, but its direction.

OUTLOOK INTO THE 1980s

As the population at the national level continues to exhibit slow growth due to declines in fertility, migration will play an increasing role in population and labor force/work force growth at the sub-national level. Projections of New Jersey's population into the 1980s show slow growth and imply negative netmigration. If the lessening of inmigration is sustained into the future and the present magnitude of outmigration continues, the quality of the labor force/work force of the state could suffer. The combined effects of a lessening inmigration of the 25-to-34 year olds, a continuing of large outmigrations of young adults below the age of 25, and a decreasing in the pool of persons becoming of working age due to the baby bust, could result in a labor force/work force which, if retraining opportunities were not provided for older workers, could result in a lack of rejuvenation from a dearth of newly educated and skilled persons.

However, offsetting these potential negative effects, there are positive implications for New Jersey of the changes in the labor force/work force age mix. A rise in the overall age of the labor force/work force should result in an increase in productivity as well as a decrease in unemployment due to the experience gained by the labor force through the maturation process.

Also, pressures may be considerably eased in terms of entry-level employment opportunities as the decade proceeds. The shrinking size of the cohorts entering the labor force years imply that the problem of finding employment for the under skilled and under educated will diminish. This offers the opportunity to more adequately focus efforts on the state's minority and under educated citizenry.

Additionally, there would appear to be no shortage of total workers available to New Jersey employers in 1985. Bureau of Labor Statistics' projections of civilian labor force indicate that, depending on the growth path assumed, the size of the national labor force in 1985 could be either 117.0, 113.0, or 108.9 million persons. If the convergence of New Jersey's labor force participation rates to those for the nation continues into the 1980s and become equal in 1985, and using population projections for the state, the size of the labor force could be 4.0, 3.8, or 3.7 million persons--a gain representing between 300,000 and 600,000 persons over the 1978 estimate of 3.4 million. This compares to a gain of approximately 550,000 over the 1970 to 1978 period.

All of the preceeding discussion on potential outlook points to the continuing need to monitor migration patterns and their effect on the work force/labor force in New Jersey during the 1980s.

REPORT AVAILABILITY

The complete report, *Impact of Migration on the New Jersey Labor Force: 1970 to Present and Short-Term Future Outlook*, is available from the State Data Center, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor and Industry, CN 388, Trenton, NJ 08625 or at local area libraries.

SUMMARY
IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON THE WORK FORCE BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS NEW JERSEY 1971-1973
(Numbers in thousands)

	1971 Workforce		1973 Workforce		Change 1971-73		Net Migration	Net Entrants-
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1971-73	Exits
TOTAL	2,329.1	100.0%	2,442.2	100.0%	113.1	4.9%	- 0.3	113.4
By Race & Sex								
White Males	1,214.0	52.1	1,241.9	50.9	27.9	2.3	- 2.5	30.4
Nonwhite Males	167.0	7.2	178.6	7.3	11.6	6.9	0.6	10.9
White Females	822.0	35.3	880.5	36.1	58.5	7.1	0.8	57.7
Nonwhite Females	126.1	5.4	141.4	5.8	15.3	12.1	0.8	14.4
By Age[1]								
Less than 25	310.4	13.4	496.0	20.3	185.6	59.8	- 0.6	186.3
25-34	520.4	22.3	534.4	21.9	14.0	2.7	2.6	11.4
35-54	944.6	40.6	952.9	39.0	8.3	0.9	- 1.8	10.0
55-64	400.7	17.2	360.6	14.8	-40.1	-10.0	- 0.6	-39.5
65 and over	151.0	6.5	96.4	3.9	-54.6	-36.2	0.2	-54.8
By Industry[2]								
Construction	98.1	4.2	106.9	4.4	8.8	9.0	1.3	1.6
Manufacturing	792.6	34.0	751.6	30.8	-41.0	- 5.2	-12.2	- 3.4
Trans. & Pub. Util.	144.2	6.2	144.4	5.9	0.2	0.1	0.5	- 2.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	515.8	22.1	552.9	22.6	37.1	7.2	- 1.1	62.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	110.3	4.7	115.9	4.7	5.6	5.1	1.2	1.8
Services	521.2	22.4	562.9	23.0	41.7	8.0	0.1	33.4
Government	129.4	5.6	139.8	5.7	10.4	8.0	0.8	5.1
Other[3]	17.6	0.7	67.9	2.8	50.3	285.8	9.3	14.8
By Wage Class[2] [4]								
Under $2,000	400.5	17.2	390.2	16.0	-10.3	- 2.5	-14.6	70.5
$2,000-3,999	323.6	13.9	300.2	12.3	-23.4	- 7.2	- 5.4	33.1
$4,000-5,999	414.5	17.8	346.4	14.2	-68.1	-16.4	- 2.8	9.7
$6,000-7,999	364.4	15.6	351.2	14.4	-13.2	- 3.6	2.6	3.6
$8,000-9,999	292.8	12.6	282.6	11.6	-10.2	- 3.5	1.7	- 2.3
$10,000-14,999	356.8	15.3	479.0	19.6	122.2	34.2	6.8	1.6
$15,000-24,999	140.8	6.0	237.5	9.7	96.7	68.7	8.9	- 3.0
$25,000 and over	35.6	1.5	54.4	2.2	18.8	52.8	2.6	0.2

NOTES: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

[1] Age is as of 1973.

[2] The sum of netmigration and net entrants-exits does not equal the 1971-73 change in workforce because this change is also due to nonmigrants changing their status (individual sector and wage class) from one year to another.

[3] Includes agriculture, mining and unclassified.

[4] Wages are in current dollars and are for the year the worker was in New Jersey. Dollar amounts for inmigrants are as of 1973 and dollar amounts for outmigrants as of 1971.

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Social Security Continuous Work History Sample (10%), First Quarter, 1971 and 1973.

Sampling Errors in Official BLS Estimates

The official monthly estimates of selected labor force statistics developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) are based on the Current Population Survey (CPS), which is a monthly sample survey of households. Estimates based on a sample may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. These chance variations are called sampling errors.

In an effort to improve the reliability of the statewide CPS estimates, i.e., reduce sampling error, the size of New Jersey's sample has been increased on several occasions. The latest sample expansion was reflected in the revised 1980 data recently released by the BLS and shown below. With the addition of 150 sample units in the New Jersey portion of the Philadelphia SMSA (Camden, Burlington, and Gloucester counties), the total state sample was increased from 1750 to 1900 units. The chart below shows the area distribution of the entire New Jersey CPS sample for 1980 and 1981.

Because of the change in sample size, the 1980 estimates are not strictly comparable to data of prior years. However, the effect of this sample supplement, in terms of reducing sampling error, has been minimal. The standard errors, when rounded to the nearest thousand, are actually unchanged from the errors for 1980 preliminary estimates published previously in the *Economic Indicators*. According to the BLS, this is because some of the reduction in the error due to the addition of the 150 sampling units was more than offset by the use of more current labor force data in the formula for calculating standard errors, which had a slightly upward effect on the error estimates.

Given this fact and the recently imposed budgetary constraints, the BLS has decided to eliminate the 150 additional units and revert back to the previous sample in 1981.

NOTE TO READERS

Specific sampling error information is on page S-39 and will appear as a regular feature of the *Economic Indicators* beginning with this issue.

COUNTY DISTRIBUTION OF
MONTHLY CPS SAMPLE UNITS
IN NEW JERSEY

Area	Total Units Assigned for Original 1980 and 1981 Estimates	Sample Supplement for Use in 1980 Revised	Total Units Assigned for 1980 Revised
New Jersey	1,750	150	1,900
Morris-Essex-Union Counties	450	-	450
Sommerset-Middlesex Counties	200	-	200
Mercer County	50	-	50
Passaic-Bergen Counties	350	-	350
Burlington-Camden-Gloucester Counties	250	150	400
Salem County	25	-	25
Warren County	25	-	25
Hudson County	150	-	150
Cumberland County	75	-	75
Sussex County	100	-	100
Monmouth-Ocean Counties	250	-	250

Note: Data for Mercer, Salem, Warren, and Cumberland counties are rounded to nearest 25. Data for all other areas are rounded to nearest 50.

Economic Briefs

CHANGES IN EXTENDED BENEFITS PROGRAM PROPOSED

As part of the President's efforts to curtail federal spending in Fiscal Year 1982, H.R. 2880 was introduced on March 26, 1981. It makes several changes in the Extended Benefits (EB) Program, which provides unemployed individuals up to an additional thirteen weeks of benefits after their entitlement under the regular state program has been exhausted. Among the changes are the following:

1. Eliminate the national EB program, which currently requires that benefits be paid in all states simultaneously when the national trigger rate equals or exceeds 4.5%.
2. Remove EB weeks claimed from the calculation of the trigger rates used to determine when extended benefits are paid in each state.
3. Increase the state trigger rates to 5% (and 120% of the average rate in the comparable period of the prior two years) or, at state option, 6% (without regard to the prior two years); the current rates are 4% (and 120%) and 5%, respectively.
4. Add a qualifying requirement of 20 weeks of work in the base year or the equivalent in earnings.

The proposed effective dates are as soon as possible in 1981 for item 2, and October 1, 1982 for items 3 and 4. Item 1 would become effective immediately if the national trigger were "off" and July 1, 1981 if the trigger is "on" during the weeks of enactment. Although the national EB program has been "off" since January, extended benefits are currently being paid in New Jersey by virtue of the state trigger.

In addition, the bill changes certain aspects of the Regular Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemembers (UCX) programs. After October 1, 1982, claimants would be required to seek, apply for, and accept "suitable work" under a broadened definition of that term recently applied to EB claimants after the thirteenth week of regular benefits. The UCX program would be amended, effective July 1, 1981, to disqualify from receiving benefits those individuals who were not discharged under honorable conditions, who voluntarily left the military, or who were discharged for cause.

BLS TO UPDATE INDEXES TO 1977

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), along with other federal agencies, is changing the base year of its statistical indexes from 1967 to 1977. The rebasing of most BLS series will be completed by December 1981.

For more information and a schedule of completion dates for the various statistical series, see the February 1981 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, a monthly publication of the BLS, or contact your nearest BLS regional office.

NO 1980 ADJUSTMENT PLANNED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU

The U.S. Census Bureau does not plan to adjust 1980 census population totals to compensate for undercount, unless directed to do so by the courts. This decision comes after several years of evaluating the issue and is based on two major elements: first, the quality of the 1980 census, which counted 226 million persons as compared to the April 1, 1980 official estimate of 221.7 million; second, the absence of any accurate measure of the number and distribution of illegal residents. Combining these factors has the effect of negating the method now available for estimating the undercount, according to census analysts.

Currently the Bureau is under federal court order to adjust. However, recent U.S. Supreme Court stays, pending lower court rulings, have permitted the Bureau to report and certify final population results to the President. These figures are the basis for apportioning the House of Representatives. The Bureau has begun also to release sub-state data, on a state by state flow basis, to be used for redistricting under Public Law 94-171. Although the Bureau regards those population figures as final, all 1980 census figures are subject to change, pending the outcome of other lawsuits dealing with the census counts.

New Jersey population totals and PL94-171 data, which contain provisional counts by race and Spanish origin, are now available from the State Data Center, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis; local area libraries; and the Bureau of the Census.

NEW JERSEY FOURTH IN PER CAPITA PROPERTY TAXES

State and local per capita property tax collections in New Jersey during fiscal year (FY) 1979 were exceeded in only three states (Alaska, Massachusetts, and Wyoming), according to economists at the Tax Foundation, Inc.

Property taxes in New Jersey rose from $227 per capita in FY 1969 to $506 per capita in FY 1979, an increase of 123%. During the same time period, comparable U.S. average data rose from $152 to $295, an increase of 94%.

Despite rapid per capita property tax increases from 1969 to 1979, New Jersey fell from second highest among all states in 1969 to fourth place in 1979. California, which ranked first in 1969, fell to 28th in 1979, mostly because of Proposition 13, which was the major cause of a $5.0 billion or 45.1% reduction in property taxes in FY 1979. Over the entire 1969-1979 period, per capita property taxes in California rose a total of only 7%, far less than in any other state.

The sharpest increases in property taxes over the ten-year period occurred in Alaska. In 1969 residents of the North-to-the-Future State were paying only $104 per capita; this ranked them 36th out of 51 states (District of Columbia included). By 1979 the figure had risen to $826, far more than any other state and an increase of 696% since 1969.

Per capita property tax collections during FY 1979 were the lowest in Alabama ($73), Louisiana ($102), Arkansas ($125), and Kentucky ($131). These four states also ranked near the bottom of the list in 1969.

For additional information write to the Tax Foundation, Inc., 1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009 or call (202) 328-4500.

PROPERTY TAX COLLECTIONS BY STATE
PER CAPITA
FISCAL YEARS 1969 AND 1979

	Per capita property tax			
	Amount		Percent	Rank
State	1969	1979	increase	1979
U.S. Average	$152	$295	94	-
Alabama	36	73	100	51
Alaska	104	826	696	1
Arizona	155	353	128	16
Arkansas	58	125	115	49
California	249	266	7	28
Colorado	171	326	91	21
Connecticut	210	456	117	6
Delaware	77	165	116	40
Florida	114	247	117	31
Georgia	82	209	156	37
Hawaii	87	191	118	39
Idaho	117	245	110	33
Illinois	173	350	102	17
Indiana	165	247	49	32
Iowa	177	339	91	20
Kansas	179	357	99	14
Kentucky	64	131	103	48
Louisiana	60	102	68	50
Maine	149	302	103	25
Maryland	145	276	90	26
Massachusetts	225	546	143	2
Michigan	165	376	127	11
Minnesota	156	311	99	23
Mississippi	60	138	130	45
Missouri	122	205	68	38
Montana	194	408	110	8
Nebraska	201	389	93	10
Nevada	165	355	115	15
New Hampshire	185	426	129	7
NEW JERSEY	227	506	123	4
New Mexico	77	131	71	46
New York	211	482	128	5
North Carolina	68	163	140	41
North Dakota	163	257	58	30
Ohio	146	260	78	29
Oklahoma	89	149	68	44
Oregon	181	366	102	12
Pennsylvania	106	230	117	35
Rhode Island	157	399	154	9
South Carolina	49	151	205	43
South Dakota	204	343	68	19
Tennessee	68	155	127	42
Texas	118	274	131	27
Utah	130	230	77	34
Vermont	151	360	139	13
Virginia	83	223	170	36
Washington	135	308	128	24
West Virginia	64	131	105	47
Wisconsin	193	346	79	18
Wyoming	196	513	162	3
District of Columbia	151	323	115	22

Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and Tax Foundation computations.

STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I thru VI and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 24 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I thru VI have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970 and November 1973-March 1975.

SERIES	SOURCES
1-16	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18-21	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
22-23	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
24	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
25-27	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
28-30	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
31-32	US Bureau of the Census
33	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
34-42	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Monthly average (annual average) data for 1970-1973 differ slightly from estimates published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The series published in this report were developed by BLS using 1970 census weights and population extrapolations in the estimating procedure and are consistent with data from 1974 forward. Data published by BLS reflect weights and population estimates extrapolated from the 1960 census and are not precisely comparable with data from 1974 forward.

Official series data for 1980 have been revised due to a one-year addition of 150 sampling units to the monthly

SERIES NOTES

household panel in New Jersey which is part of the national Current Population Survey (CPS). In 1981, the sample size was reduced to the pre-1980 level of about 1,780 households.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1980 benchmark.

Estimates for all years have been revised based on updated seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1980.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1980 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1979 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS. There was a substantial drop in the workweek in February 1978 due to a snowstorm.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

SERIES NOTES

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made according to a U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics formula, state tax adjustments are made by the Department of Labor and Industry, and inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

19-21 The LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS are collected by a survey of employers counting the number of accessions, separations, and quits that occurred during the entire month. The series are adjusted to March 1980 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

SERIES NOTES

25-27 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 25) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 25).

Series 25 was affected by a $2 billion contract for nuclear generating facilities in April 1977 and a $900 million contract for an electric power and heating system in February 1978. To avoid distortions these awards were omitted from the computations to determine seasonally adjusted figures but were returned to the total after the remaining data were seasonally adjusted. They were also omitted from the monthly average components.

28-30 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 28) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. Series 28 is not the sum of the published components For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total units (Series 28) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 30) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

31-32 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the Department of Labor and Industry to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 31) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.*

SERIES NOTES

34-35 These two series were affected by a change in reporting procedures during 1980; in that year, all Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) summer youth program openings and placements were recorded prior to September 30. In past years, these openings and placements were distributed in the September, October, and November totals.

NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (Series 34) , as reported by the Employment Service Automated Reporting System, were overestimated by about 10% from June 1975 to February 1976. These data relate to openings received by the New Jersey Employment Service only.

36 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (interstate and intrastate under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

37 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (interstate and intrastate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 480,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

38 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents interstate and intrastate agent claims under the regular state program only.

39 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the state program only.

40-42 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 42) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,381	3,364	3,527	3,503	3,607	3,592	3,583	3,614
Feb	3,335	3,361	3,554	3,510	3,572	3,594	3,531	3,608
Mar	3,302	3,366	3,545	3,522	3,598	3,593	3,636	3,593p
Apr	3,353	3,416	3,489	3,516	3,587	3,589		
May	3,373	3,413	3,510	3,524	3,608	3,584		
Jun	3,381	3,429	3,545	3,530	3,604	3,573		
Jul	3,402	3,442	3,535	3,538	3,611	3,575		
Aug	3,437	3,450	3,541	3,542	3,577	3,572		
Sep	3,511	3,449	3,582	3,553	3,534	3,575		
Oct	3,525	3,456	3,548	3,569	3,569	3,574		
Nov	3,551	3,462	3,506	3,562	3,554	3,582		
Dec	3,547	3,473	3,570	3,575	3,560	3,579		

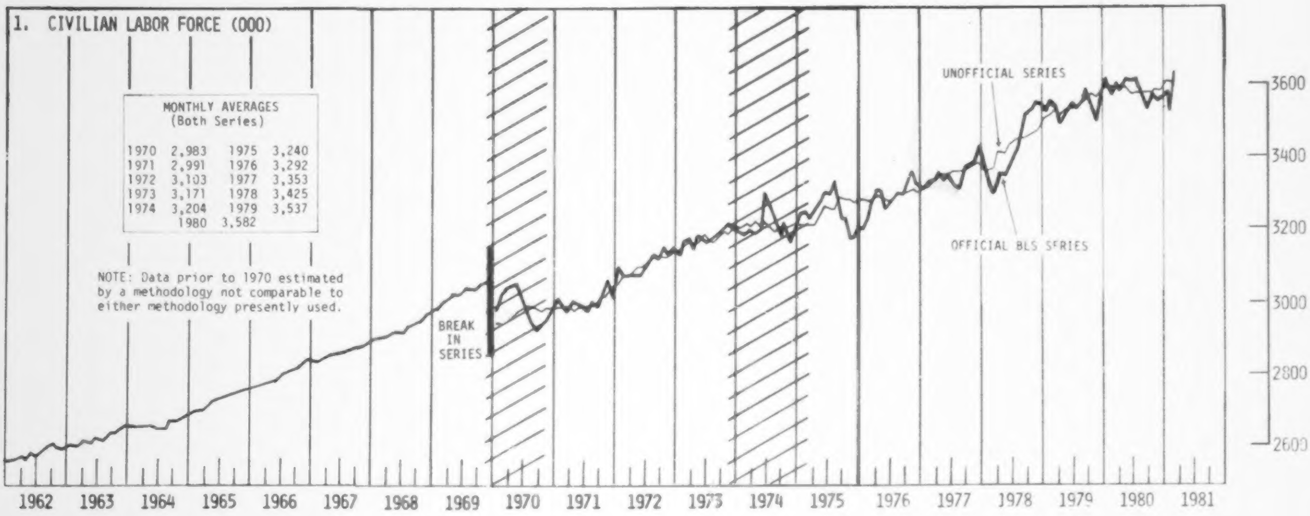
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,137	3,102	3,281	3,254	3,354	3,346	3,316	3,355
Feb	3,087	3,105	3,287	3,262	3,363	3,347	3,288	3,356
Mar	3,072	3,120	3,291	3,272	3,350	3,339	3,324	3,343p
Apr	3,102	3,174	3,278	3,269	3,343	3,332		
May	3,120	3,175	3,258	3,284	3,321	3,317		
Jun	3,134	3,182	3,307	3,292	3,330	3,306		
Jul	3,157	3,195	3,281	3,295	3,349	3,304		
Aug	3,203	3,204	3,283	3,299	3,327	3,304		
Sep	3,256	3,209	3,353	3,307	3,275	3,314		
Oct	3,281	3,215	3,299	3,316	3,310	3,324		
Nov	3,315	3,231	3,257	3,322	3,284	3,324		
Dec	3,283	3,226	3,339	3,331	3,276	3,329		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	244	263	246	249	253	246	267	259
Feb	248	256	267	248	209	247	243	252
Mar	230	245	254	249	248	254	312	250p
Apr	251	242	211	247	244	257		
May	253	239	252	240	287	267		
Jun	247	247	238	238	274	268		
Jul	245	247	254	243	262	271		
Aug	234	246	258	243	250	269		
Sep	255	241	229	246	259	261		
Oct	244	241	249	252	259	251		
Nov	236	231	249	240	270	257		
Dec	264	246	231	244	284	250		

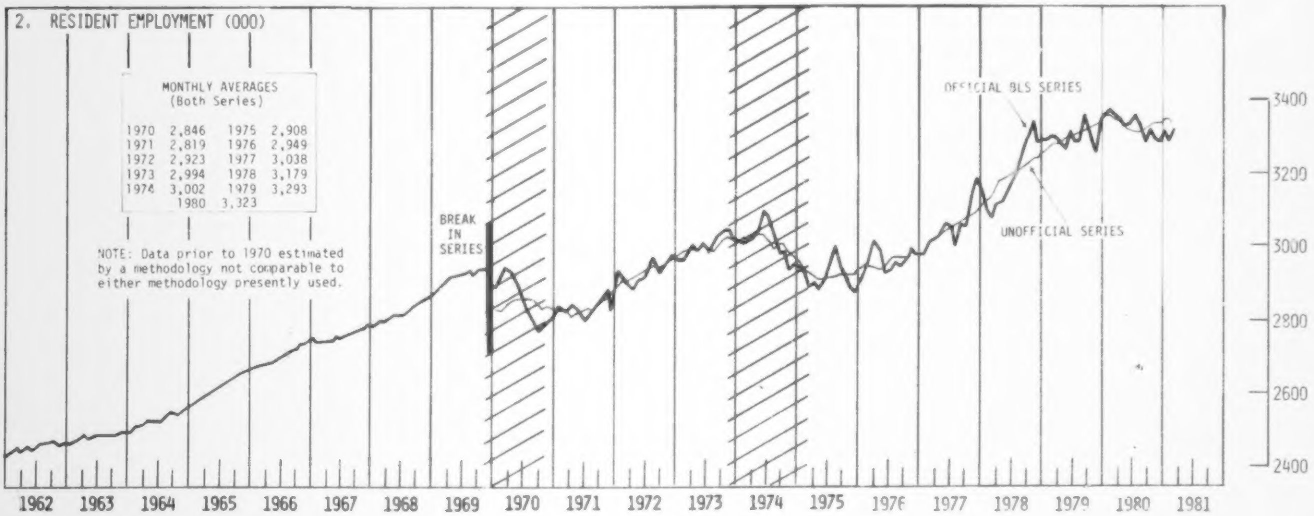
CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,983	1975	3,240
1971	2,991	1976	3,292
1972	3,103	1977	3,353
1973	3,171	1978	3,425
1974	3,204	1979	3,537
	1980	3,582	

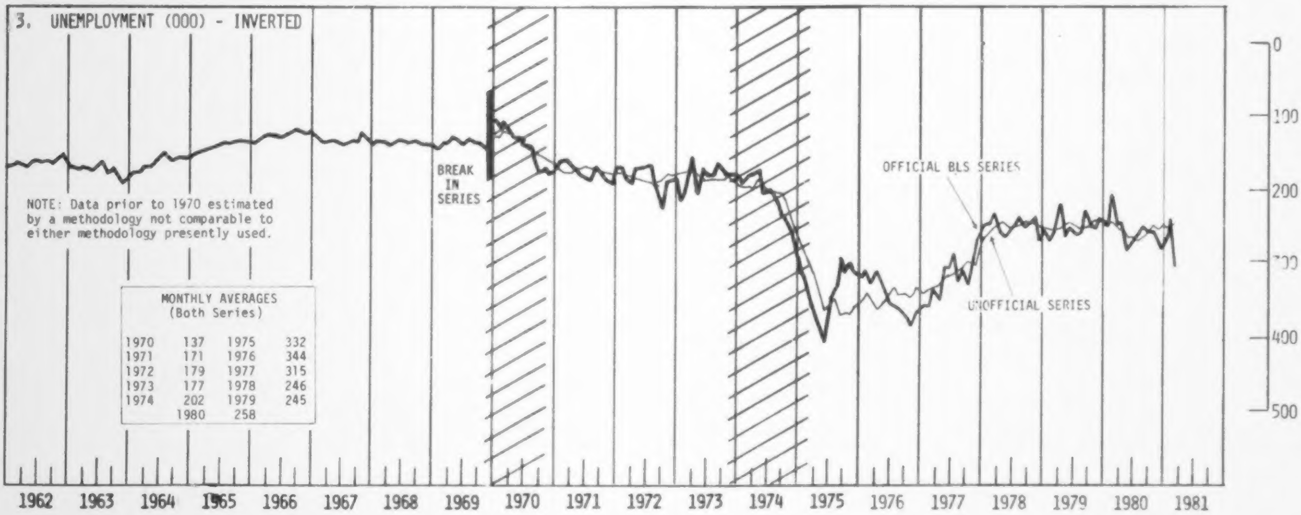
NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,846	1975	2,908
1971	2,819	1976	2,949
1972	2,923	1977	3,038
1973	2,994	1978	3,179
1974	3,002	1979	3,293
	1980	3,323	

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	137	1975	332
1971	171	1976	344
1972	179	1977	315
1973	177	1978	246
1974	202	1979	245
	1980	258	

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	62.4	62.1	64.4	63.9	65.2	64.9	64.1	64.6
Feb	61.5	62.0	64.8	64.0	64.5	64.9	63.1	64.5
Mar	60.8	62.0	64.6	64.2	64.9	64.8	65.0	64.2p
Apr	61.7	62.9	63.5	64.0	64.6	64.7		
May	62.0	62.7	63.8	64.1	65.0	64.5		
Jun	62.1	63.0	64.4	64.2	64.8	64.3		
Jul	62.4	63.2	64.2	64.2	64.9	64.2		
Aug	63.0	63.3	64.3	64.3	64.2	64.1		
Sep	64.3	63.2	64.9	64.4	63.4	64.1		
Oct	64.5	63.3	64.3	64.6	64.0	64.1		
Nov	64.9	63.3	63.4	64.5	63.6	64.1		
Dec	64.8	63.4	64.5	64.6				

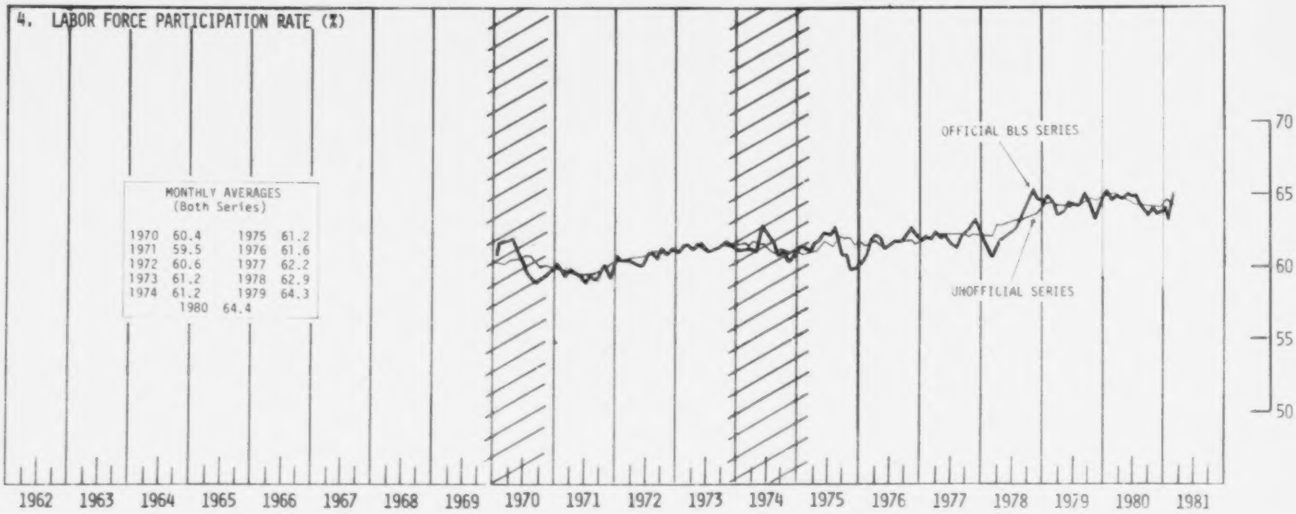
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	57.9	57.2	59.9	59.4	60.6	60.4	59.3	58.3
Feb	56.9	57.2	59.9	59.5	60.7	60.4	58.8	60.0
Mar	56.6	57.5	60.0	59.6	60.4	60.2	59.4	59.7p
Apr	57.1	58.4	59.7	59.5	60.2	60.0		
May	57.4	58.4	59.3	59.7	59.8	59.7		
Jun	57.6	58.4	60.1	59.8	59.9	59.5		
Jul	57.9	58.6	59.6	59.8	60.2	59.4		
Aug	58.7	58.7	59.6	59.9	59.7	59.3		
Sep	59.6	58.8	60.8	60.0	58.8	59.5		
Oct	60.0	58.8	59.8	60.1	59.3	59.6		
Nov	60.6	59.1	58.9	60.1	58.8	59.5		
Dec	60.0	58.9	60.4	60.2				

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	7.2	7.8	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.2
Feb	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.1	5.9	6.9	6.9	7.0
Mar	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.1	8.6	6.9
Apr	7.5	7.1	6.0	7.0	6.8	7.2		
May	7.5	7.0	7.2	6.8	8.0	7.5		
Jun	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.6	7.5		
Jul	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.6		
Aug	6.8	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.5		
Sep	7.3	7.0	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.3		
Oct	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.0		
Nov	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.6	7.2		
Dec	7.4	7.1	6.5	6.8	8.0	7.0		

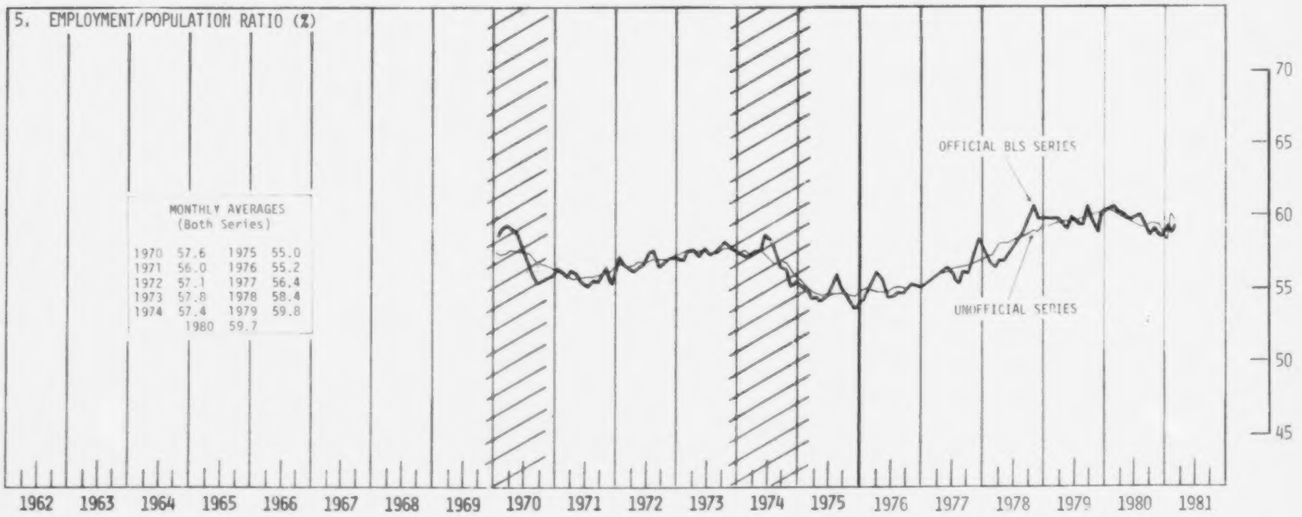
CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II



4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

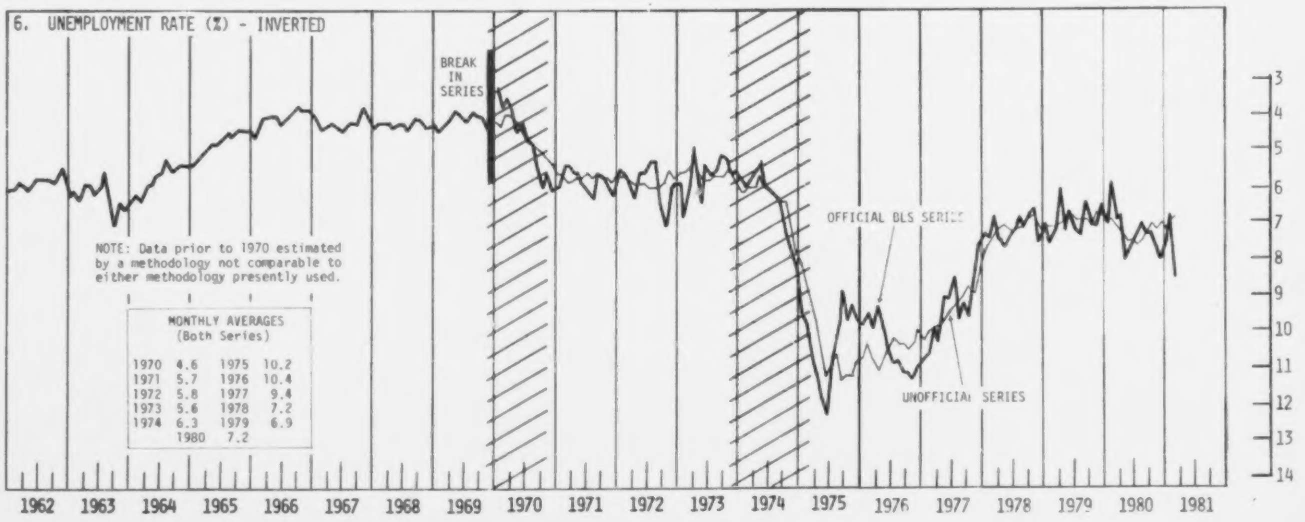
1970	60.4	1975	61.2
1971	59.5	1976	61.6
1972	60.6	1977	62.2
1973	61.2	1978	62.9
1974	61.2	1979	64.3
	1980	64.4	



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	57.6	1975	55.0
1971	56.0	1976	55.2
1972	57.1	1977	56.4
1973	57.8	1978	58.4
1974	57.4	1979	59.8
	1980	59.7	



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) - INVERTED

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	4.6	1975	10.2
1971	5.7	1976	10.4
1972	5.8	1977	9.4
1973	5.6	1978	7.2
1974	6.3	1979	6.9
	1980	7.2	

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2829.1	2893.1	2940.6	3005.3	2991.3	3056.5	3016.1	3082.2
Feb	2827.5	2896.7	2940.0	3016.4	2995.4	3073.9	3015.1	3094.4
Mar	2867.1	2910.9	2976.5	3025.4	3022.1	3070.9	3034.5	3084.9
Apr	2933.3	2950.8	2992.4	3010.2	3041.8	3059.2		
May	2966.9	2960.9	3029.4	3022.4	3059.4	3052.1		
Jun	3027.8	2968.8	3084.5	3024.1	3103.1	3042.5		
Jul	3029.7	2983.3	3077.8	3030.2	3085.8	3037.8		
Aug	3040.7	2994.4	3079.7	3030.9	3084.2	3035.1		
Sep	3005.7	2990.7	3047.3	3032.3	3057.3	3044.7		
Oct	3004.9	2990.3	3050.6	3036.3	3065.4	3053.5		
Nov	3014.5	3001.3	3053.1	3041.7	3066.8	3057.9		
Dec	3002.0	2996.2	3056.6	3052.1	3074.8	3073.3		

Revised unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data see inside front cover for details.

8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2316.6	2377.7	2426.6	2488.2	2476.0	2537.6	2494.1	2556.6
Feb	2312.0	2381.4	2421.6	2497.4	2476.1	2553.8	2491.6	2570.3
Mar	2346.4	2392.6	2457.5	2508.1	2498.0	2548.6	2509.0	2561.1
Apr	2408.7	2429.0	2473.7	2494.0	2513.0	2533.2		
May	2441.3	2436.7	2510.3	2505.0	2529.5	2524.1		
Jun	2495.5	2441.9	2562.9	2507.8	2573.3	2518.4		
Jul	2489.8	2453.0	2550.9	2513.6	2551.3	2513.9		
Aug	2504.4	2461.2	2557.8	2513.2	2556.8	2512.2		
Sep	2499.7	2464.7	2552.1	2517.6	2551.2	2518.3		
Oct	2489.2	2470.6	2539.1	2520.8	2541.6	2525.6		
Nov	2490.2	2478.6	2535.6	2525.4	2538.3	2530.3		
Dec	2479.1	2474.7	2539.4	2535.7	2548.0	2546.8		

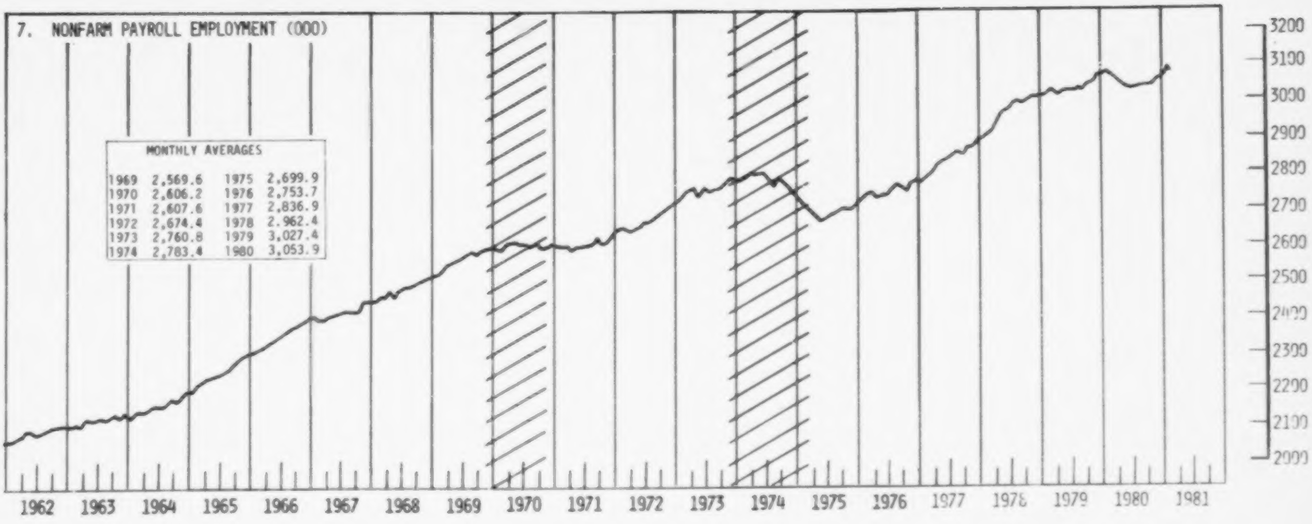
Revised unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data see inside front cover for details.

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	512.5	515.4	514.0	517.1	515.3	518.9	522.0	525.6
Feb	515.5	515.3	518.4	519.0	519.3	520.1	523.5	524.1
Mar	520.7	518.3	519.0	517.3	524.1	522.3	525.5	523.8
Apr	524.6	521.8	518.7	516.2	528.4	526.0		
May	525.6	524.2	519.1	517.4	529.9	528.0		
Jun	532.3	526.9	521.6	516.3	529.8	524.1		
Jul	539.9	530.3	526.9	516.6	534.5	523.9		
Aug	536.3	533.2	521.9	517.7	527.4	522.9		
Sep	506.0	526.0	495.2	514.7	506.1	526.4		
Oct	515.7	519.7	511.5	515.5	523.8	527.9		
Nov	524.3	522.7	517.5	516.3	528.5	527.6		
Dec	522.9	521.5	517.2	516.4	526.8	526.5		

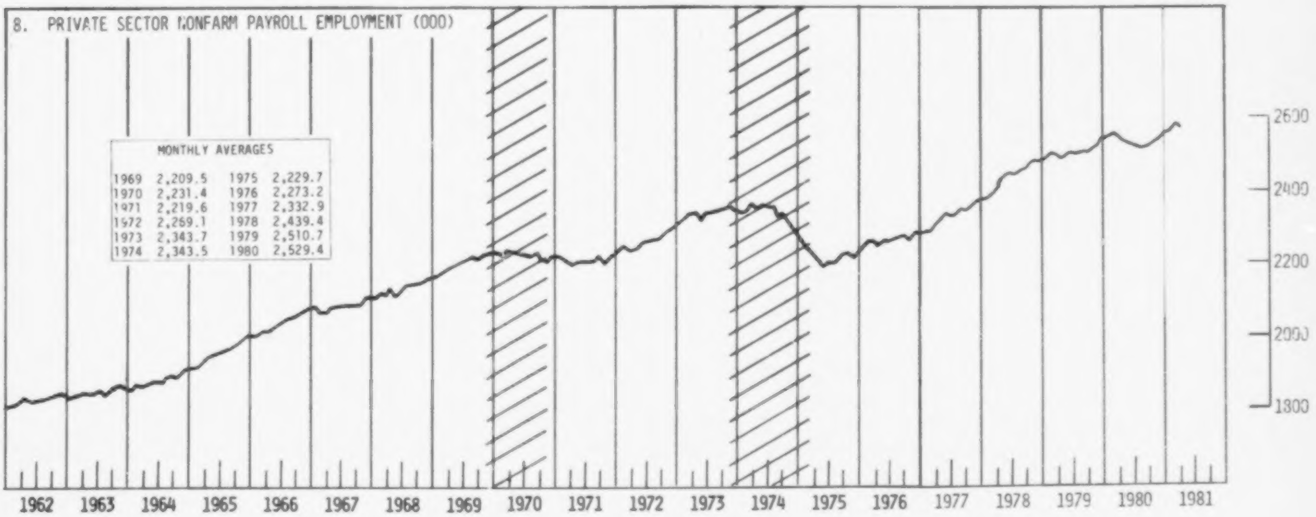
Revised unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data see inside front cover for details.

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — I


7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

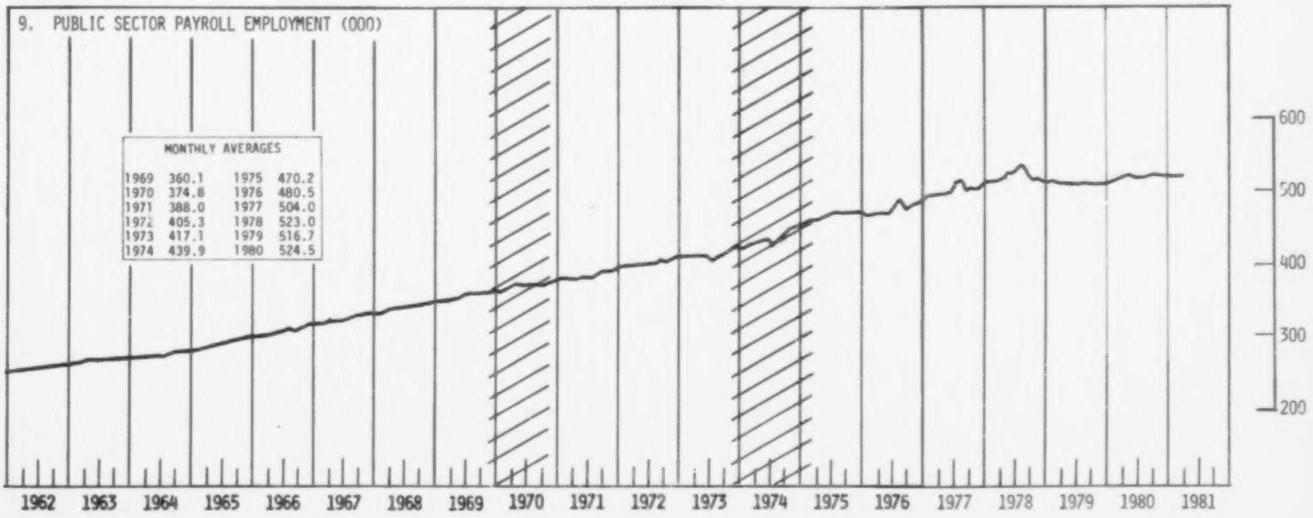
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2,569.6	1975	2,699.9
1970	2,606.2	1976	2,753.7
1971	2,607.6	1977	2,836.9
1972	2,674.4	1978	2.962.4
1973	2,760.8	1979	3,027.4
1974	2,783.4	1980	3,053.9


8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2,209.5	1975	2,229.7
1970	2,231.4	1976	2,273.2
1971	2,219.6	1977	2,332.9
1972	2,269.1	1978	2,439.4
1973	2,343.7	1979	2,510.7
1974	2,343.5	1980	2,529.4


9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	360.1	1975	470.2
1970	374.8	1976	480.5
1971	388.0	1977	504.0
1972	405.3	1978	523.0
1973	417.1	1979	516.7
1974	439.9	1980	524.5

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	763.6	776.9	784.4	796.6	782.8	794.3	770.2	782.0
Feb	767.2	778.1	787.6	798.6	792.3	803.1	771.1	781.7
Mar	777.1	780.5	797.5	800.2	797.9	800.5	772.7	775.5
Apr	783.2	787.3	795.2	798.3	790.5	793.2		
May	788.3	787.7	801.5	800.3	784.5	783.4		
Jun	795.9	783.9	814.2	801.9	790.8	778.9		
Jul	781.1	786.9	794.1	800.6	770.9	777.6		
Aug	792.7	789.9	799.7	797.4	772.6	770.7		
Sep	802.0	790.7	810.9	800.3	782.2	772.7		
Oct	801.1	791.6	808.0	798.8	782.3	774.3		
Nov	800.6	795.5	800.4	795.9	779.0	774.9		
Dec	789.0	793.4	796.1	800.5	775.2	780.0		

Revised unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data see inside front cover for details.

11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	83.6	96.1	96.4	110.4	103.4	117.8	101.3	115.4
Feb	78.1	93.8	91.9	110.9	98.3	118.8	99.0	119.6
Mar	83.2	94.4	99.9	113.5	100.2	113.8	103.9	118.0
Apr	101.6	103.4	110.2	112.1	106.2	108.0		
May	109.0	107.6	116.0	114.6	110.0	108.7		
Jun	115.8	108.5	120.5	112.8	115.9	108.5		
Jul	115.9	107.2	123.7	114.4	117.4	108.7		
Aug	118.1	108.7	124.1	114.3	117.8	108.5		
Sep	117.1	108.8	122.1	113.7	117.3	109.3		
Oct	117.2	109.8	122.2	114.4	117.3	109.8		
Nov	114.7	109.6	121.1	115.9	114.2	109.4		
Dec	108.8	109.1	116.6	116.9	110.4	110.8		

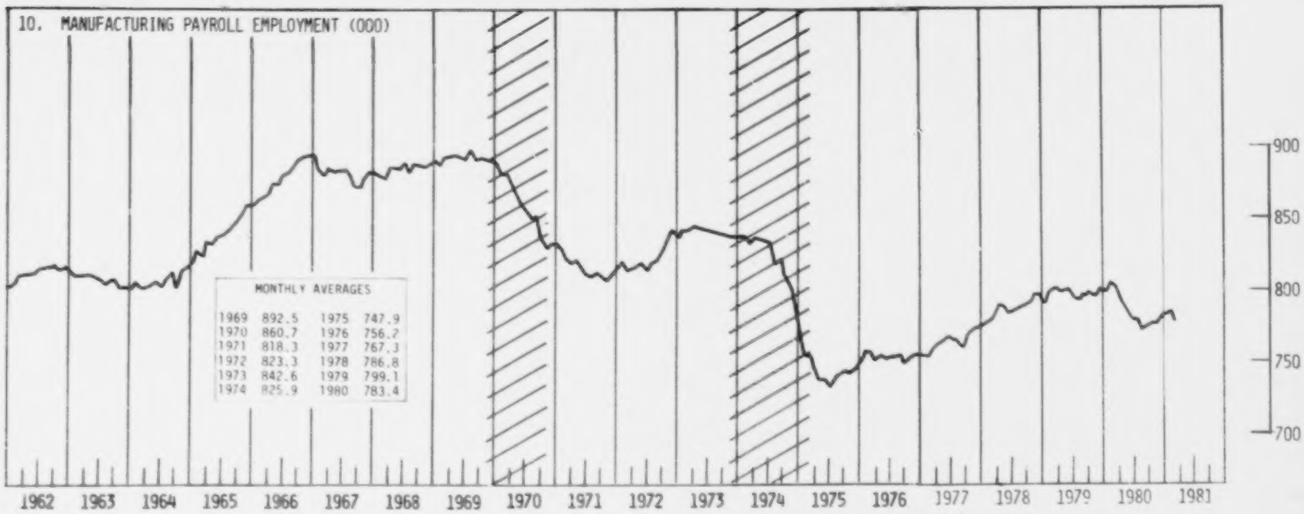
Revised unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data see inside front cover for details.

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1466.9	1502.0	1543.1	1578.4	1587.5	1623.1	1620.4	1656.9
Feb	1464.2	1506.8	1539.5	1585.1	1583.3	1629.5	1619.3	1666.6
Mar	1483.7	1515.2	1557.4	1591.6	1597.5	1631.8	1630.1	1665.2
Apr	1521.3	1535.8	1565.6	1580.9	1614.2	1629.5		
May	1541.4	1538.9	1589.9	1587.4	1632.5	1629.6		
Jun	1581.3	1547.1	1625.5	1590.4	1663.9	1628.5		
Jul	1590.3	1556.4	1630.4	1596.0	1660.4	1625.2		
Aug	1591.1	1560.1	1631.2	1598.9	1663.7	1630.5		
Sep	1578.0	1562.7	1616.5	1601.1	1649.2	1633.9		
Oct	1568.3	1566.6	1606.4	1605.1	1639.6	1639.1		
Nov	1572.3	1570.9	1611.6	1611.1	1642.7	1643.6		
Dec	1578.6	1569.5	1624.4	1615.9	1660.0	1653.6		

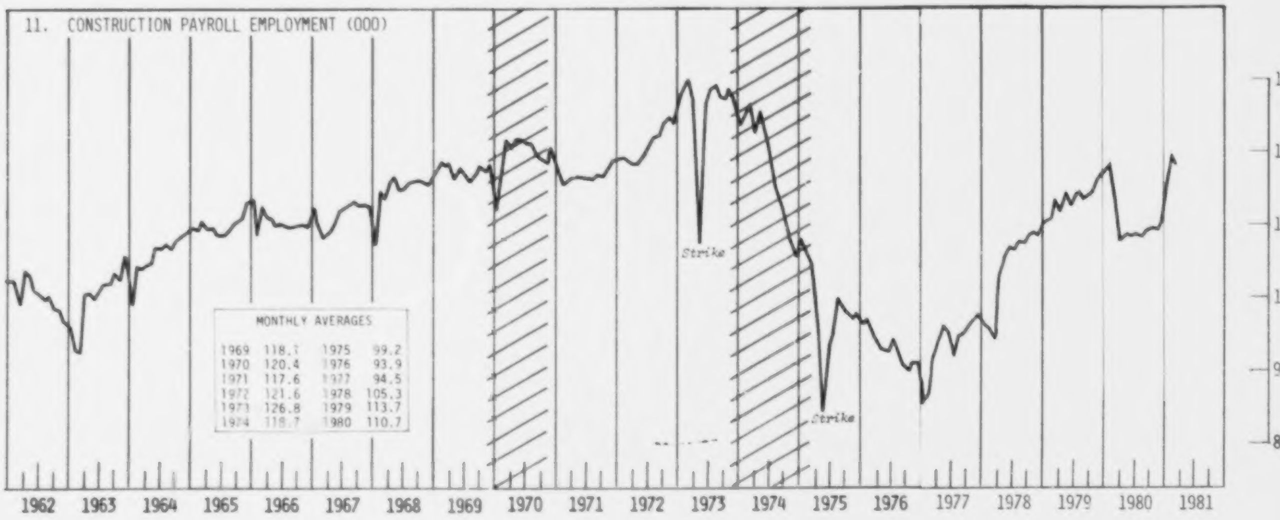
Revised unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data see inside front cover for details.

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — II



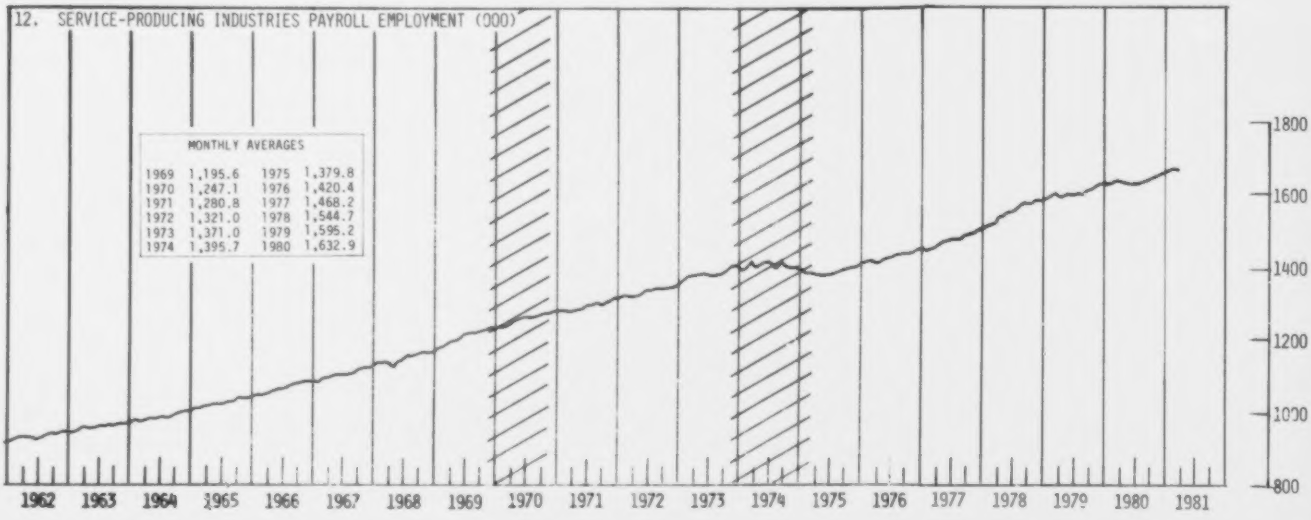
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	892.5	1975	747.9
1970	860.7	1976	756.2
1971	818.3	1977	767.3
1972	823.3	1978	786.8
1973	842.6	1979	799.1
1974	825.9	1980	783.4



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	118.7	1975	99.2
1970	120.4	1976	93.9
1971	117.6	1977	94.5
1972	121.6	1978	105.3
1973	126.8	1979	113.7
1974	118.7	1980	110.7



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,195.6	1975	1,379.8
1970	1,247.1	1976	1,420.4
1971	1,280.8	1977	1,468.2
1972	1,321.0	1978	1,544.7
1973	1,371.0	1979	1,595.2
1974	1,395.7	1980	1,632.9

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	502.0	512.2	520.5	531.2	508.5	518.9	496.0	506.3
Feb	505.7	510.9	521.0	526.0	512.9	517.8	497.3	502.0
Mar	509.6	509.9	525.2	525.1	515.4	515.3	499.1p	499.0p
Apr	510.6	511.6	525.2	525.5	512.0	512.3		
May	512.0	511.1	526.4	525.4	503.7	502.7		
Jun	514.5	506.9	533.5	525.9	506.7	499.5		
Jul	502.5	510.5	514.7	523.1	486.6	494.6		
Aug	511.1	511.8	519.9	521.2	488.4	489.7		
Sep	519.2	511.8	532.6	525.2	499.6	492.7		
Oct	519.1	512.4	530.7	524.0	499.5	493.1		
Nov	519.7	515.6	523.3	519.2	496.0	492.1		
Dec	508.8	510.8	520.8	522.4	492.9	494.4		

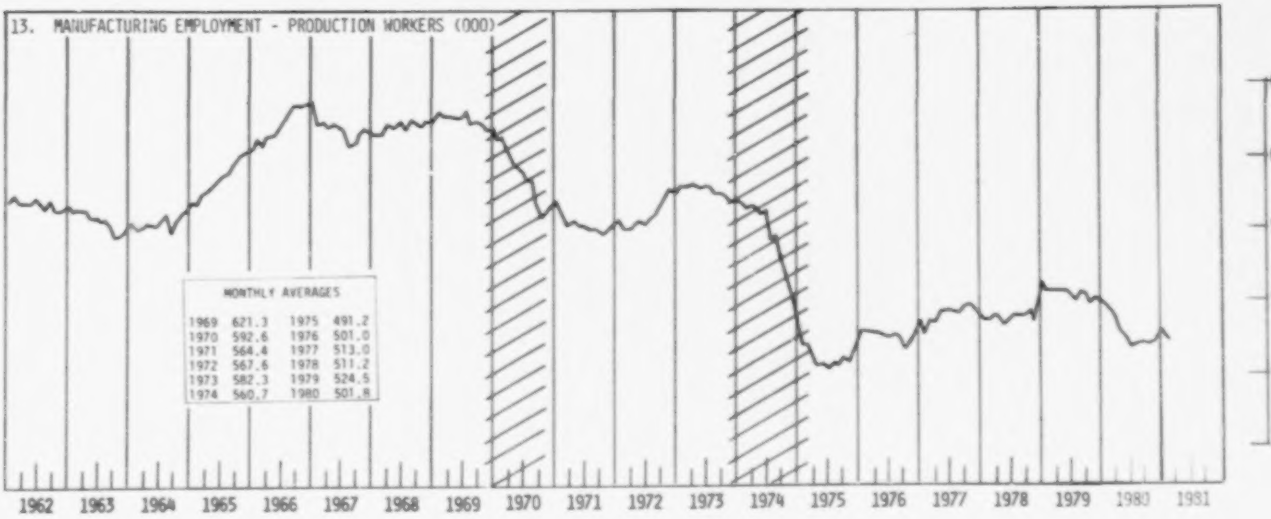
14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

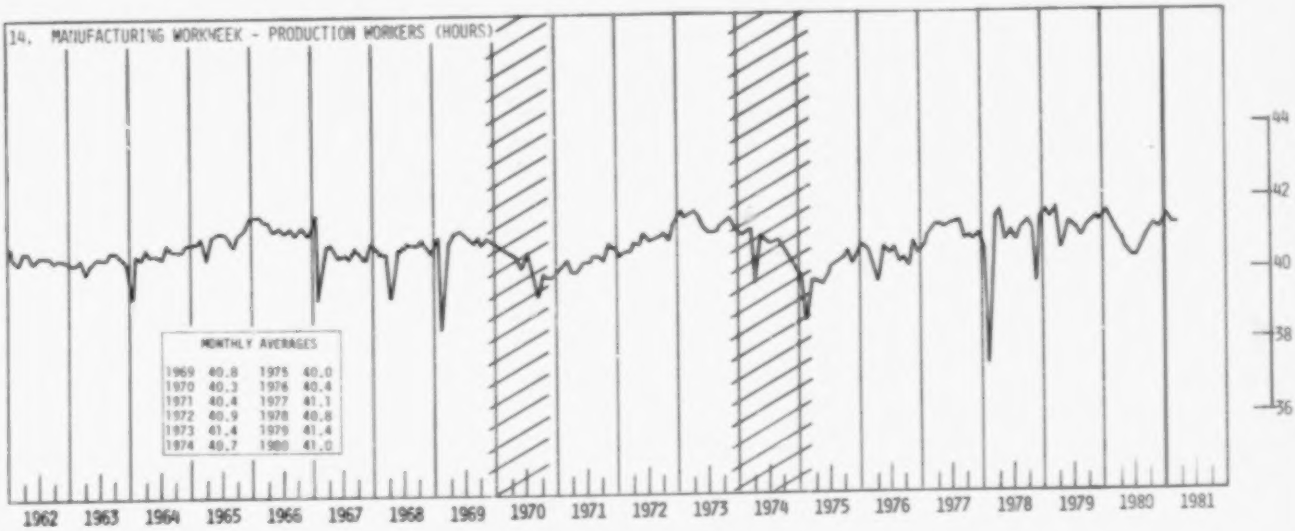
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.2	40.6	41.3	41.7	41.3	41.7	41.2	41.5
Feb	37.3	37.5	41.3	41.5	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.3
Mar	41.5	41.5	41.9	41.8	41.1	41.0	41.4p	41.3p
Apr	41.5	41.7	40.4	40.6	40.7	40.9		
May	40.8	40.8	41.4	41.4	40.6	40.6		
Jun	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	40.6	40.4		
Jul	40.7	40.9	41.0	41.2	40.2	40.4		
Aug	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	40.6	40.7		
Sep	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.0	41.0		
Oct	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.1		
Nov	40.0	39.7	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.2		
Dec	42.0	41.5	42.0	41.4	41.7	41.1		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,180	20,795	21,497	22,151	21,001	21,638	20,435	21,011
Feb	18,863	19,159	21,517	21,829	21,080	21,385	20,439	20,733
Mar	21,148	21,161	22,006	21,949	21,183	21,127	20,663p	20,609
Apr	21,190	21,334	21,218	21,335	20,838	20,953		
May	20,890	20,853	21,793	21,752	20,450	20,410		
Jun	21,249	20,834	22,140	21,720	20,572	20,180		
Jul	20,452	20,880	21,103	21,552	19,561	19,982		
Aug	21,006	21,086	21,264	21,369	19,829	19,931		
Sep	21,495	21,189	21,996	21,691	20,484	20,201		
Oct	21,387	21,111	21,971	21,694	20.530	20,266		
Nov	20,788	20,469	21,926	21,547	20,634	20,275		
Dec	21,370	21,198	21,874	21,627	20,554	20,320		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS





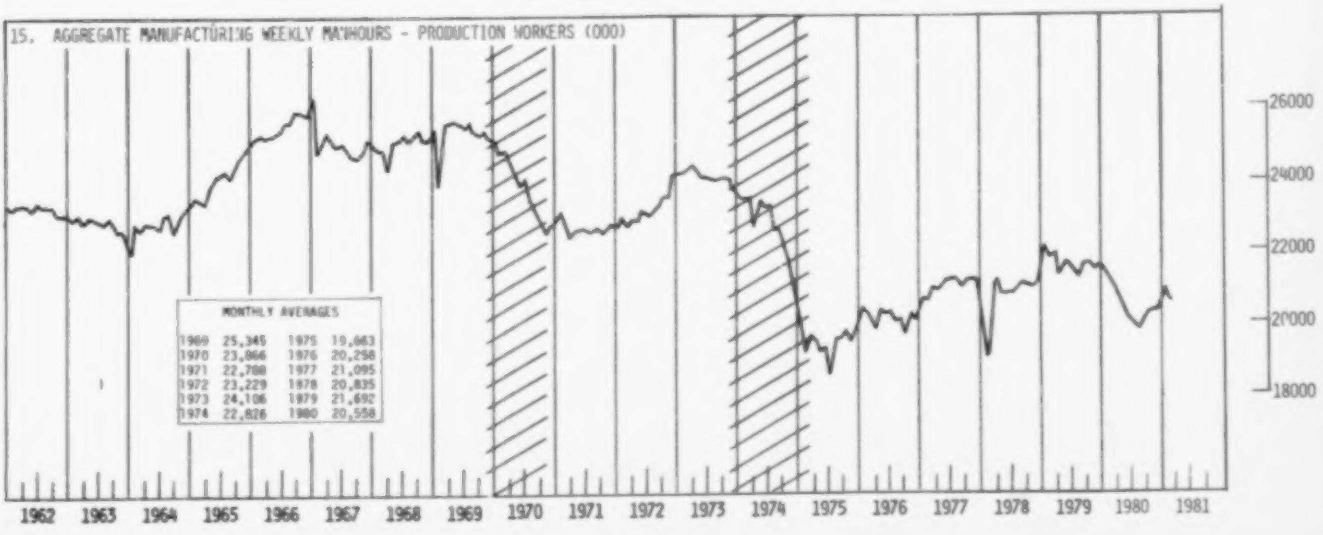


TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1978 Unadjusted	1979 Unadjusted	1980 Unadjusted	1981 Unadjusted
Jan	245.22	269.28	289.51	317.65
Feb	229.02	270.52	290.99	316.88
Mar	254.40	276.12	293.87	320.02p
Apr	254.40	265.02	294.26	
May	251.74	274.90	293.54	
Jun	256.06	277.22	295.97	
Jul	254.38	274.70	293.86	
Aug	256.05	273.62	296.79	
Sep	262.48	281.67	304.63	
Oct	263.27	284.42	307.84	
Nov	266.80	290.79	315.74	
Dec	275.10	296.52	319.42r	

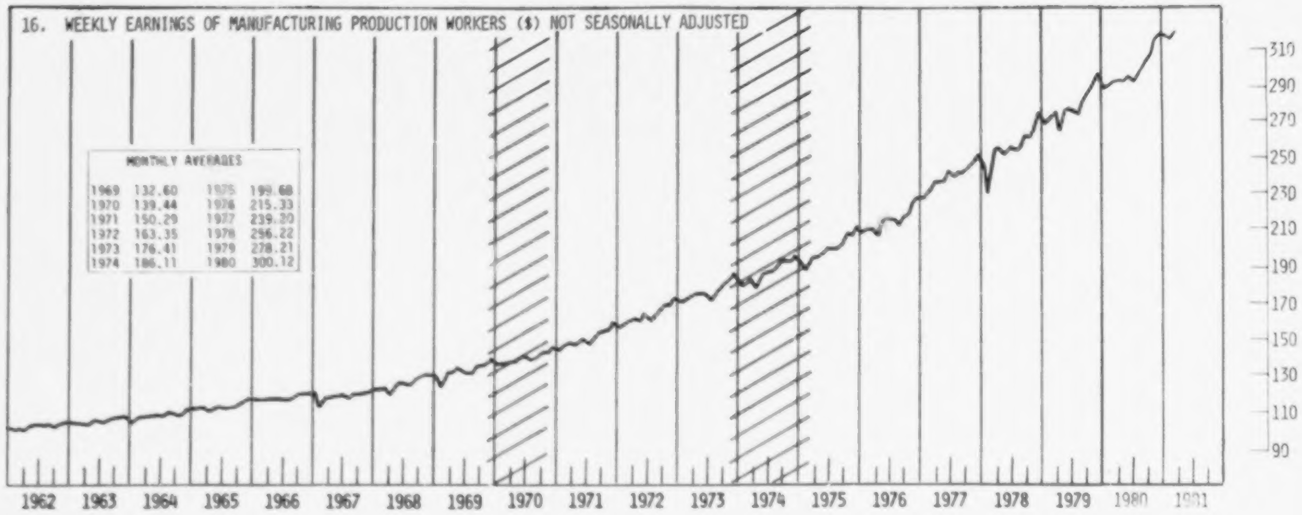
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1978			1979			1980			1981		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila
Jan	187.1	189.8	187.4	204.7	202.3	203.9	233.3	225.5	228.0	260.7	249.1	255.5
Feb	188.4	190.8	188.7	207.1	204.7	205.8	236.5	227.7	231.6	263.5	252.7	258.1
Mar	189.7	191.9	189.7	209.3	206.3	206.8	239.9	230.8	235.1	265.2	253.7	259.5
Apr	191.4	192.8	191.5	211.8	208.1	209.1	242.6	232.4	237.9			
May	193.3	193.7	192.6	214.3	210.3	211.4	245.1	234.1	239.9			
Jun	195.3	195.6	194.6	216.9	212.2	214.5	247.8	236.7	243.8			
Jul	196.7	196.0	195.9	219.4	214.1	216.9	248.0	238.4	245.3			
Aug	197.7	196.7	197.4	221.5	215.3	218.1	249.6	240.7	247.3			
Sep	199.1	197.7	198.2	223.7	217.8	220.3	251.9	241.5	248.3			
Oct	200.7	199.2	198.9	225.6	219.3	221.3	254.1	242.6	249.5			
Nov	201.8	199.8	200.6	227.6	220.7	223.8	256.4	244.2	251.1			
Dec	202.9	200.9	202.4	230.0	222.4	224.6	258.7	247.2	252.3			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

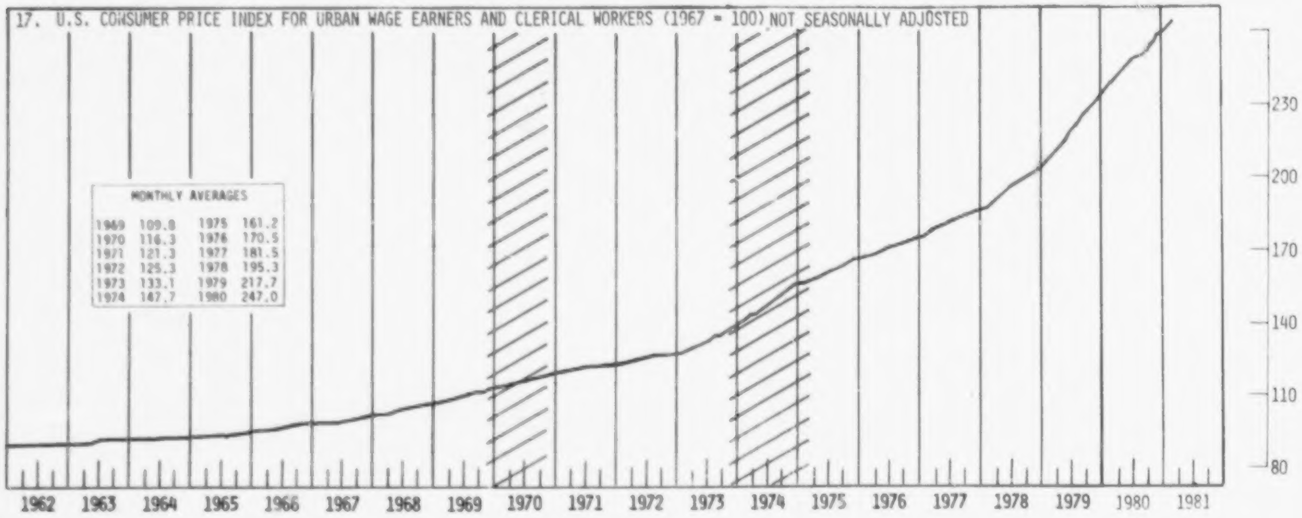
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	100.16	109.90	101.61	111.87	96.87	106.77	94.27	104.08
Feb	93.80	102.98	100.93	111.12	96.07	105.90	92.94	102.60
Mar	102.16	112.15	102.08	112.42	95.53	105.31	93.27p	102.99p
Apr	101.42	111.34	97.59	107.42	94.74	104.45		
May	100.01	109.75	99.61	109.71	93.83	103.43		
Jun	100.47	110.32	99.17	109.23	93.20	102.76		
Jul	99.45	109.17	97.43	107.29	92.01	101.43		
Aug	99.45	109.20	96.56	106.34	92.01	101.45		
Sep	101.10	111.14	97.92	107.88	93.78	103.44		
Oct	100.80	110.82	98.21	108.22	94.18	103.88		
Nov	101.39	111.53	99.24	109.38	95.55	105.47		
Dec	103.31	113.76	100.37	110.67	95.65r	105.62r		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS


16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

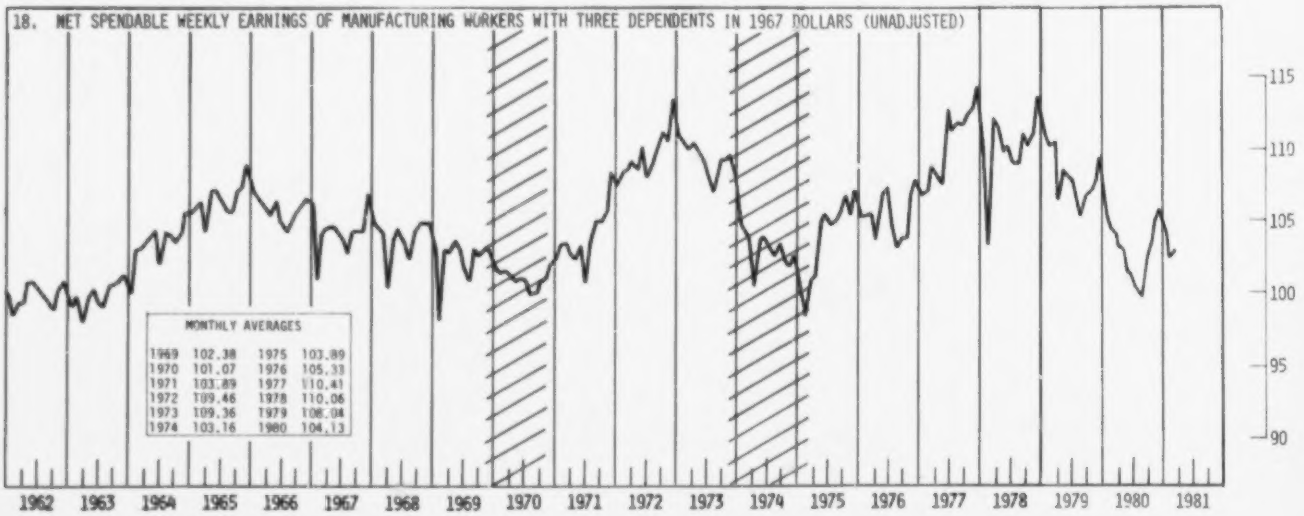
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	132.60	1975	199.68
1970	139.44	1976	215.33
1971	150.29	1977	239.30
1972	163.35	1978	256.22
1973	176.41	1979	278.21
1974	186.11	1980	300.12


17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	109.8	1975	161.2
1970	116.3	1976	170.5
1971	121.3	1977	181.5
1972	125.3	1978	195.3
1973	133.1	1979	217.7
1974	147.7	1980	247.0


18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	102.38	1975	103.89
1970	101.07	1976	105.33
1971	103.89	1977	110.41
1972	109.46	1978	110.06
1973	109.36	1979	108.04
1974	103.16	1980	104.13

TABLE VII LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS

19. MANUFACTURING ACCESSION RATES (%)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.4
Feb	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.0	3.3
Mar	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5		
Apr	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.3		
May	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.1		
Jun	4.6	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.2		
Jul	4.1	3.6	4.7	4.1	3.3	2.9		
Aug	5.5	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.6	3.9		
Sep	4.2	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.7		
Oct	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.4		
Nov	2.7	3.7	2.7	3.7	2.6	3.6		
Dec	2.2	3.7	2.3	3.9	2.1	3.5		

Revised unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data see inside front cover for details.

20. MANUFACTURING SEPARATIONS RATE (%)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9
Feb	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.3	4.2
Mar	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.9		
Apr	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	4.2	4.6		
May	3.8	4.4	3.4	3.9	4.4	5.0		
Jun	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.8	3.8	4.2		
Jul	4.8	3.4	6.0	4.2	5.5	3.9		
Aug	5.1	4.0	5.4	4.1	5.0	3.8		
Sep	4.4	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.6		
Oct	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.4	3.6		
Nov	3.5	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.4		
Dec	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3		

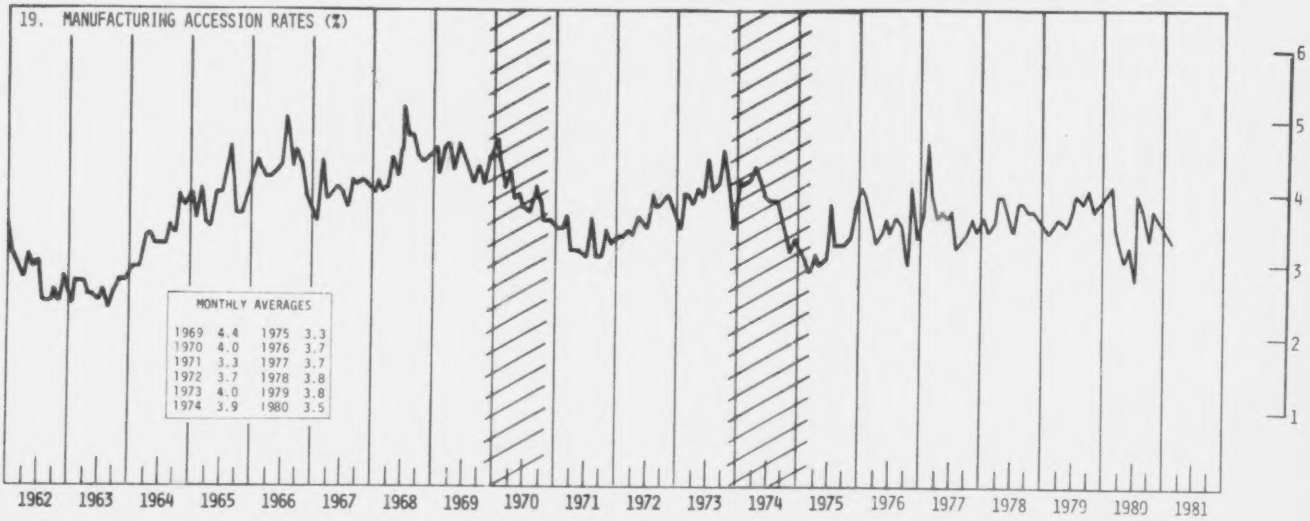
Revised unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data see inside front cover for details.

21. MANUFACTURING QUIT RATE (%)

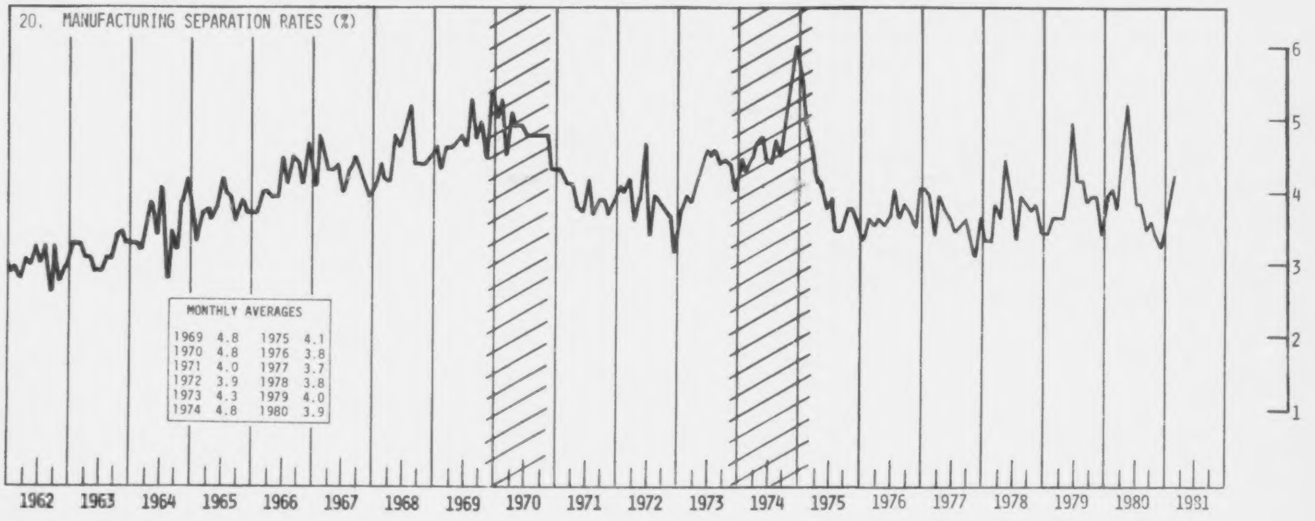
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4
Feb	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.3
Mar	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5		
Apr	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5		
May	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4		
Jun	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1		
Jul	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3		
Aug	2.8	1.6	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.2		
Sep	2.4	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.2		
Oct	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2		
Nov	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.3		
Dec	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.3		

Revised unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data see inside front cover for details.

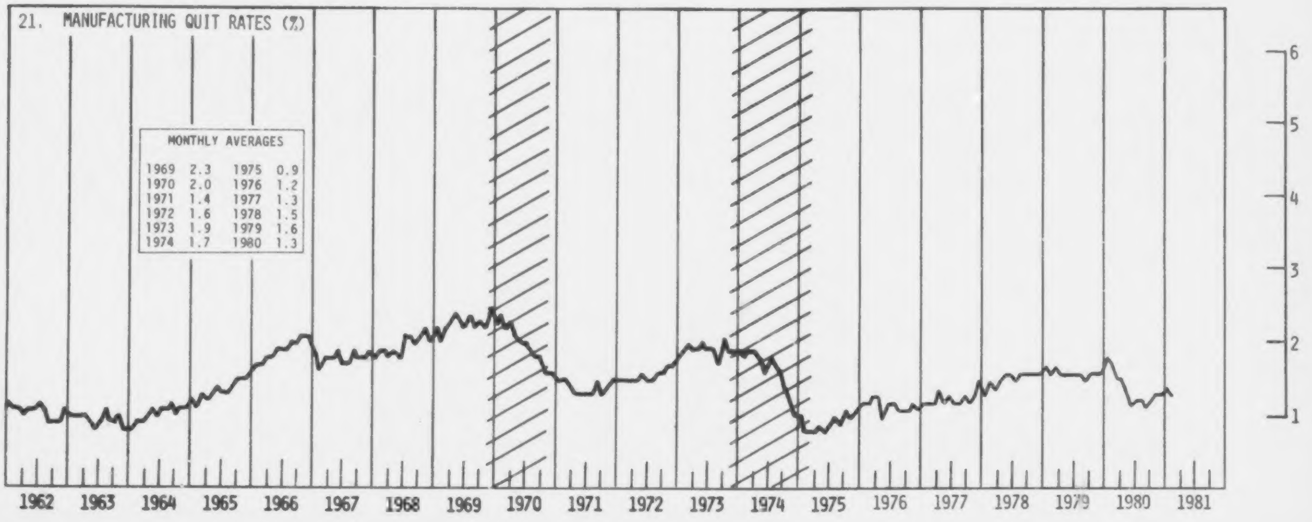
CHART VII LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS


19. MANUFACTURING ACCESSION RATES (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1969	4.4	1975	3.3
1970	4.0	1976	3.7
1971	3.3	1977	3.7
1972	3.7	1978	3.8
1973	4.0	1979	3.8
1974	3.9	1980	3.5


20. MANUFACTURING SEPARATION RATES (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1969	4.8	1975	4.1
1970	4.8	1976	3.8
1971	4.0	1977	3.7
1972	3.9	1978	3.8
1973	4.3	1979	4.0
1974	4.8	1980	3.9


21. MANUFACTURING QUIT RATES (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1969	2.3	1975	0.9
1970	2.0	1976	1.2
1971	1.4	1977	1.3
1972	1.6	1978	1.5
1973	1.9	1979	1.6
1974	1.7	1980	1.3

TABLE VIII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

22. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1978 Unadj.	1978 Adj.	1979 Unadj.	1979 Adj.	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.
Jan	1,718	1,637	1,341	1,238	2,007	1,832	1,942	1,874
Feb	1,637	1,866	1,575	1,775	1,605	1,742	1,870	2,090
Mar	1,750	1,428	2,003	1,697	2,209	1,949		
Apr	1,692	1,698	1,850	1,786	1,405	1,295		
May	1,614	1,542	2,006	1,915	2,355	2,367		
Jun	1,843	1,694	1,520	1,481	1,620	1,566		
Jul	1,797	1,833	2,165	2,131	1,723	1,611		
Aug	1,729	1,720	1,634	1,643	1,674	1,839		
Sep	1,485	1,698	1,922	2,239	1,710	1,846		
Oct	1,758	1,773	1,884	1,810	1,910	1,830		
Nov	1,831	1,920	1,609	1,713	1,561	1,798		
Dec	1,527	1,720	1,663	1,863	1,705	1,763		

23. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

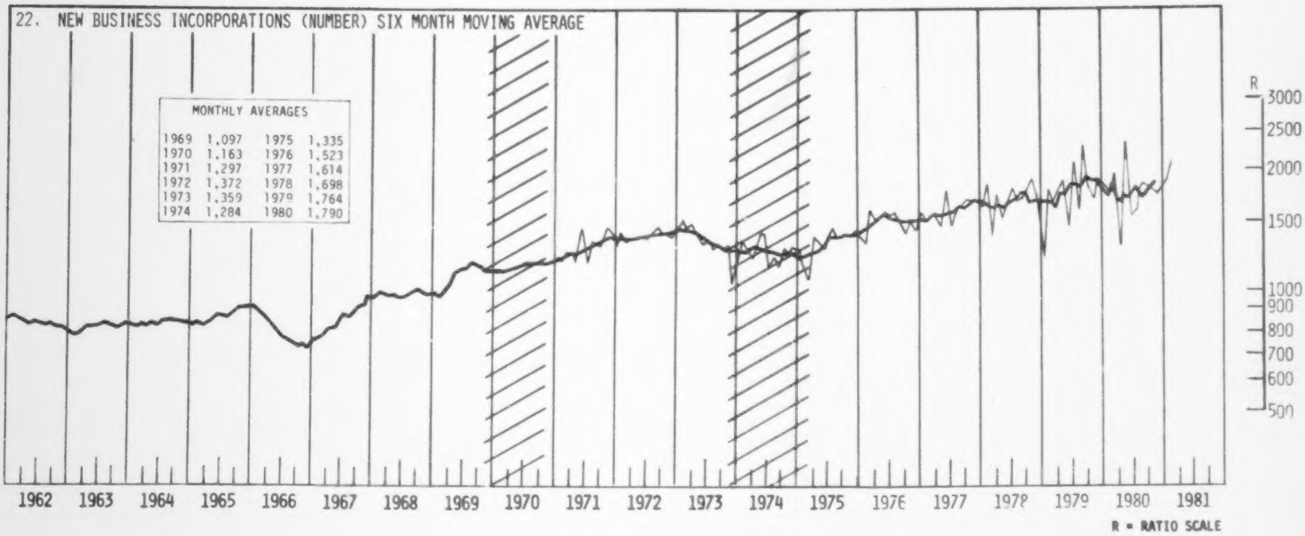
Date	1978 Unadj.	1978 Adj.	1979 Unadj.	1979 Adj.	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.
Jan	33	34	21	22	43	44		
Feb	19	26	22	31	29	40		
Mar	53	44	42	35	37	32		
Apr	33	30	29	27	42	38		
May	48	41	41	34	42	34		
Jun	38	36	40	38	30	30		
Jul	25	30	32	37	40	45		
Aug	35	31	69	61	46	42		
Sep	29	35	31	39	30	38		
Oct	36	35	31	30	49	45		
Nov	29	29	32	32	11	11		
Dec	37	37	31	31	31	31		

24. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (number)

Date	1978 Unadj.	1978 Adj.	1979 Unadj.	1979 Adj.	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.
Jan	4,440	5,838	5,496	6,562	5,847	6,610	5,437	6,307
Feb	4,820	5,722	5,031	6,126	3,987	5,161	4,804	5,994
Mar	9,370	7,129	6,878	4,592	7,642	5,712	2,808	738
Apr	8,520	6,306	4,900	2,525	9,266	6,629		
May	8,961	5,762	9,105	5,880	7,661	4,626		
Jun	8,001	6,399	6,638	5,421	5,807	4,788		
Jul	6,470	6,525	4,853	4,849	5,976	5,657		
Aug	4,860	6,052	2,890	4,322	3,967	5,814		
Sep	6,615	7,038	4,793	5,401	5,162	5,532		
Oct	2,309	5,660	5,979	8,981	4,557	7,303		
Nov	1,199	1,885	6,242	6,884	4,165	5,190		
Dec	7,549	8,871	5,152	6,371	5,003	5,912		

CHART VIII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

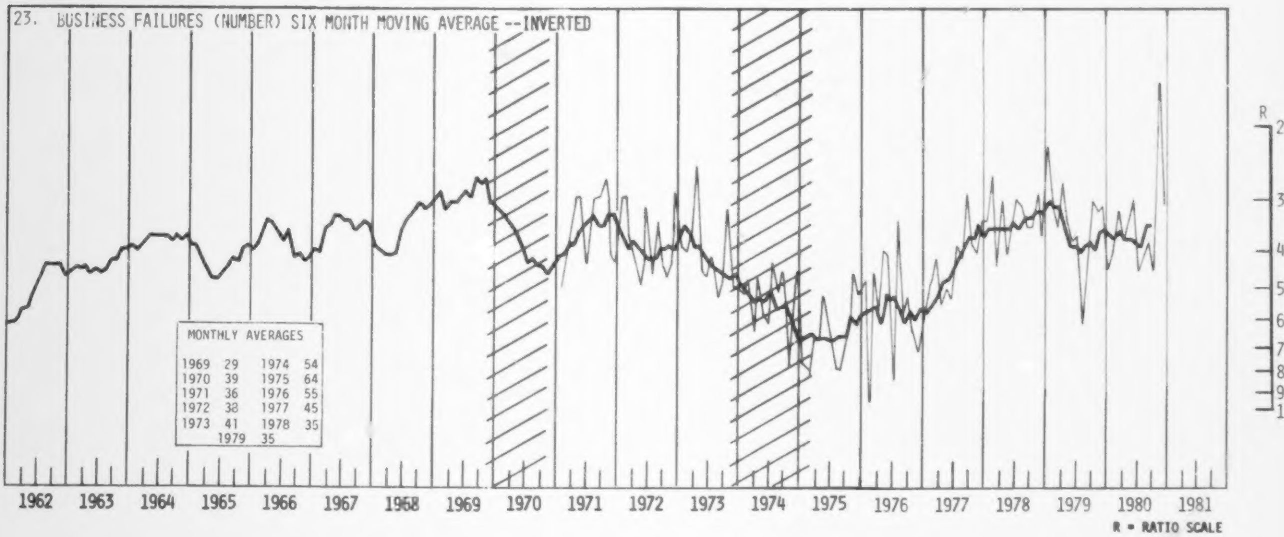
22. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,097	1975	1,335
1970	1,163	1976	1,523
1971	1,297	1977	1,614
1972	1,372	1978	1,698
1973	1,359	1979	1,764
1974	1,284	1980	1,790

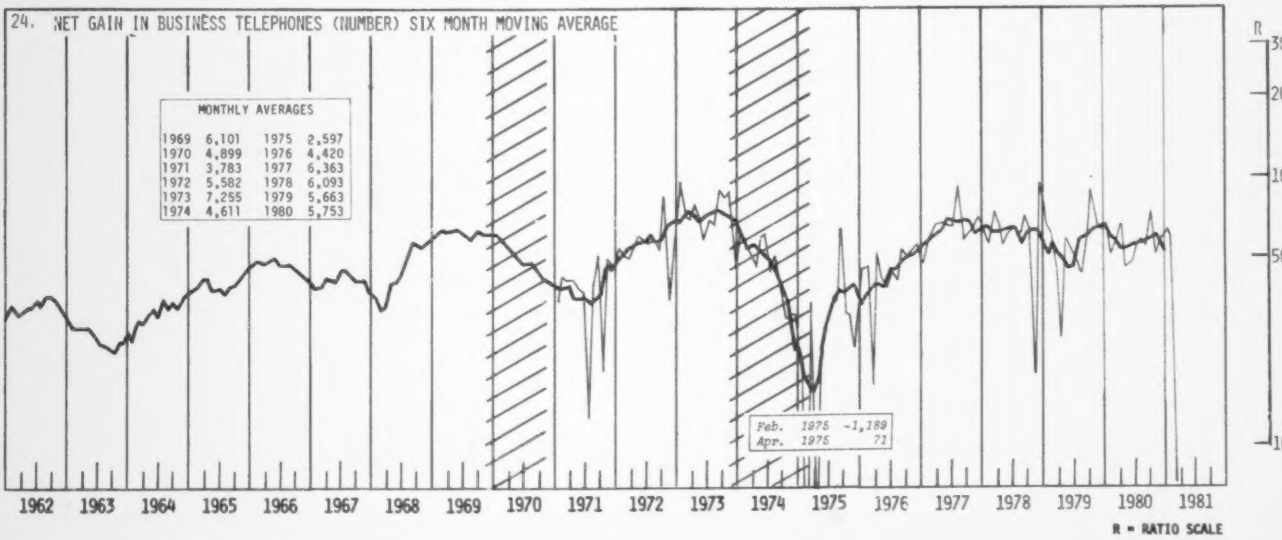
23. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE --INVERTED



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	29	1974	54
1970	39	1975	64
1971	36	1976	55
1972	38	1977	45
1973	41	1978	35
	1979	35	

24. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	6,101	1975	2,597
1970	4,899	1976	4,420
1971	3,783	1977	6,363
1972	5,582	1978	6,093
1973	7,255	1979	5,663
1974	4,611	1980	5,753

TABLE IX CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	213.4	258.1	258.8	301.5	263.5	301.9	234.0	268.1
Feb	1,048.8	1,138.6	174.1	288.9	183.4r	311.0r	206.9	350.8
Mar	219.3	226.8	323.6	340.9	232.9r	246.0r	237.3	250.6
Apr	299.6	272.5	350.8	316.5	247.6	222.2		
May	340.7	286.4	335.6	276.8	374.9	305.0		
Jun	236.5	200.4	405.6	351.0	365.7	320.0		
Jul	245.9	253.1	273.3	279.2	372.6	381.7		
Aug	270.5	229.9	361.4	313.5	370.0	327.3		
Sep	317.7	317.0	295.1	292.3	300.8	296.2		
Oct	366.6	333.3	304.6	268.2	396.1	341.9		
Nov	391.9	385.5	288.1	283.8	271.4	267.9		
Dec	192.9	229.9	231.6	284.2	232.1	288.4		

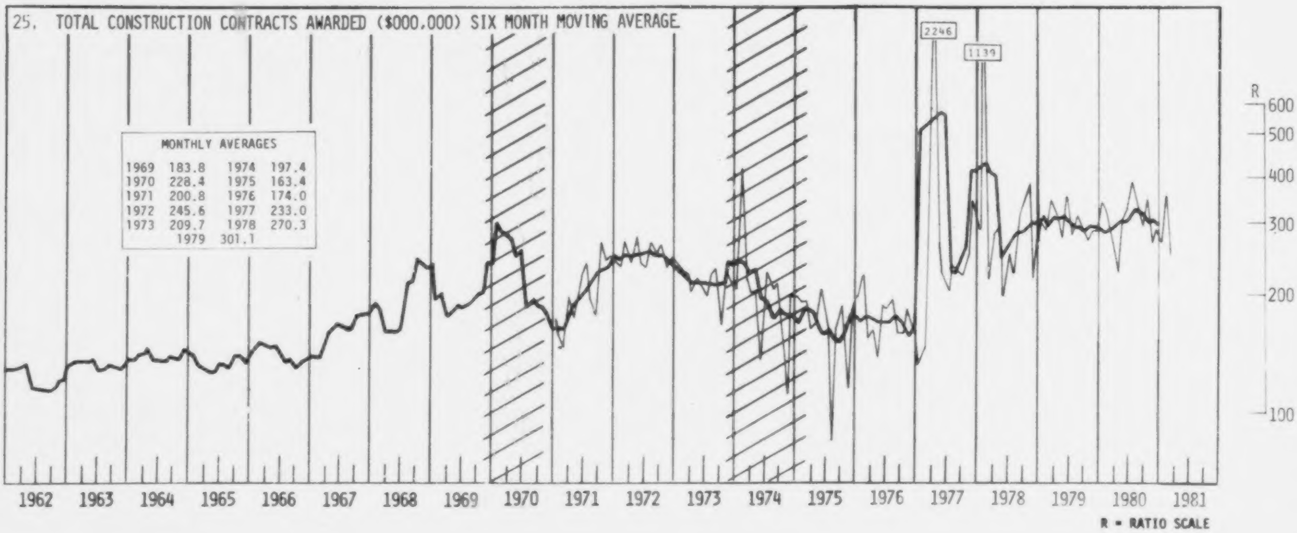
26. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

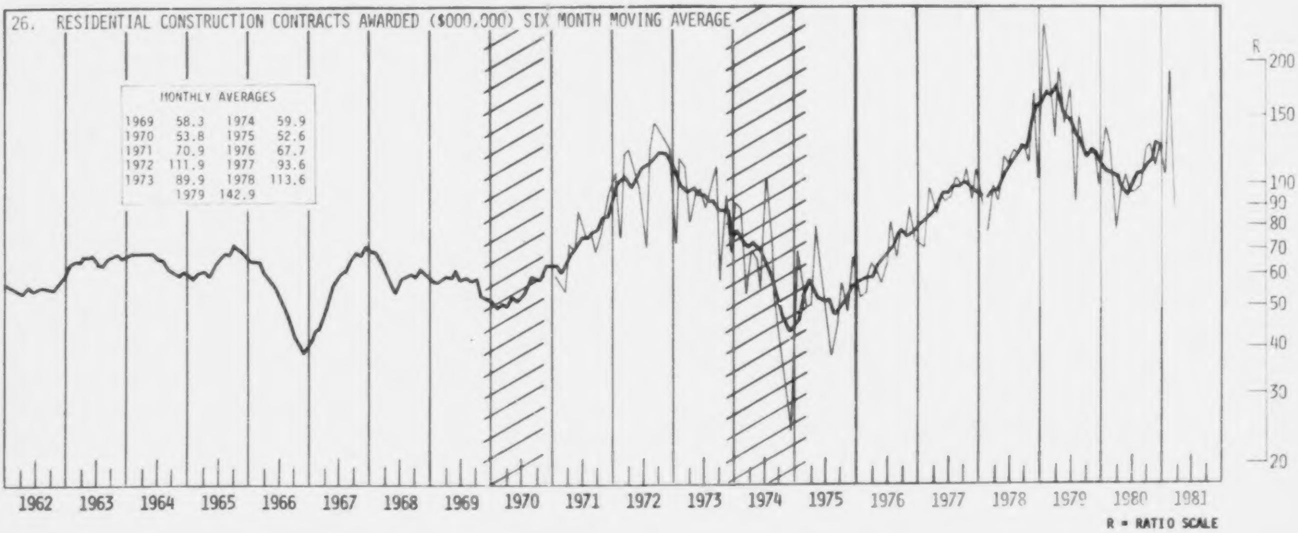
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	54.3	89.7	155.0	248.8	92.7	146.0	66.8	105.2
Feb	36.8	75.8	85.1	178.2	64.8r	135.3r	89.3	186.3
Mar	98.4	97.9	127.7	130.5	70.1r	73.0r	86.2	89.8
Apr	98.6	90.8	211.1	194.3	103.5	94.9		
May	127.9	116.4	158.8	141.6	120.1	105.7		
Jun	131.6	111.9	202.2	170.4	115.0	95.5		
Jul	147.3	120.7	108.7	90.2	114.0	95.7		
Aug	141.7	118.1	178.5	147.6	118.4	97.6		
Sep	127.6	123.9	125.6	121.6	124.4	120.8		
Oct	120.1	113.5	119.4	115.7	127.7	125.7		
Nov	180.8	167.4	131.3	119.2	123.9	111.9		
Dec	97.9	102.5	92.3	98.8	114.0	123.2		

27. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	99.3	110.8	72.5	77.3	126.6	132.2	130.8	136.5
Feb	47.0	77.6	51.9	92.6	73.1r	135.6r	90.6	168.0
Mar	85.4	81.9	165.7	160.9	106.7r	105.3	113.1	111.6
Apr	132.2	110.8	104.4	89.0	87.5	74.6		
May	146.5	116.0	132.8	101.9	172.5	129.5		
Jun	70.1	66.9	105.2	103.2	177.9	179.8		
Jul	66.8	67.4	120.1	119.6	191.8	190.3		
Aug	78.7	69.2	127.8	115.6	167.0	154.9		
Sep	133.8	122.7	129.8	117.7	133.8	118.9		
Oct	174.3	166.2	153.0	140.9	155.3	139.0		
Nov	100.1	111.6	91.8	100.4	121.5	133.2		
Dec	68.1	85.7	92.5	120.6	91.8	122.6		

CHART IX CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS


25. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE


26. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

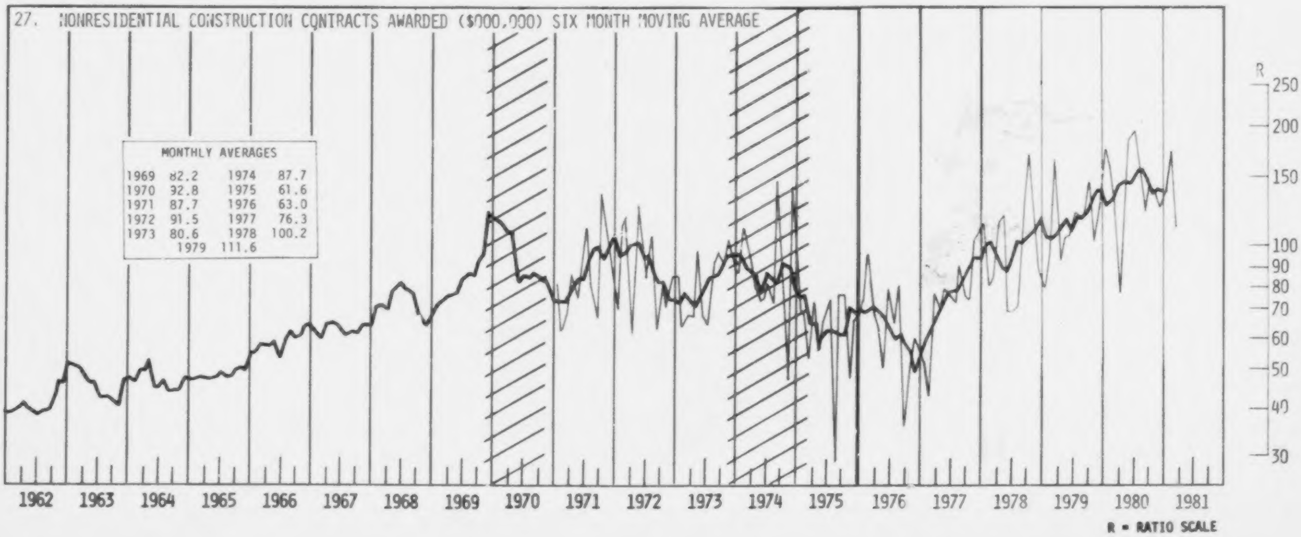

27. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

TABLE X RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

28. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,607	2,913	1,840	3,329	893	1,577	676	1,268
Feb	661	1,214	1,620	3,040	881	1,644	1,292	2,448
Mar	2,192	2,369	2,360	2,740	1,477	1,698		
Apr	2,934	3,056	2,395	2,510	1,235	1,284		
May	3,045	2,681	3,154	2,732	1,078	1,002		
Jun	3,289	2,665	3,319	2,771	2,120	1,656		
Jul	2,603	2,573	2,760	2,671	1,994	1,854		
Aug	3,074	2,530	2,629	2,238	1,970	1,800		
Sep	2,754	2,415	3,228	2,694	2,484	2,043		
Oct	3,035	2,415	2,730	2,165	2,495	1,969		
Nov	3,795	3,391	2,351	2,189	1,811	1,721		
Dec	3,242	3,398	2,169	2,159	1,630	1,565		

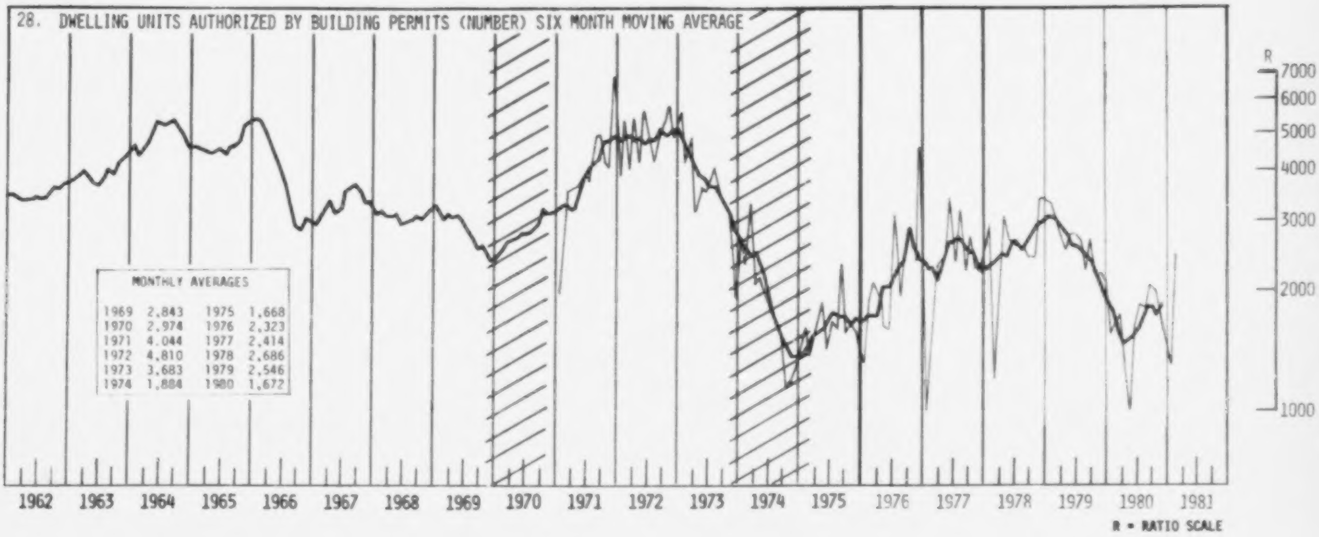
29. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,348	2,309	1,019	1,754	754	1,261	467	809
Feb	551	944	1,301	2,237	594	1,019	574	993
Mar	1,634	1,736	1,576	1,713	810	905		
Apr	2,028	1,960	1,746	1,694	731	709		
May	2,305	1,820	2,673	2,047	762	603		
Jun	2,462	2,105	1,715	1,559	1,032	907		
Jul	2,203	2,056	1,706	1,548	1,159	1,020		
Aug	2,316	1,824	2,162	1,704	1,314	1,134		
Sep	2,234	1,973	1,769	1,528	1,599	1,276		
Oct	2,247	1,980	1,491	1,312	1,557	1,397		
Nov	2,091	2,007	1,349	1,301	1,330	1,361		
Dec	1,579	2,003	1,107	1,313	1,382	1,590		

30. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

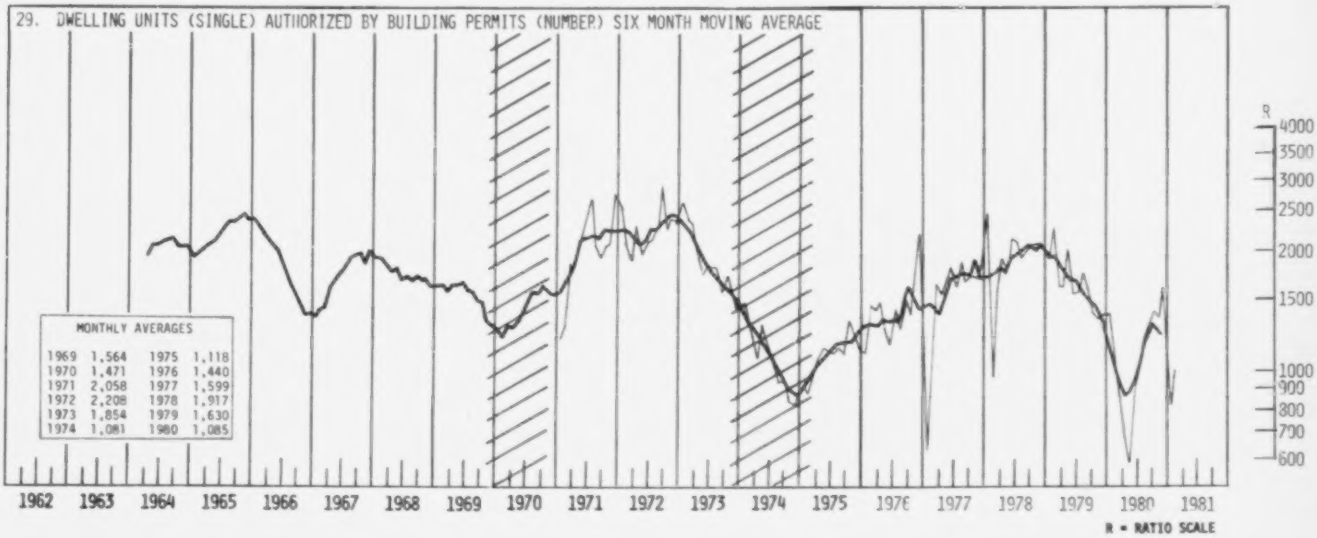
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	133	430	740	2,663	47	154	119	448
Feb	21	84	154	778	80	432	644	3,626
Mar	348	483	416	558	447	608		
Apr	485	624	446	544	356	415		
May	539	801	302	465	247	405		
Jun	608	379	1,426	832	759	434		
Jul	242	233	873	843	649	572		
Aug	424	345	224	203	545	539		
Sep	89	67	1,022	798	666	563		
Oct	492	325	894	616	485	310		
Nov	1,178	976	896	705	296	234		
Dec	1,555	1,106	683	475	129	87		

CHART X RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS


28. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

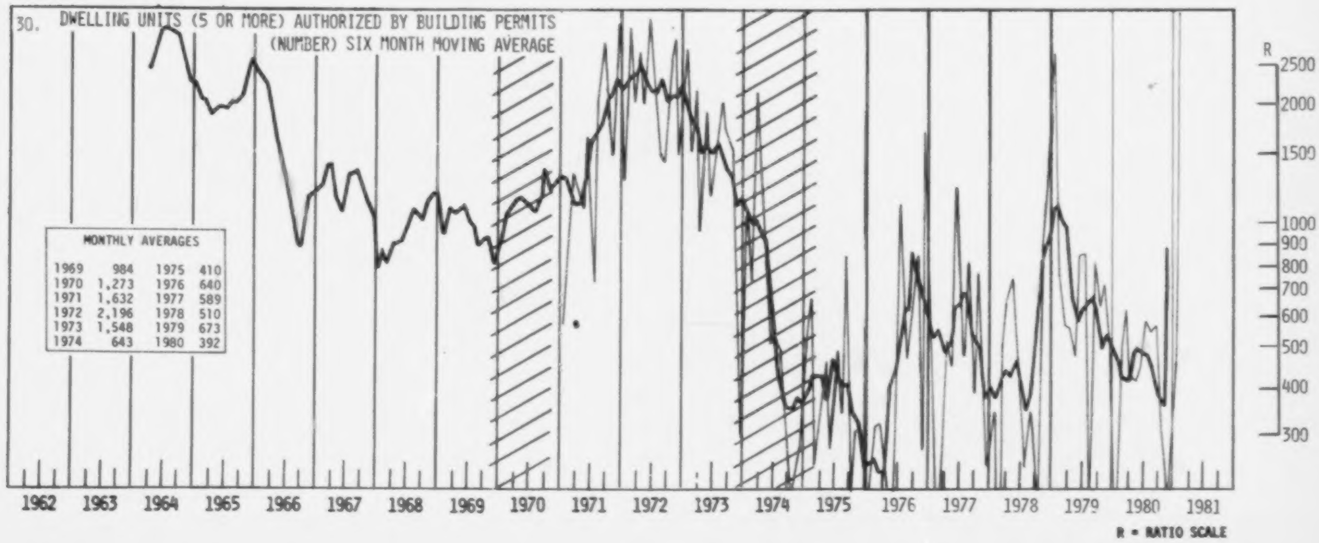
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2,843	1975	1,668
1970	2,974	1976	2,323
1971	4.044	1977	2,414
1972	4,810	1978	2,686
1973	3,683	1979	2,546
1974	1,884	1980	1,672


29. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,564	1975	1,118
1970	1,471	1976	1,440
1971	2,058	1977	1,599
1972	2,208	1978	1,917
1973	1,854	1979	1,630
1974	1,081	1980	1,085


30. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	984	1975	410
1970	1,273	1976	640
1971	1,632	1977	589
1972	2,196	1978	510
1973	1,548	1979	673
1974	643	1980	392

TABLE XI TRADE INDICATORS

31. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,832	2,042	2,287	2,496	2,344	2,552	2,650p	2,829p
Feb	1,772	2,033	2,207	2,526	2,361	2,573		
Mar	2,071	2,075	2,521	2,506	2,490	2,565		
Apr	2,066	2,144	2,379	2,488	2,464	2,522		
May	2,230	2,197	2,490	2,457	2,625	2,542		
Jun	2,297	2,236	2,440	2,378	2,528	2,565		
Jul	2,153	2,246	2,323	2,437	2,553	2,621		
Aug	2,228	2,264	2,429	2,451	2,547	2,611		
Sep	2,166	2,258	2,284	2,471	2,453	2,610		
Oct	2,323	2,409	2,431	2,471	2,664	2,669		
Nov	2,623	2,496	2,649	2,475	2,761	2,663		
Dec	3,572	2,773	3,299	2,583	3,597	2,751		

32. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

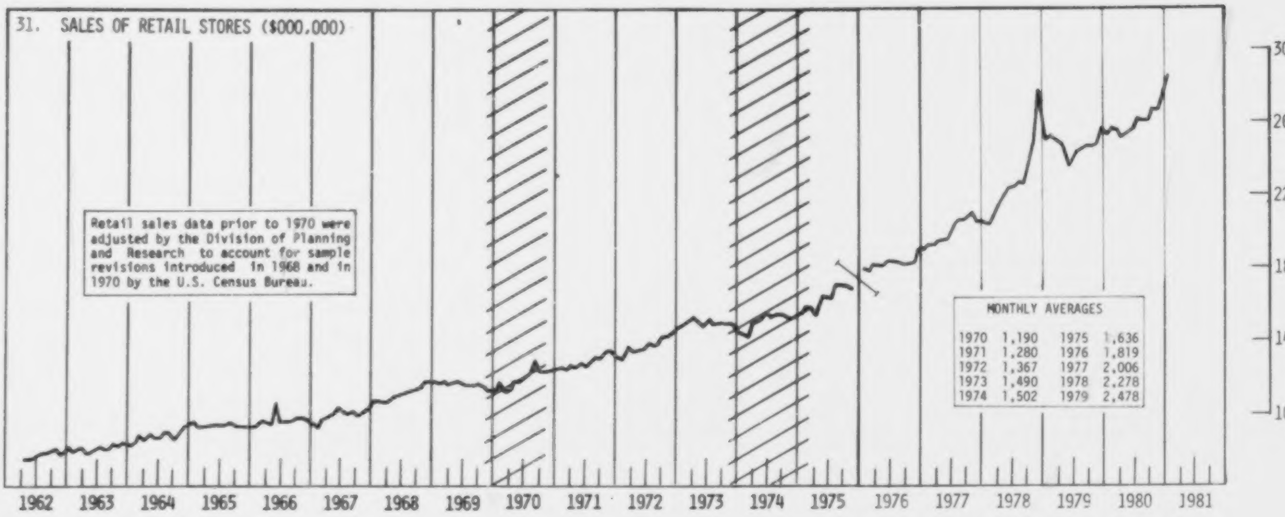
Date	1978 Adjusted	1979 Adjusted	1980 Adjusted	1981 Adjusted
Jan	1,139	1,292	1,168	1,176
Feb	1,129	1,289	1,160	
Mar	1,143	1,270	1,138	
Apr	1,172	1,243	1,111	
May	1,191	1,213	1,113	
Jun	1,200	1,159	1,113	
Jul	1,196	1,176	1,132	
Aug	1,207	1,176	1,119	
Sep	1,195	1,174	1,113	
Oct	1,269	1,169	1,133	
Nov	1,306	1,161	1,125	
Dec	1,445	1,201	1,154	

33. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	30,596	31,956	35,441	34,898	35,562	36,597	29,079	28,846
Feb	24,703	28,139	29,477	33,660	33,215	36,834	23,732	27,182
Mar	33,628	32,915	37,640	34,717	40,687	39,421	31,180	30,597
Apr	31,789	36,341	30,702	33,258	33,610	36,359		
May	50,777	46,471	31,584	30,263	35,451	33,009		
Jun	47,326	37,998	43,507	35,611	32,865	27,958		
Jul	42,040	37,651	38,083	34,435	34,625	30,320		
Aug	42,699	36,567	38,683	33,323	34,196	32,145		
Sep	33,485	37,965	27,721	34,303	28,970	30,457		
Oct	34,860	37,239	35,989	35,392	32,360	32,843		
Nov	32,221	38,246	27,539	32,204	23,380	30,926		
Dec	32,725	36,530	26,118	27,206	31,229	30,955		

CHART XI TRADE INDICATORS

31. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

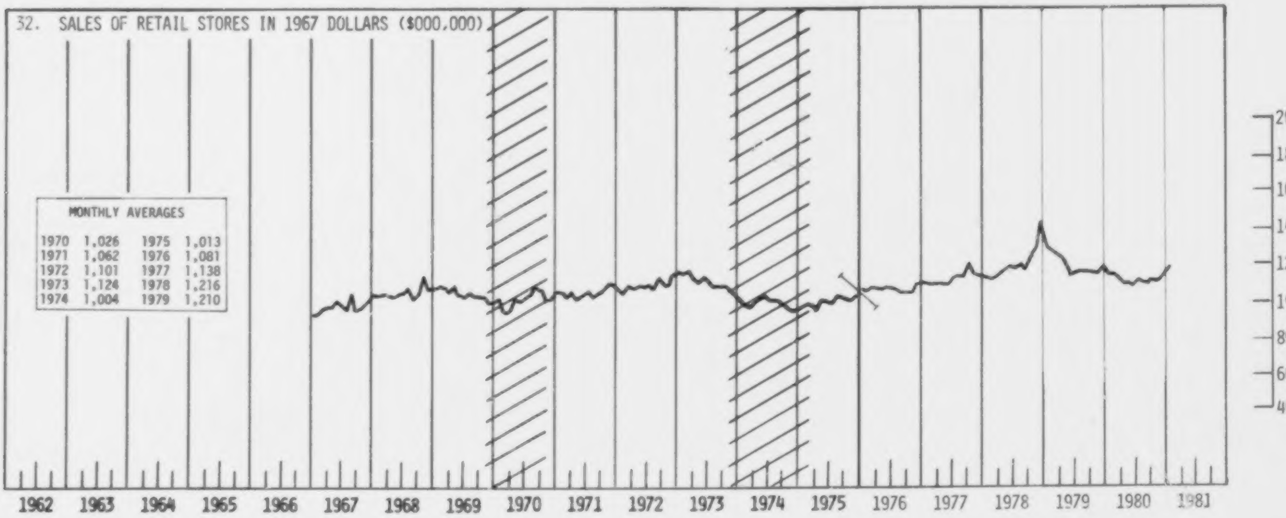


Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,190	1975	1,636
1971	1,280	1976	1,819
1972	1,367	1977	2,006
1973	1,490	1978	2,278
1974	1,502	1979	2,478

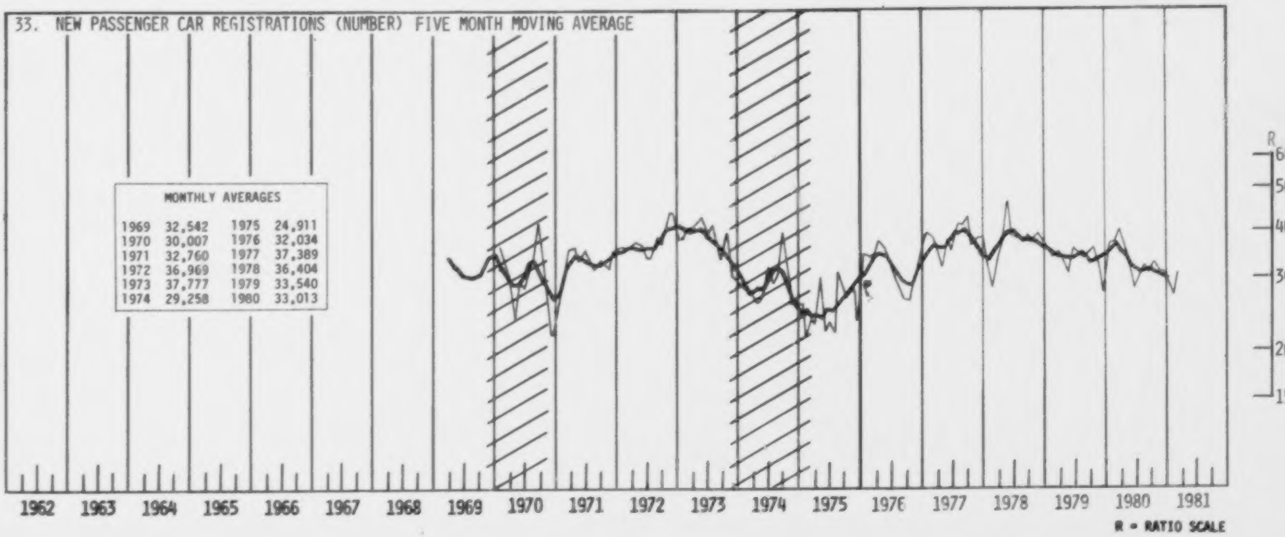
32. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1970	1,026	1975	1,013
1971	1,062	1976	1,081
1972	1,101	1977	1,138
1973	1,124	1978	1,216
1974	1,004	1979	1,210

33. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	32,542	1975	24,911
1970	30,007	1976	32,034
1971	32,760	1977	37,389
1972	36,969	1978	36,404
1973	37,777	1979	33,540
1974	29,258	1980	33,013

TABLE XII LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

34. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	11,530	13,536	19,462	21,685	21,337	23.406	15,617	17,693
Feb	13,180	16,393	14,469	18,062	22,782	27,249	14,092	17,610
Mar	18,514	16,647	20,646	18,890	22,229	20,815	19,788	18,124
Apr	16,137	17,409	18,087	19,121	20,727	20,685		
May	17,383	16,883	23,967	22,867	21,982	21,509		
Jun	17,534	18,042	17,107	18,166	16,342	17,806		
Jul	17,602	17,876	15,109	15,231	19,960	19,546		
Aug	25,674	20,243	20,453	16,360	20,558	17,334		
Sep	22,928	19,687	17,961	15,980	26,980	23,225		
Oct	23,563	21,634	24,981	22,272	18,989	16,941		
Nov	22,805	24,357	16,138	17,240	16,286	17,995		
Dec	16,626	19,914	16,092	19,372	16,069	18,260		

35. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Service

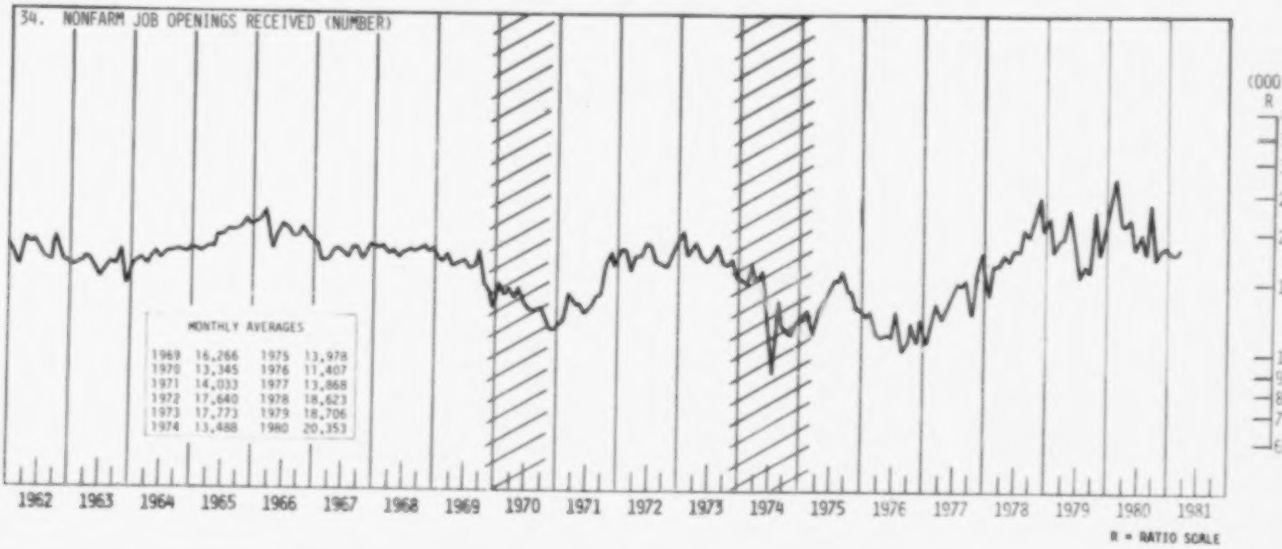
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	7,946	9,617	11,806	13,417	12,963	14,450	11,281	12,840
Feb	8,591	10,350	10,157	12,057	13,116	14,595	11,086	13,030
Mar	12,617	10,828	13,292	11,703	14,150	13,122	15,017	13,617
Apr	10,178	11,233	11,152	12,161	13,310	13,533		
May	10,281	10,241	13,962	13,610	13,936	13,750		
Jun	10,394	10,527	11,584	12,154	10,504	11,628		
Jul	11,286	11,468	9,781	10,065	12,143	12,124		
Aug	14,542	12,166	11,995	10,187	13,331	12,015		
Sep	15,128	12,916	10,215	8,968	21,725	18,272		
Oct	12,042	12,054	15,393	14,853	13,799	13,189		
Nov	14,379	14,254	12,404	12,017	10,048	10,101		
Dec	11,875	13,274	10,492	12,131	11,448	12,497		

36. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	143.1	116.7	151.0	123.7	155.8	127.9	158.4	130.0
Feb	149.2	117.6	158.3	125.2	155.1	122.7	154.2	122.0
Mar	138.8	117.4	148.7	126.0	145.3	123.1	147.2	124.7
Apr	117.4	112.8	128.3	124.3	137.7	134.0		
May	104.1	110.8	114.1	122.1	130.5	140.0		
Jun	100.9	114.2	106.5	121.3	128.6	146.9		
Jul	115.7	123.1	119.1	125.9	142.3	149.8		
Aug	112.5	122.6	119.2	129.0	136.0	146.6		
Sep	98.3	118.8	105.7	127.5	118.7	143.1		
Oct	99.5	118.9	106.2	126.6	117.1	139.7		
Nov	108.7	119.3	117.3	128.5	120.2	131.7		
Dec	128.2	123.0	131.7	126.2	132.5	127.1		

New series see inside front cover for details.

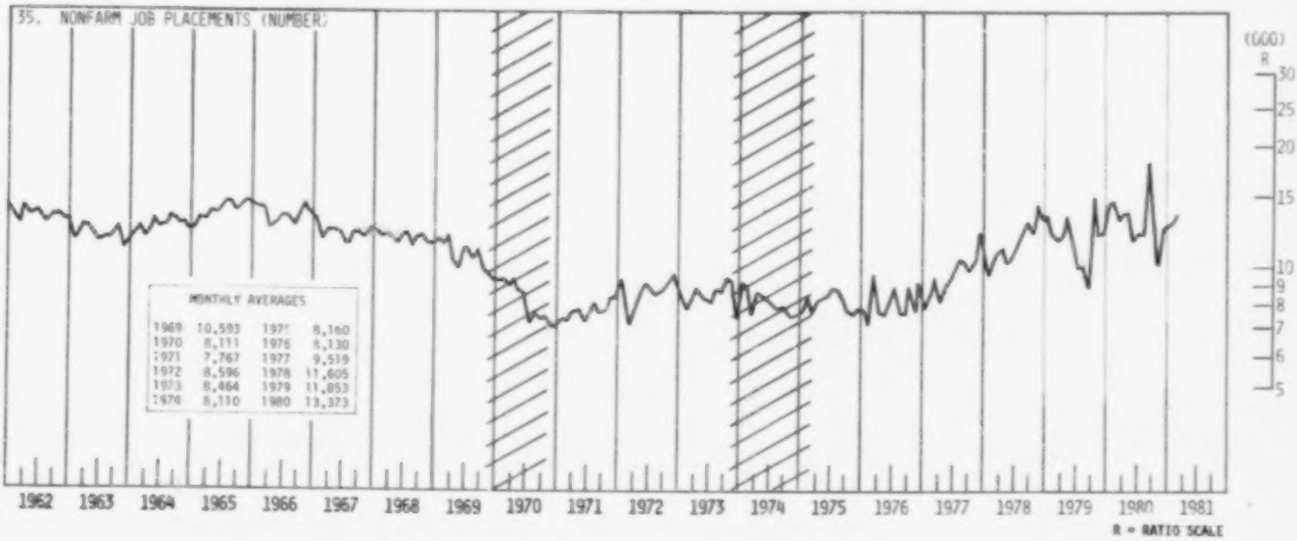
CHART XII LABOR MARKET INDICATORS



34. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

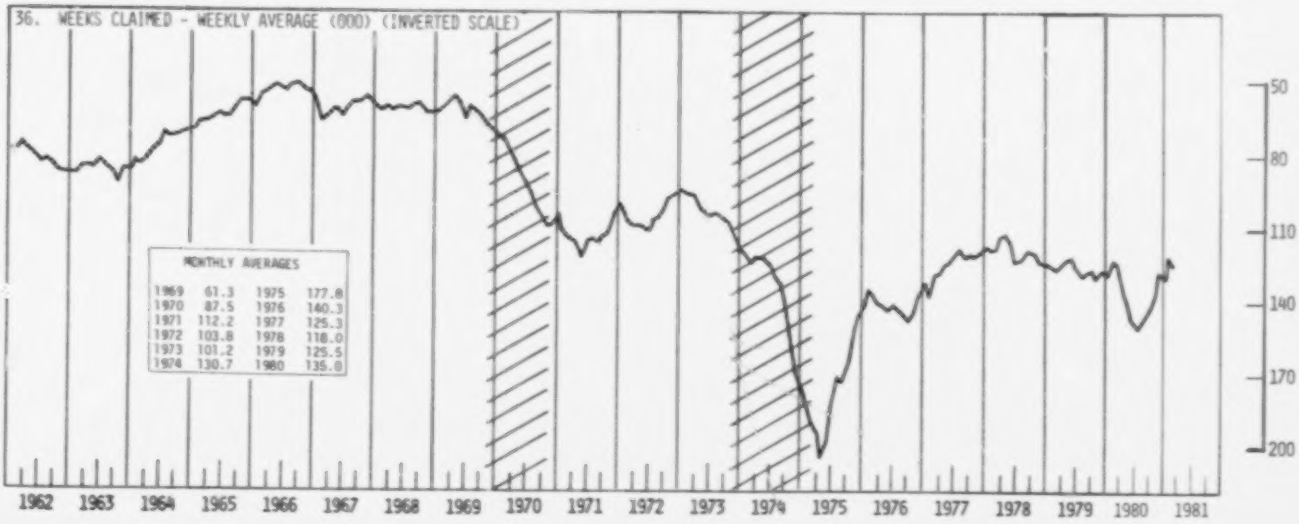
1969	16,266	1975	13,978
1970	13,345	1976	11,407
1971	14,033	1977	13,868
1972	17,640	1978	18,623
1973	17,773	1979	18,706
1974	13,488	1980	20,353



35. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	10,593	1975	8,160
1970	8,111	1976	8,130
1971	7,767	1977	9,519
1972	8,596	1978	11,605
1973	8,464	1979	11,053
1974	8,110	1980	13,373



36. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	61.3	1975	177.8
1970	87.5	1976	140.3
1971	112.2	1977	125.3
1972	103.8	1978	118.0
1973	101.2	1979	125.5
1974	130.7	1980	135.0

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - I

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	6.30	5.14	5.92	4.85	5.42	4.45	5.42	4.45
Feb	6.57	5.18	6.21	4.91	5.40	4.27	5.28	4.17
Mar	6.11	5.17	5.83	4.94	5.06	4.29	5.04	4.27
Apr	5.13	4.93	4.81	4.66	4.77	4.64		
May	4.55	4.85	4.27	4.57	4.52	4.85		
Jun	4.41	5.00	3.99	4.54	4.45	5.09		
Jul	5.02	5.34	4.25	4.49	4.91	5.16		
Aug	4.88	5.32	4.25	4.60	4.69	5.05		
Sep	4.26	5.15	3.77	4.55	4.09	4.93		
Oct	4.12	4.92	3.72	4.44	4.02	4.79		
Nov	4.50	4.94	4.11	4.51	4.12	4.52		
Dec	5.31	5.09	4.62	4.43	4.54	4.36		

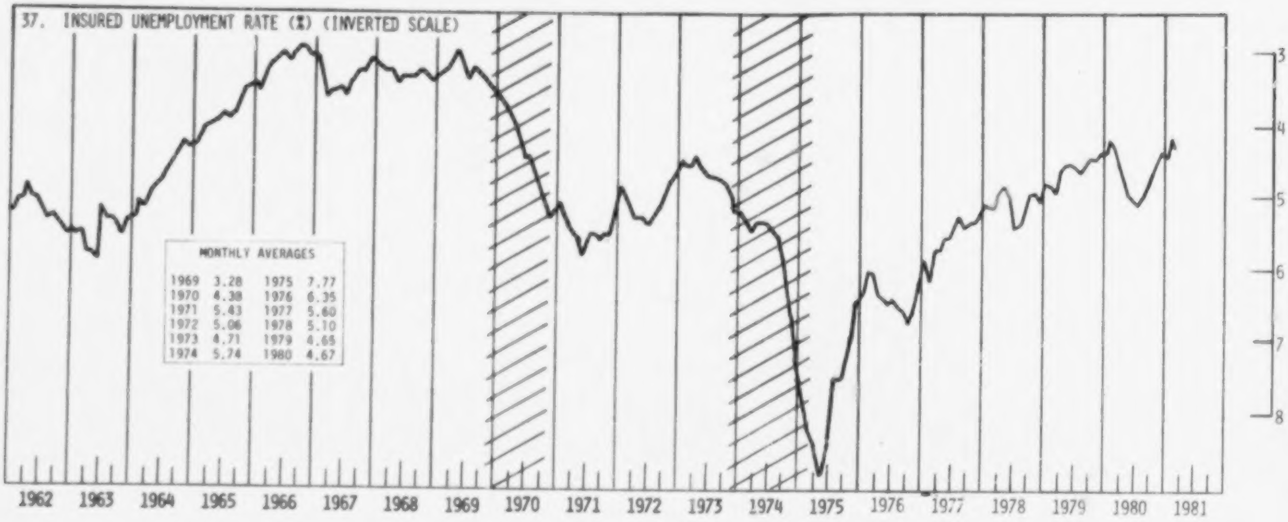
38. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,947	14,108	20,913	15,216	19,898	15,062	20,272	15,243
Feb	13,877	13,427	16,275	15,917	16,193	15,396	14,297	14,020
Mar	12,537	13,903	14,365	15,924	15,164	16,132	13,126	13,805
Apr	11,641	13,261	16,475	17,592	16,278	18,641		
May	10,917	13,442	12,274	15,787	16,539	21,174		
Jun	15,611	15,142	16,670	16,092	20,648	18,496		
Jul	16,393	14,817	17,989	15,930	17,923	16,778		
Aug	11,237	14,113	12,747	15,883	13,781	17,062		
Sep	10,791	13,642	12,920	16,482	12,514	15,290		
Oct	13,591	14,512	14,833	16,264	13,258	15,133		
Nov	14,024	14,817	16,095	16,647	13,829	14,486		
Dec	20,175	14,839	22,542	15,974	20,125	14,492		

39. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

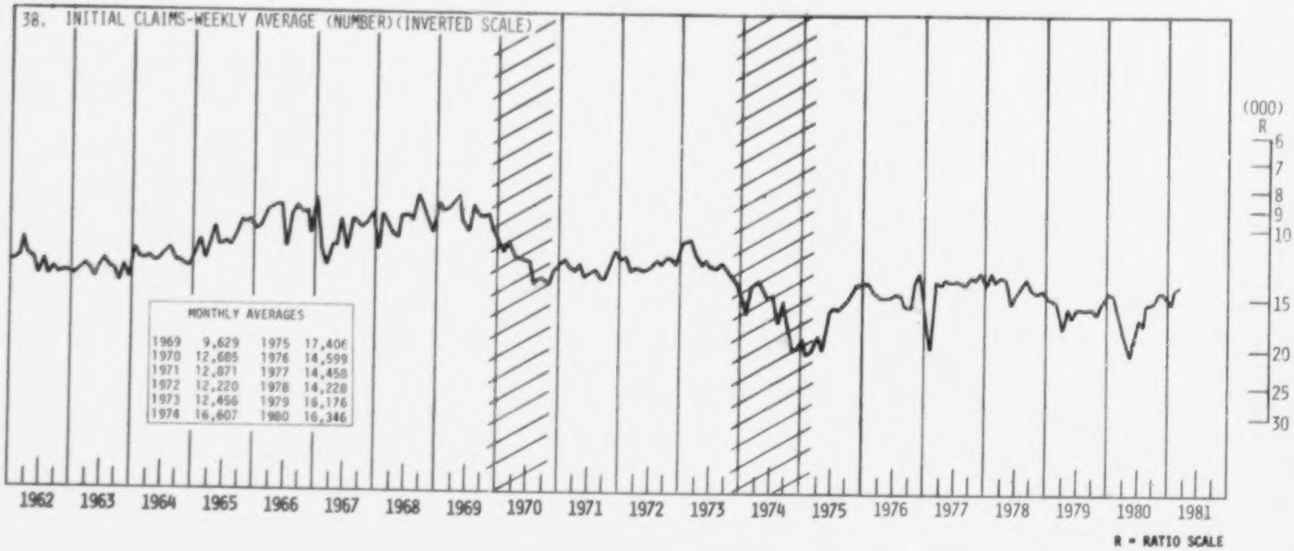
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,348	12,875	13,393	12,018	12,754	11,388	14,458	12,967
Feb	12,134	11,737	12,204	11,629	13,181	12,494	14,121	13,366
Mar	14,048	11,515	14,597	11,920	14,712	12,013	17,165	14,027
Apr	11,934	10,764	13,452	12,231	15,526	14,045		
May	12,284	11,541	12,979	12,114	13,336	12,309		
Jun	9,984	10,525	10,750	11,592	11,836	12,809		
Jul	10,217	10,205	12,146	12,291	12,997	13,263		
Aug	10,445	10,711	11,206	11,600	10,826	11,249		
Sep	8,602	10,706	9,173	11,546	11,571	14,635		
Oct	9,510	11,045	12,248	14,080	13,056	14,997		
Nov	9,560	10,755	11,367	12,650	11,732	12,937		
Dec	10,677	10,861	11,981	11,636	15,816	16,205		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — I



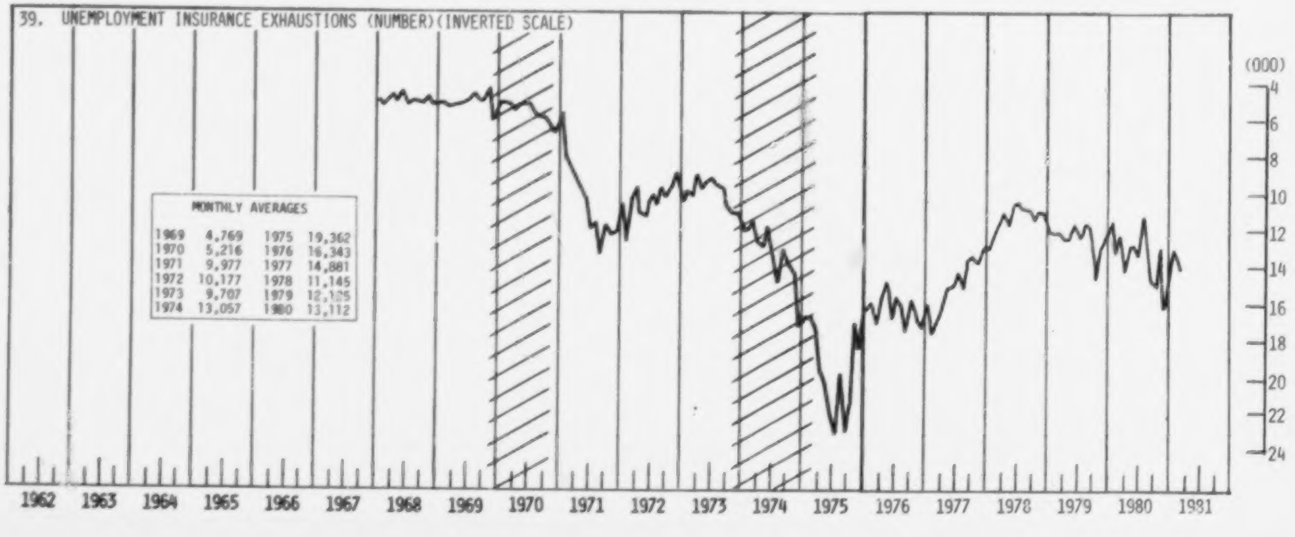
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	3.28	1975	7.77
1970	4.38	1976	6.35
1971	5.43	1977	5.60
1972	5.06	1978	5.10
1973	4.71	1979	4.65
1974	5.74	1980	4.67



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	9,629	1975	17,406
1970	12,685	1976	14,599
1971	12,871	1977	14,458
1972	12,220	1978	14,228
1973	12,456	1979	16,176
1974	16,607	1980	16,346



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	4,769	1975	19,362
1970	5,216	1976	16,343
1971	9,977	1977	14,881
1972	10,177	1978	11,145
1973	9,707	1979	12,105
1974	13,057	1980	13,112

TABLE XIV UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - II

40. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	50.7	39.4	52.3	41.1	56.7	44.8	59.8	47.0
Feb	49.6	41.5	47.5	40.1	52.1	44.1	52.3	44.3
Mar	43.2	40.0	46.0	42.8	48.5	45.2	50.0	46.6
Apr	42.2	39.4	44.8	42.2	49.6	46.9		
May	39.0	39.6	41.8	42.6	50.3	51.3		
Jun	40.0	42.3	37.1	39.2	51.8	54.5		
Jul	44.0	43.8	37.1	36.7	58.1	57.1		
Aug	35.5	40.1	37.8	42.6	55.8	62.9		
Sep	31.8	39.7	34.4	43.0	43.9	55.0		
Oct	34.0	40.0	37.7	44.3	46.6	54.8		
Nov	32.0	36.8	39.0	44.7	47.4	54.4		
Dec	44.8	42.4	48.6	45.7	50.2	46.9		

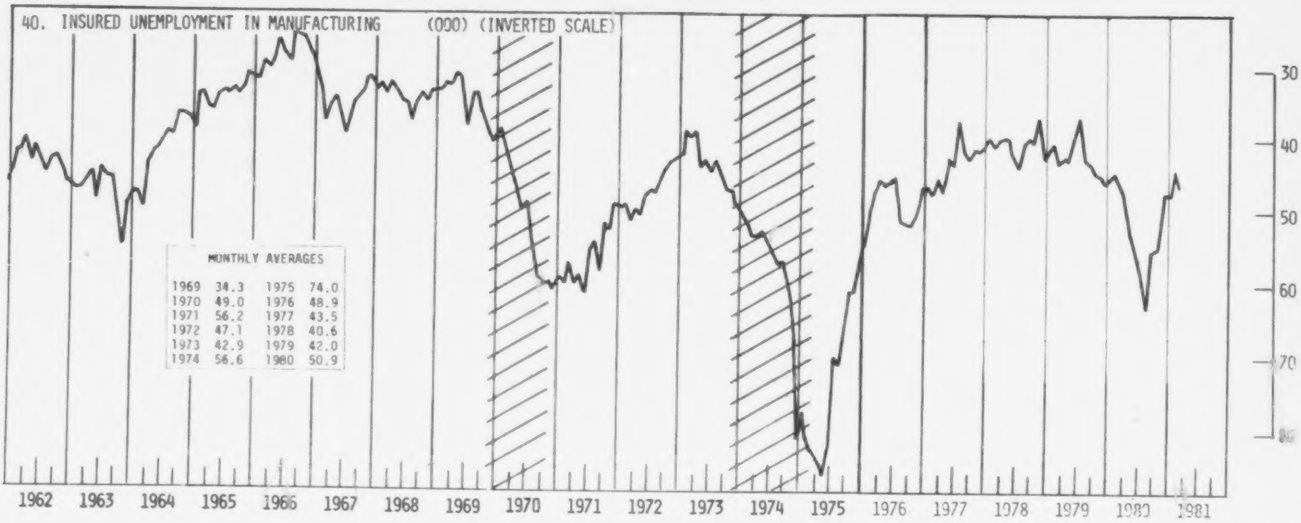
41. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14.2	11.3	12.6	10.3	15.3	12.6	20.8	17.0
Feb	25.9	13.1	23.2	11.6	24.0	11.8	24.5	12.1
Mar	24.4	12.5	22.9	11.5	27.4	13.6	22.4	11.1
Apr	16.1	11.6	15.7	11.1	22.6	15.8		
May	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6	16.3	16.3		
Jun	7.7	10.6	7.6	10.4	11.8	16.4		
Jul	5.7	8.7	6.7	10.3	10.6	16.4		
Aug	6.2	11.4	6.5	12.0	7.9	14.6		
Sep	5.1	9.2	6.1	11.3	6.5	12.1		
Oct	5.3	9.1	6.5	11.7	7.0	12.7		
Nov	4.6	8.0	5.9	10.5	7.4	13.1		
Dec	7.9	10.6	8.7	11.8	9.5	12.9		

42. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	58.1	51.3	60.0	53.4	56.1	49.8	67.0	59.5
Feb	56.0	51.0	57.3	52.4	59.5	54.2	67.8	61.7
Mar	51.1	47.8	57.5	54.0	56.8	53.7	63.3	59.9
Apr	50.3	50.5	52.6	53.2	53.9	55.0		
May	48.7	51.6	49.0	52.1	54.0	57.5		
Jun	48.8	53.1	47.7	52.2	53.9	59.0		
Jul	54.6	53.4	54.9	53.3	63.0	60.9		
Aug	57.6	53.6	61.0	56.0	66.3	60.5		
Sep	44.4	50.5	51.1	57.7	55.8	62.7		
Oct	45.9	51.2	49.9	55.5	56.6	63.0		
Nov	47.1	50.6	49.3	52.8	57.8	62.1		
Dec	57.4	55.2	55.5	52.9	60.9	58.3		

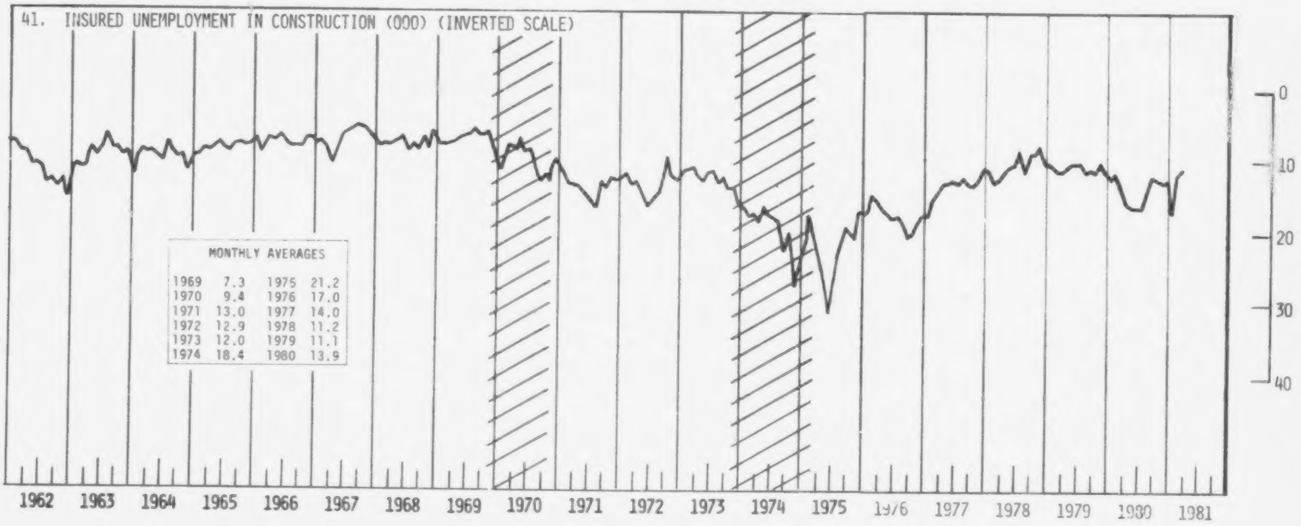
CHART XIV UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – II



40. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

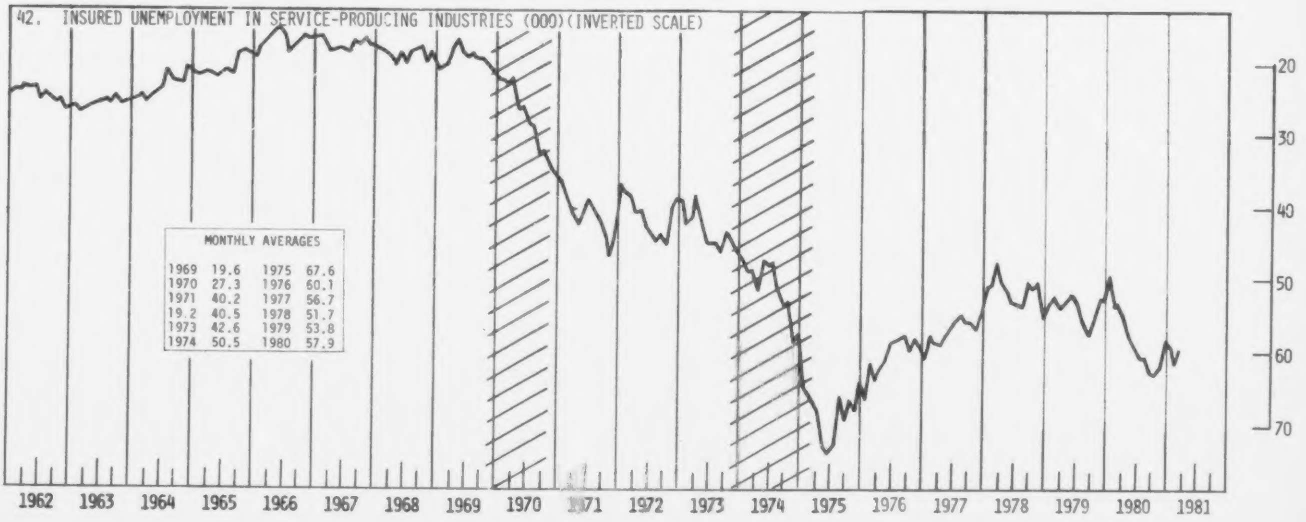
1969	34.3	1975	74.0
1970	49.0	1976	48.9
1971	56.2	1977	43.5
1972	47.1	1978	40.6
1973	42.9	1979	42.0
1974	56.6	1980	50.9



41. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	7.3	1975	21.2
1970	9.4	1976	17.0
1971	13.0	1977	14.0
1972	12.9	1978	11.2
1973	12.0	1979	11.1
1974	18.4	1980	13.9



42. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)(INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	19.6	1975	67.6
1970	27.3	1976	60.1
1971	40.2	1977	56.7
19.2	40.5	1978	51.7
1973	42.6	1979	53.8
1974	50.5	1980	57.9

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1980 Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan	Feb	Mar
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3070.9	3059.2	3052.1	3042.5	3037.8	3035.5	3044.7	3053.5	3057.9	3073.3	3082.2	3095.5	3084.9
PRIVATE SECTOR	2548.6	2533.2	2524.1	2518.4	2513.9	2512.2	2518.3	2525.6	2530.3	2546.8	2556.6	2571.4	2561.1
GOVERNMENT	522.3	526.0	528.0	524.1	523.9	522.9	526.4	527.9	527.6	526.5	525.6	524.1	523.8
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3022.1	3041.8	3059.4	3103.1	3085.8	3084.2	3057.3	3065.4	3066.8	3074.8	3016.1	3015.1	3034.5
MANUFACTURING	797.9	790.5	784.5	790.8	770.9	772.6	782.2	782.3	779.0	775.2	770.2	711.1	772.7
Durable Goods	397.1	394.1	387.3	390.7	380.2	375.6	382.8	384.1	383.7	383.2	381.4	380.6	382.7
Lumber & Wood Products	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.1
Furniture & Fixtures	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	10.0	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	34.4	33.8	33.4	33.2	33.3	33.6	33.7	33.2	32.9	32.1	31.9	32.0	32.2
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	12.9	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.8	11.8	12.0
Pottery & related products	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3
Other stone, clay & glass prod	17.2	17.0	16.7	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.3	16.9	16.8	16.2	15.9	15.9	15.9
Primary Metal Industries	26.5	26.8	26.4	26.3	24.9	24.4	24.4	25.4	25.7	26.0	25.7	25.4	26.0
Blast furn. & basic steel prod	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Iron & steel foundries	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.3
Primary & secondary nonfer. meta	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	10.1	10.4	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.5
Other primary metal industries	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	5.0
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	64.5	62.2	60.9	60.1	57.1	58.9	59.8	59.7	59.9	59.8	59.4	58.8	59.3
Metal cans	6.6	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.2
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.2	4.6	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	14.8	14.3	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.9
Metal stampings	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.2
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	27.0	26.3	25.8	25.3	25.4	25.3	25.5	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	76.6	75.7	75.1	76.4	75.6	74.6	74.2	74.4	74.4	75.3	75.1	74.7	74.6
Construction & related machinery	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.7
Metalworking machinery	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3
Special industry machinery	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.6	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4
General industry machinery	17.7	17.6	16.8	16.9	16.8	17.3	17.7	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.5	17.3	17.2
Service industry machinery	7.5	6.2	6.8	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.9
Other machinery, except elec.	24.2	24.6	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.1	23.3	23.5	23.7	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	93.3	93.5	92.8	92.8	91.9	91.3	92.6	92.3	92.1	92.2	92.5	92.6	92.8
Elec. test & Distribution equip.	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.0
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	13.6	13.9	13.6	13.3	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.6	13.7
Radio & TV receiving equipment	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7
Communication equipment	34.0	34.3	34.4	34.8	35.4	35.0	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.9	34.5	34.4	34.6
Electronic components & access.	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.7	20.4	20.6	21.0	21.4	21.4	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.5
Other elec. equipment & supplies	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.0
Transportation Equipment	21.7	21.3	18.4	20.8	17.5	12.2	17.9	18.2	17.9	17.9	18.0	17.7	18.1
Motor vehicles	15.9	15.6	12.6	14.8	11.9	6.6	12.1	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.6
Aircraft & parts	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1
Other transportation equipment	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Instruments & Related Products	37.1	37.8	37.6	38.0	37.4	37.3	37.0	37.3	37.0	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.6
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	26.4	27.0	27.2	27.7	27.3	27.7	28.3	28.6	28.4	27.6	26.7	27.3	27.6
Nondurable Goods	400.8	396.4	397.1	400.1	390.7	397.0	399.4	398.2	395.4	392.0	388.8	390.5	390.0
Food & Kindred Products	49.6	48.1	48.9	49.5	50.1	50.3	50.2	50.3	49.9	50.2	49.2	49.5	49.7
Canned, cured & frozen foods	10.2	9.9	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.6	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.9
Grain mill & bakery products	13.3	13.1	13.0	13.1	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.1	13.9	14.1	14.2
Beverages	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2
Other food & kindred products	19.7	18.6	19.4	19.6	19.8	19.2	19.3	19.6	19.1	19.7	19.2	19.2	19.4
Tobacco Manufactures	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Textile Mill Products	21.2	21.1	20.9	20.5	19.3	19.7	20.2	20.2	20.2	19.6	19.7	19.7	20.0
Broad woven fabric mills	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Textile finishing, except wool	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8
Other textile mill products	13.0	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.1	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.8

See note on page S-33.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1980 Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan	Feb	Mar
Apparel & Other Textile Products	54.2	53.1	55.9	58.4	52.1	57.4	59.0	58.9	56.4	53.5	53.0	53.4	53.3
Men's & boys' suits and coats	3.5	.3.5	3.6	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.9
Women's & misses' outerwear	27.4	26.7	29.1	31.3	27.0	31.0	32.0	31.6	29.7	26.9	27.3	27.9	27.5
Women's & children's undergarm.	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0
Other apparel & related products	14.9	14.6	14.8	15.0	14.1	14.6	15.3	15.5	14.9	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.7
Paper & Allied Products	33.3	33.2	32.5	32.2	30.9	31.7	31.9	31.6	31.4	31.5	30.9	31.1	29.9
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg.pap.	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.4	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.1
Other paper & allied products	16.2	16.1	15.8	15.4	15.6	15.4	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.4
Printing & Publishing	55.9	55.3	54.9	55.2	54.6	54.3	54.3	54.5	54.7	55.0	54.0	54.2	54.5
Newspapers	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.2	14.9	14.9	14.7
Commercial printing	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.2	15.3	15.6
Other printing & publishing	24.9	24.4	24.1	24.4	24.2	24.0	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.2	23.9	24.0	24.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	130.2	128.6	127.7	128.4	128.5	128.1	127.7	126.9	126.8	126.7	126.5	127.0	126.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Plastic materials & synthetics	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.7
Drugs	41.7	41.1	40.5	41.0	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.0	41.8
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.9	23.8	23.7	23.9	24.0	24.1	24.7	24.1	23.6	23.6	23.3	23.5	23.6
Paints & allied products	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2
Industrial organic chemicals	26.6	26.4	26.2	26.2	26.0	25.7	25.6	24.9	25.0	24.7	24.8	24.6	23.6
Other chemicals & allied prods.	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	10.8	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.2
Petroleum refining	7.5	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.4
Other petroleum & coal products	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	38.9	38.1	37.8	37.4	36.6	36.7	37.3	37.2	37.3	36.9	37.2	37.3	37.8
Rubber & rubber products	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	30.9	30.4	30.0	29.9	29.3	29.5	30.0	29.9	30.1	29.8	30.0	30.1	30.6
Leather & Leather Products	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.3
Handbags, personal leather goods	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7
Other leather & leather products	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
NONMANUFACTURING	2224.2	2251.3	2274.9	2312.2	2314.8	2311.5	2275.1	2283.1	2287.8	2299.6	2245.9	2244.0	2261.8
Mining	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3
Construction	100.2	106.2	110.0	115.9	117.4	117.8	117.3	117.3	114.2	110.4	101.3	99.0	103.9
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	194.4	193.9	194.3	195.4	190.6	189.6	193.2	189.9	190.0	189.0	187.4	187.8	188.7
Railroad transportation	7.3	7.6	7 6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9
Other transportation	109.1	108.1	107.8	107.7	103.0	102.2	106.4	103.5	103.4	102.5	100.9	101.3	102.1
Communications	52.1	52.3	52.8	53.9	54.2	54.3	54.1	53.7	53.9	53.8	53.8	53.9	54.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.2	25.8	25.7	25.3	25.33	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	661.7	668.2	677.1	690.0	685.0	683.3	681.0	678.1	682.9	696.3	662.9	659.3	661.5
Wholesale trade	198.4	198.7	199.0	200.3	200.3	201.3	200.3	200.7	200.3	200.4	199.8	199.4	199.3
Retail trade	463.3	469.5	478.1	489.7	484.7	482.0	480.7	477.4	482.7	495.8	463.1	459.9	462.2
Retail General merchandise	75.4	74.5	74.6	74.5	73.0	72.2	72.7	75.1	78.4	85.9	75.6	73.8	73.2
Food stores	79.2	79.8	81.2	82.8	82.0	81.3	81.1	81.0	81.0	81.5	80.0	81.4	80.8
Auto dealers & service sta.	47.5	48.0	47.9	48.0	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.5	47.6	47.4	46.9	46.2	45.9
Apparel & accessories	38.1	37.7	38.2	38.7	37.5	36.8	39.9	41.0	42.8	45.9	39.6	38.2	38.1
Eating & drinking places	121.7	127.5	133.9	142.2	142.3	142.4	136.7	128.0	125.6	124.9	119.1	119.5	123.1
Other retail trade	101.5	101.9	102.2	103.4	102.2	101.7	102.5	104.7	107.2	110.3	101.9	100.8	101.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	154.9	155.9	157.2	159.2	160.3	159.9	157.2	156.9	156.9	156.5	156.2	155.8	156.0
Banking	44.7	44.7	44.9	45.8	46.1	46.0	45.1	45.3	45.4	45.7	45.3	45.3	45.7
Insurance agents & carriers	65.5	65.2	65.7	65.6	66.0	65.8	65.0	65.3	65.4	65.7	65.4	65.2	65.2
Other fin.,insur. & real estate	44.7	45.9	46.6	47.8	48.2	48.0	47.0	46.3	46.0	46.1	45.5	45.3	45.1
Services	586.5	596.3	603.9	619.4	624.5	631.0	618.0	614.7	612.9	617.2	613.9	616.4	623.9
Medical & other health services	162.6	163.7	164.3	166.4	166.8	167.8	166.9	167.9	168.3	169.7	170.5	171.4	172.0
Hospitals	92.1	92.7	93.0	94.3	95.3	95.4	94.6	95.2	95.5	96.5	97.5	97.8	98.3
Educational services	41.7	41.8	41.7	40.9	37.2	36.2	38.4	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.1	42.1	42.6
Other services	382.1	390.8	397.9	412.1	420.5	427.0	412.6	405.1	403.1	405.6	402.3	402.9	409.3
Government	524.1	528.4	529.9	529.8	534.5	527.4	506.1	523.8	528.5	526.8	522.0	523.5	525.5
Federal	74.6	79.1	81.6	78.2	77.6	76.7	73.3	73.1	73.1	73.1	72.5	72.2	72.2
State	95.6	95.9	95.5	94.6	94.2	92.7	93.0	99.9	101.3	101.2	99.8	101.5	101.6
Local	353.9	353.4	352.8	356.9	362.7	358.1	339.8	350.8	354.0	352.5	349.7	349.8	351.7

NOTE: Nonagricultural wage and salary workers include civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980										1981		
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	293.87	294.26	293.54	295.97	293.86	296.79	304.63	307.84	315.74	319.42	317.65	316.88	320.02
Durable Goods	307.23	305.53	304.47	308.51	301.32	303.96	317.48	321.51	327.18	337.88	333.15	330.68	334.70
Lumber & Wood Products	187.67	191.66	194.93	195.12	203.86	198.74	201.45	210.72	205.67	208.03	195.80	201.91	205.35
Furniture & Fixtures	197.63	194.18	199.43	215.51	213.24	219.45	213.57	205.89	205.72	216.75	210.86	208.08	212.18
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	310.43	304.51	308.43	316.01	310.78	307.80	314.47	313.24	327.85	337.18	337.30	339.75	334.88
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	302.73	300.76	314.50	326.37	319.49	321.30	322.15	323.00	327.89	345.83	340.52	339.21	331.85
Pottery & related products	276.78	283.33	283.58	300.30	281.13	248.73	276.50	292.44	306.07	309.34	289.81	305.53	289.07
Primary Metal Industries	328.55	327.36	330.13	333.16	316.17	318.08	329.00	335.79	344.56	348.75	359.45	357.42	355.05
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	359.53	356.58	343.73	337.90	369.64	356.40	359.79	344.08	369.15	381.91	369.82	393.55	395.59
Iron & steel foundries	284.28	293.78	290.02	299.20	294.68	284.61	305.83	311.88	327.97	329.69	321.00	329.18	324.78
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	458.88	475.71	478.60	483.06	441.00	438.22	447.17	474.21	460.70	449.30	510.98	464.51	470.12
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	320.14	306.31	312.05	318.25	307.65	310.86	320.36	317.50	322.68	334.15	337.93	345.35	337.68
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	305.44	308.76	306.61	305.59	299.30	306.00	311.95	319.61	326.09	330.12	327.47	329.89	334.82
Metal cans	396.92	401.38	391.47	393.69	385.06	396.63	386.26	384.08	375.33	384.92	399.04	413.48	386.98
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	340.20	330.88	326.11	330.22	329.24	360.77	377.48	377.34	429.14	412.93	379.60	384.35	413.31
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	316.68	322.50	323.51	320.23	305.87	304.19	309.96	320.45	309.83	330.60	334.19	329.30	336.11
Metal Stampings	270.93	268.60	271.55	267.11	270.36	270.36	284.90	289.67	290.40	289.76	292.07	288.75	296.94
Machinery, Except Electrical	338.44	340.13	337.68	340.59	334.10	343.21	357.00	363.78	370.66	381.50	373.58	368.68	381.44
Construction & related machinery	343.44	337.74	347.58	334.78	319.95	334.57	337.66	365.38	378.51	380.37	381.50	391.40	420.90
Metalworking machinery	342.99	339.21	353.33	349.43	344.96	340.26	349.43	364.83	374.74	371.77	363.19	364.53	380.09
Special industry machinery	363.31	362.34	360.36	370.72	351.05	349.80	348.93	366.03	378.64	379.85	394.16	383.45	397.42
General industry machinery	386.98	370.98	355.12	373.50	363.94	387.81	411.70	417.08	421.31	463.30	436.72	429.71	438.44
Service industry machinery	242.79	253.80	246.40	242.18	245.66	230.86	235.29	236.49	248.43	237.87	237.54	231.75	265.52
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	278.36	276.29	279.39	275.89	271.35	278.20	280.80	282.40	286.94	288.77	292.23	285.52	289.16
Elec. test & distribution equip.	223.56	225.36	226.46	223.91	221.92	246.84	267.53	256.88	272.59	280.35	281.44	260.62	271.57
Electrical industrial apparatus	231.04	232.80	231.72	241.30	229.63	249.07	245.12	249.07	258.24	263.16	257.02	268.46	267.96
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	207.31	210.10	217.74	216.79	210.24	212.78	219.24	226.56	229.52	230.66	227.92	228.14	228.34
Radio & TV receiving equipment	192.07	185.35	205.77	196.53	208.98	214.64	227.71	221.12	228.66	233.25	208.32	197.64	204.13
Communication equipment	377.44	370.35	366.39	361.79	348.87	350.00	353.76	354.62	356.00	356.98	372.36	358.70	362.53
Electronic components & access.	258.13	262.29	260.63	253.50	255.23	256.67	258.54	262.50	266.07	262.03	274.32	276.78	281.54
Transportation Equipment	444.08	421.41	417.69	438.18	439.75	460.41	499.12	501.42	503.24	588.35	520.93	515.69	506.55
Motor vehicles & equipment	471.53	434.52	442.68	457.09	468.66	546.90	539.66	539.83	537.58	670.20	560.50	565.70	547.27
Aircraft & parts	368.54	372.83	389.91	390.10	390.34	391.68	415.65	416.66	423.85	429.28	429.77	439.64	443.56
Ship & boat building & repairing	342.77	387.19	342.79	385.43	361.54	362.52	400.45	407.10	422.27	348.98	395.66	312.93	325.93
Instruments & Related Products	318.86	315.67	313.55	317.43	316.77	325.29	335.23	331.78	336.44	340.86	343.63	348.50	347.49
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	219.43	221.75	218.27	214.68	215.25	228.54	233.24	240.00	240.12	245.86	247.50	236.62	245.96
Nondurable Goods	279.68	282.80	282.80	284.00	286.48	289.67	292.01	294.44	304.47	302.17	301.73	303.35	306.41
Food & Kindred Products	298.80	301.84	303.26	310.09	313.17	314.25	315.25	315.74	334.34	319.01	324.90	337.03	331.33
Canned, cured & frozen foods	285.23	286.21	279.86	288.98	294.77	301.78	281.63	295.80	296.42	295.58	297.93	307.82	305.73
Grain mill & bakery products	269.10	260.40	265.03	267.08	268.97	265.74	279.55	271.47	272.03	274.04	282.63	279.28	299.77
Beverages	370.40	392.43	392.45	384.80	393.82	395.95	385.90	370.94	398.98	342.11	356.57	404.60	388.58
Textile Mill Products	243.08	241.08	250.98	251.32	233.86	251.93	258.07	258.94	261.02	263.94	261.53	266.85	268.60
Textile finishing, except wool	333.64	330.17	333.68	354.20	311.46	345.07	353.80	353.89	355.58	361.42	363.63	376.62	370.27
Apparel & other Textile Products	167.25	168.90	168.26	172.16	175.74	178.57	176.44	173.88	174.93	180.58	177.80	179.23	181.30
Men's & boys' suits & coats	181.61	184.14	193.14	197.75	201.14	203.76	189.26	193.00	198.60	206.50	207.69	205.37	210.51
Men's & boys' furnishings	176.15	180.03	185.26	184.92	176.51	185.32	186.59	177.84	179.25	206.44	176.85	177.50	183.68
Women's & misses' outerwear	160.87	163.35	159.07	163.90	172.20	177.67	173.11	169.19	168.32	173.44	173.51	172.73	177.07
Women's & children's undergarm.	162.62	164.42	169.63	168.78	164.66	174.70	185.04	178.06	174.92	167.28	174.24	180.78	177.16
Paper & Allied Products	305.98	304.58	300.66	296.12	293.49	306.40	313.40	319.37	329.44	326.30	334.54	336.14	342.78
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg.pap.	329.52	342.45	345.97	355.71	356.16	351.71	376.48	377.48	388.69	411.31	397.99	407.34	417.85
Paperboard containers & boxes	271.49	271.35	275.52	278.83	272.62	282.84	290.37	300.50	307.19	298.12	309.70	313.57	308.57
Printing & Publishing	286.83	276.19	285.29	288.73	288.73	290.16	292.11	285.38	299.34	304.36	282.34	281.24	289.94
Newspapers	282.58	285.60	286.40	290.39	289.57	289.78	292.28	293.70	307.21	316.11	302.18	305.30	299.34
Commercial printing	326.23	303.03	317.60	316.41	322.40	326.38	323.19	305.14	329.10	333.98	292.99	290.65	317.07
Chemicals & Allied Products	349.02	346.09	344.02	342.37	339.39	345.22	352.78	363.74	370.62	370.52	376.80	378.00	381.07
Industrial inorganic chemicals	365.20	367.69	358.22	372.70	364.08	377.48	383.88	405.36	412.52	408.71	402.32	398.54	387.82
Plastic materials & synthetics	337.55	327.54	339.80	341.55	346.93	353.64	366.61	376.92	390.77	372.30	383.24	377.50	371.06
Drugs	371.84	361.44	386.51	388.80	387.55	392.48	400.47	402.72	410.35	410.37	419.48	422.70	422.67
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	261.88	258.33	260.96	248.18	227.07	239.63	250.51	248.07	245.46	242.12	256.13	246.01	260.63
Industrial organic chemicals	389.05	385.13	365.19	361.38	369.16	365.59	370.75	396.50	397.96	395.92	412.41	430.85	438.78
Paints & allied products	351.88	368.08	356.58	358.13	393.16	384.42	388.67	378.72	396.40	423.54	414.45	414.40	447.44
Petroleum & Coal Products	507.78	577.39	569.98	573.79	576.99	591.93	595.87	580.02	612.65	522.46	542.27	532.16	539.09
Petroleum refining	572.93	644.80	633.04	633.56	633.51	651.46	654.15	634.76	674.26	561.65	590.90	578.87	583.70
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	223.74	225.27	223.86	224.43	225.22	229.89	237.20	239.57	247.01	253.76	254.82	255.23	258.54
Rubber & rubber products	231.43	231.27	217.34	222.08	228.38	232.86	239.46	244.05	255.96	271.41	265.72	261.10	266.12
Miscellaneous plastic products	221.69	223.60	225.72	224.93	224.19	228.85	236.96	238.50	244.91	249.18	251.93	253.98	256.62
Leather & Leather Products	178.45	175.87	182.05	191.63	185.84	183.66	187.86	192.10	192.38	191.83	185.97	187.54	193.59

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980 Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan	Feb	Mar
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.1	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.2	40.6	41.0	41.1	41.6	41.7	41.2	41.1	41.4
Durable Goods	41.8	41.4	41.2	41.3	40.5	40.8	41.5	41.7	42.0	42.5	41.8	41.7	42.1
Lumber & Wood Products	36.3	37.0	36.3	36.2	37.2	36.6	37.1	37.9	37.6	38.1	35.6	35.8	35.9
Furniture & Fixtures	38.6	38.3	37.7	38.9	38.7	38.5	37.8	36.7	37.0	37.5	35.8	36.0	36.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	42.7	41.6	41.4	41.8	41.0	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.5	42.2	41.9	42.1	41.6
Glass & Glassware/pressed,blown	41.3	41.2	42.5	43.4	43.0	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.2	43.5	43.6	43.6	42.6
Pottery & related products	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.9	39.1	36.1	39.5	40.9	42.1	41.3	39.7	41.4	40.6
Primary Metal Industries	44.7	44.0	43.9	44.6	42.9	43.1	44.4	44.3	45.1	45.0	45.5	45.3	45.0
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	42.7	42.5	39.6	39.8	41.3	40.5	40.7	39.1	41.2	42.2	41.0	42.5	42.4
Iron & steel foundries	41.5	42.7	42.4	43.3	42.4	40.6	42.3	42.9	44.5	43.9	42.8	43.6	42.4
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	47.9	48.1	48.1	48.5	44.5	44.9	46.1	47.9	47.3	45.8	49.9	45.9	46.5
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	45.8	44.2	44.2	45.4	43.7	44.6	45.7	45.1	45.9	46.8	47.0	47.7	46.9
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	41.5	41.5	41.1	40.8	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.7	42.0	41.4	41.6	41.8
Metal cans	44.2	44.4	43.4	42.7	41.9	43.3	42.4	42.3	41.2	41.3	43.0	44.7	41.7
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	37.8	37.6	37.1	38.0	37.8	40.4	40.2	40.1	42.7	41.5	39.5	39.1	40.6
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	43.5	44.3	43.6	43.1	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.5	41.7	43.5	42.9	42.6	42.6
Metal Stampings	41.3	39.5	39.7	38.6	38.9	38.9	40.7	40.4	40.0	40.3	39.9	39.5	40.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	42.2	42.2	42.0	42.1	41.4	41.4	42.0	42.3	43.0	43.5	42.5	41.8	43.1
Construction & related machinery	42.4	41.8	42.7	41.9	39.5	38.5	39.4	39.5	40.7	40.9	40.2	41.2	45.8
Metalworking machinery	44.2	43.6	44.5	44.4	43.5	42.8	43.3	44.6	45.7	44.9	43.6	43.5	44.3
Special industry machinery	45.3	44.9	44.0	45.1	43.5	43.4	42.5	44.1	45.4	45.6	46.1	44.9	46.7
General industry machinery	41.3	40.5	40.4	41.5	40.8	41.7	42.4	42.3	42.6	45.2	42.9	42.8	42.9
Service industry machinery	35.6	36.0	35.2	34.4	34.6	32.7	33.0	32.8	34.6	32.9	32.1	30.9	34.8
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.1	39.1	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.9
Elec. test & distribution equip.	41.4	41.2	41.1	40.2	39.7	40.8	43.5	42.6	43.2	44.5	43.1	41.5	42.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	38.7	38.8	38.3	39.3	36.8	39.1	38.3	39.1	40.1	40.8	39.3	40.8	40.6
Electric lighting & wiring equip	37.9	38.2	38.2	38.1	36.5	37.2	37.8	38.4	39.1	39.7	38.5	38.8	39.1
Radio & TV receiving equipment	35.7	33.7	35.6	34.6	35.3	37.2	37.7	37.1	37.0	37.5	33.6	32.4	33.3
Communication equipment	42.6	41.8	41.4	41.3	40.1	40.0	40.2	39.8	40.0	40.2	42.8	42.2	42.6
Electronic components & access.	41.3	41.9	41.7	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.7	42.0	42.1	41.2	41.5	42.0	42.4
Transportation Equipment	46.5	43.4	43.6	43.6	43.8	46.6	47.4	47.8	47.7	51.7	47.1	46.5	45.8
Motor vehicles & equipment	47.2	42.6	43.4	43.0	43.8	48.7	47.8	47.9	47.7	54.8	47.5	47.9	46.3
Aircraft & parts	47.8	48.8	48.8	48.4	47.2	48.0	48.5	50.2	50.1	49.8	49.8	51.3	52.0
Ship & boat building & repairing	41.7	44.2	41.4	43.7	41.7	42.4	45.3	46.0	46.2	39.3	43.1	35.2	38.3
Instruments & Related Products	42.8	42.6	42.2	42.1	41.3	42.3	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.7	42.9	43.4	43.6
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.2	37.5	39.0	39.2	40.0	39.3	39.4	39.1	38.6	39.8
Nondurable Goods	40.3	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.4	40.5	40.5	41.2	41.0	40.5	40.5	40.8
Food & Kindred Products	41.1	40.9	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.6	42.7	41.7	41.6	42.5	42.1
Canned, cured & frozen foods	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.4	43.8	41.6	43.5	43.4	42.9	42.2	43.6	45.0
Grain mill & bakery products	41.4	40.0	40.9	40.9	41.7	41.2	41.6	40.7	40.3	40.3	41.2	40.3	42.4
Beverages	41.9	43.7	43.8	41.6	42.9	43.8	42.5	41.4	42.4	38.7	39.4	42.5	42.1
Textile Mill Products	41.2	41.0	41.9	41.2	38.4	41.3	42.1	41.9	42.1	41.5	40.8	41.5	42.1
Textile finishing, except wool	47.8	47.1	47.6	49.4	43.5	47.4	48.4	45.9	46.3	46.1	46.5	48.1	47.9
Apparel & Other Textile Products	34.7	34.4	34.2	34.5	34.8	35.5	34.8	34.5	34.3	35.2	34.4	34.6	35.0
Men's & boys' suits & coats	32.2	33.0	34.8	35.0	35.6	36.0	34.6	33.8	34.3	35.0	34.5	34.4	34.1
Men's & boys' furnishings	37.8	37.9	39.5	40.2	39.4	40.2	39.7	38.0	37.5	39.7	35.3	35.5	36.3
Women's & misses' outerwear	33.1	33.0	32.2	32.2	32.8	34.3	33.1	32.6	32.0	33.1	32.8	32.9	33.6
Women's & children's undergarm.	34.6	33.9	34.2	34.8	33.4	34.8	36.0	35.4	34.5	34.0	34.3	34.9	34.4
Paper & Allied Products	44.8	44.4	43.7	44.0	44.2	44.6	44.9	45.3	46.4	45.7	46.4	46.3	46.7
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg. pap.	42.3	42.7	43.3	44.8	44.8	43.8	45.8	45.7	47.0	49.2	48.3	48.9	48.7
Paperboard containers & boxes	45.4	45.0	44.8	44.9	44.4	45.4	45.8	47.1	47.7	46.8	47.5	47.8	47.4
Printing & Publishing	39.4	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.0	39.7	40.1	38.0	37.7	38.1
Newspapers	35.5	35.7	35.8	35.5	35.4	35.6	35.3	35.3	36.1	36.8	35.3	35.5	35.3
Commercial printing	41.4	39.1	39.9	39.8	40.1	40.9	40.5	38.0	41.5	41.8	38.2	37.6	39.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.0	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.5	41.0	41.7	42.1	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.0	42.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	41.5	41.5	40.8	42.4	41.0	41.3	42.0	43.4	44.5	43.9	43.4	42.9	42.2
Plastic materials & synthetics	43.0	41.2	40.5	41.2	41.4	42.2	43.8	44.5	46.3	43.8	44.0	44.1	43.5
Drugs	44.8	43.6	45.1	45.0	44.7	44.6	45.2	45.3	45.9	45.8	45.3	45.5	45.4
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	39.8	39.2	39.6	38.3	36.1	37.5	38.6	37.7	36.8	36.3	36.8	36.5	37.5
Industrial organic chemicals	40.4	39.5	39.1	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.4	40.5	40.9	40.4	41.2	40.8	41.2
Paints and allied products	42.6	43.0	42.5	43.2	[illegible]	44.7	45.3	44.1	45.2	46.8	45.0	44.8	47.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	45.5	47.6	48.8	49.0	49.4	49.7	50.2	48.7	50.3	46.4	45.8	43.3	43.9
Petroleum refining	47.0	[illegible]	51.3	51.3	51.8	52.2	52.5	50.7	52.8	47.8	47.5	44.7	44.9
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	39.6	39.8	39.0	39.1	39.1	39.5	40.0	40.4	41.1	41.6	41.1	41.1	41.7
Rubber and rubber products	38.7	39.0	36.9	37.2	38.0	38.3	39.0	39.3	40.5	41.5	40.2	39.5	40.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	39.8	40.0	39.6	39.6	39.4	39.8	40.3	40.7	41.3	41.6	41.3	41.5	42.0
Leather & Leather Products	40.1	39.7	40.1	40.6	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.7	40.5	40.3	39.4	39.4	40.5

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980 Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan	Feb	Mar
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	7.15	7.23	7.23	7.29	7.31	7.31	7.43	7.49	7.59	7.66	7.71	7.71	7.73
Durable Goods	7.35	7.38	7.39	7.47	7.44	7.45	7.65	7.71	7.79	7.95	7.97	7.93	7.95
Lumber & Wood Products	5.17	5.18	5.37	5.39	5.48	5.43	5.43	5.56	5.47	5.46	5.50	5.64	5.72
Furniture & Fixtures	5.12	5.07	5.29	5.54	5.51	5.70	5.65	5.61	5.56	5.92	5.89	5.78	5.75
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.27	7.32	7.45	7.56	7.58	7.60	7.67	7.64	7.90	7.99	8.05	8.07	8.05
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	7.33	7.30	7.40	7.52	7.43	7.56	7.58	7.60	7.77	7.95	7.81	7.78	7.79
Pottery & related products	6.59	6.73	6.72	7.00	7.19	6.89	7.00	7.15	7.27	7.49	7.30	7.38	7.12
Primary Metal Industries	7.35	7.44	7.52	7.47	7.37	7.38	7.41	7.58	7.64	7.75	7.90	7.89	7.89
Blast Furn. & basic steel prod.	8.42	8.39	8.68	8.49	8.95	8.80	8.84	8.80	8.96	9.05	9.02	9.26	9.33
Iron and Iron foundries	6.85	6.88	6.84	6.91	6.95	7.01	7.23	7.27	7.37	7.51	7.50	7.55	7.66
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	9.58	9.89	9.95	9.96	9.91	9.76	9.70	9.90	9.74	9.81	10.24	10.12	10.11
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	6.99	6.93	7.06	7.01	7.04	6.97	7.01	7.04	7.03	7.14	7.19	7.24	7.20
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	7.36	7.44	7.46	7.49	7.39	7.50	7.59	7.72	7.82	7.86	7.91	7.93	8.01
Metal cans	8.98	9.04	9.02	9.22	9.19	9.16	9.11	9.08	9.11	9.32	9.28	9.25	9.28
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	9.00	8.80	8.79	8.69	8.71	8.93	9.39	9.41	10.05	9.95	9.61	9.83	10.18
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	7.28	7.28	7.42	7.43	7.30	7.26	7.38	7.54	7.43	7.60	7.79	7.73	7.89
Metal stampings	6.56	6.80	6.84	6.92	6.95	6.95	7.00	7.17	7.26	7.19	7.32	7.31	7.35
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.02	8.06	8.04	8.09	8.07	8.29	8.50	8.60	8.62	8.77	8.79	8.82	8.85
Construction & related machinery	8.10	8.08	8.14	7.99	8.10	8.69	8.57	9.25	9.30	9.30	9.49	9.50	9.19
Metalworking machinery	7.76	7.78	7.94	7.87	7.93	7.95	8.07	8.18	8.20	8.28	8.33	8.38	8.58
Special industry machinery	8.02	8.07	8.19	8.22	8.07	8.06	8.21	8.30	8.34	8.33	8.55	8.54	8.51
General industry machnery	9.37	9.16	8.79	9.00	8.92	9.30	9.71	9.86	9.89	10.25	10.18	10.04	10.22
Service industry machinery	6.82	7.05	7.00	7.04	7.10	7.06	7.13	7.21	7.18	7.23	7.40	7.50	7.63
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	6.89	6.89	6.95	6.88	6.94	6.99	7.02	7.06	7.12	7.13	7.18	7.05	7.07
Elec. test & distribution equip.	5.40	5.47	5.51	5.57	5.59	6.05	6.15	6.03	6.31	6.30	6.53	6.28	6.36
Electrical industrial apparatus	5.97	6.00	6.05	6.14	6.24	6.37	6.40	6.37	6.44	6.45	6.54	6.58	6.60
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	5.47	5.50	5.70	5.69	5.76	5.72	5.80	5.90	5.87	5.81	5.92	5.88	5.84
Radio & TV receiving equipment	5.38	5.50	5.78	5.68	5.92	5.77	6.04	5.96	6.18	6.22	6.20	6.10	6.13
Communication equipment	8.86	8.86	8.85	8.76	8.70	8.75	8.80	8.91	8.90	8.88	8.70	8.50	8.51
Electric components & access.	6.25	6.26	6.25	6.05	6.15	6.17	6.20	6.25	6.32	6.36	6.61	6.59	6.64
Transportation Equipment	9.55	9.71	9.58	10.05	10.04	9.88	10.53	10.49	10.55	11.38	11.06	11.09	11.06
Motor vehicles & equipment	9.99	10.20	10.20	10.63	10.70	11.23	11.29	11.27	11.27	12.23	11.80	11.81	11.82
Aircraft & parts	7.71	7.64	7.99	8.06	8.27	8.16	8.57	8.30	8.46	8.62	8.63	8.57	8.53
Ship & boat building & repairing	8.22	8.76	8.28	8.82	8.67	8.55	8.84	8.85	9.14	8.88	9.18	8.89	8.51
Instruments & Related Products	7.45	7.41	7.43	7.54	7.67	7.69	7.76	7.68	7.77	7.80	8.01	8.03	7.97
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	5.67	5.73	5.64	5.62	5.74	5.86	5.95	6.00	6.11	6.24	6.33	6.13	6.18
Nondurable Goods	6.94	7.07	7.07	7.10	7.18	7.17	7.21	7.27	7.39	7.37	7.45	7.49	7.51
Food & Kindred Products	7.27	7.38	7.29	7.49	7.51	7.50	7.56	7.59	7.83	7.65	7.81	7.93	7.87
Canned, cured & frozen foods	6.84	6.88	6.76	6.93	7.12	6.89	6.77	6.80	6.83	6.89	7.06	7.06	7.11
Grain mill & bakery products	6.50	6.51	6.48	6.53	6.45	6.45	6.72	6.67	6.75	6.80	6.86	6.93	7.07
Beverages	8.84	8.98	8.96	9.25	9.18	9.04	9.08	8.96	9.41	8.84	9.05	9.52	9.23
Textile Mill Products	5.90	5.88	5.99	6.10	6.09	6.10	6.13	6.18	6.20	6.36	6.41	6.43	6.38
Textile finishing, except wool	6.98	7.01	7.01	7.17	7.16	7.28	7.31	7.71	7.68	7.84	7.82	7.83	7.73
Apparel & Other Textile Products	4.82	4.91	4.92	4.99	5.05	5.03	5.07	5.04	5.10	5.13	5.17	5.18	5.18
Men's & boys' suits & coats	5.64	5.58	5.55	5.65	5.65	5.66	5.47	5.71	5.79	5.90	6.02	5.97	5.88
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.66	4.75	4.69	4.60	4.48	4.61	4.70	4.68	4.78	5.20	5.41	5.00	5.06
Women's & misses' outerwear	4.86	4.95	4.94	5.09	5.25	5.18	5.23	5.19	5.26	5.24	5.29	5.25	5.27
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.70	4.85	4.96	4.85	4.93	5.02	5.14	5.03	5.07	4.92	5.08	5.18	5.15
Paper & Allied Products	6.83	6.86	6.88	6.73	6.64	6.87	6.98	7.05	7.10	7.14	7.21	7.26	7.34
Paper/p'b'd mills ex bldg. pap.	7.79	8.02	7.99	7.94	7.95	8.03	8.22	8.26	8.27	8.36	8.24	8.33	8.58
Paperboard containers & boxes	5.98	6.03	6.15	6.21	6.14	6.23	6.34	6.38	6.44	6.37	6.52	6.56	6.51
Printing & Publishing	7.28	7.23	7.41	7.48	7.48	7.44	7.49	7.51	7.54	7.59	7.43	7.46	7.61
Newspapers	7.96	8.00	8.00	8.18	8.18	8.14	8.28	8.32	8.51	8.59	8.58	8.60	8.48
Commercial printing	7.88	7.75	7.96	7.95	8.04	7.98	7.98	8.03	7.93	7.99	7.67	7.73	8.13
Chemicals & Allied Products	8.31	8.38	8.35	8.31	8.38	8.42	8.46	8.64	8.70	8.78	8.95	9.00	9.03
Industrial inorganic chemicals	8.80	8.86	8.78	8.79	8.88	9.14	9.14	9.34	9.27	9.31	9.27	9.29	9.19
Plastic materials & synthetics	7.85	7.95	8.39	8.29	8.38	8.38	8.37	8.47	8.44	8.50	8.71	8.56	8.53
Drugs	8.30	8.29	8.57	8.64	8.67	8.80	8.86	8.89	8.94	8.96	9.26	9.29	9.31
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	6.58	6.59	6.59	6.48	6.29	6.39	6.49	6.58	6.67	6.67	6.96	6.74	6.95
Industrial organic chemicals	9.63	9.75	9.34	9.29	9.49	9.35	9.41	9.79	9.73	9.80	10.01	10.56	10.65
Paints & allied products	8.26	8.56	8.39	8.29	8.66	8.60	8.58	8.59	8.77	9.05	9.21	9.25	9.52
Petroleum & Coal Products	11.16	12.13	11.68	11.71	11.68	11.91	11.87	11.91	12.18	11.26	11.84	12.29	12.28
Petroleum refining	12.19	13.00	12.34	12.35	12.23	12.48	12.46	12.52	12.77	11.75	12.44	12.95	13.00
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	5.65	5.66	5.74	5.74	5.76	5.82	5.93	5.93	6.01	6.10	6.20	6.21	6.20
Rubber & rubber products	5.98	5.93	5.89	5.97	6.01	6.08	6.14	6.21	6.32	6.54	6.61	6.61	6.62
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.57	5.59	5.70	5.68	5.69	5.75	5.88	5.86	5.93	5.99	6.10	6.12	6.11
Leather & Leather Products	4.45	4.43	4.54	4.72	4.60	4.58	4.65	4.72	4.75	4.76	4.72	4.76	4.78

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 WORKERS FOR SELECTED NEW JERSEY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980 Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan	Feb
ACCESSION RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.3	5.6	4.1	3.2	2.6	2.1	3.6	3.0
Durable Goods	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.6	3.3	2.9	6.0	4.1	3.1	2.5	2.0	3.5	2.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.1	3.5	2.6	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.3	2.8	1.8	1.7	3.5	2.6
Primary Metals Industries	2.6	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.0	3.0	8.6	4.0	2.3	3.1	2.1	3.1	2.5
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	4.1	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.8	8.5	6.2	3.4	2.4	1.8	3.6	3.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.2	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.5	1.4	3.4	1.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.6	4.0	2.9	2.0	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.6
Transportation Equipment	2.0	1.7	2.2	3.4	2.6	5.4	8.3	5.7	6.6	1.4	3.1	3.1	3.7
Instruments & Related Products	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.4
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	6.7	6.5	4.8	4.9	9.0	5.0	6.0	7.6	5.6	4.2	3.4	5.2	5.3
Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.2	3.8	5.3	4.0	3.4	2.6	2.2	3.7	3.1
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	3.0	3.3	4.5	6.0	3.4	6.3	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.8
Textile Mill Products	5.0	5.3	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.4	7.1	7.3	6.2	3.2	2.0	5.1	3.9
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.5	5.4	6.7	8.0	6.4	7.5	12.3	5.8	5.5	3.3	3.1	7.2	6.0
Paper & Allied Products	2.1	3.7	2.2	2.7	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.4	2.9	2.5
Printing & Publishing	3.8	3.8	3.3	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.1	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.7	3.0	1.2	1.9	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.4
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	6.0	5.3	4.4	4.0	5.5	5.8	6.9	7.2	5.1	4.5	2.9	5.2	4.5
Leather & Leather Products	0.4	5.6	7.3	5.2	7.1	13.2	13.3	9.8	9.8	8.2	3.4	12.5	10.2
NEW HIRE RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.9
Durable Goods	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.0
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.6	1.34	0.9	1.8	1.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.7
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.7
Transportation Equipment	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9
Instruments & Related Products	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	4.4	4.1	3.4	3.1	5.9	3.6	4.6	4.8	4.5	3.4	2.4	3.5	3.4
Nondurable Goods	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.0
Food & Kindred Products	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.6	1.8	3.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	3.0	3.6	4.5	1.9	1.2	2.9	2.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	3.3	3.0	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.0	1.3	3.2	3.0
Paper & Alllied Products	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.6	2.1
Printing & Publishing	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.5	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	4.9	4.6	3.1	3.0	3.7	4.0	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.2	2.0	3.9	3.4
Leather & Leather Products	5.1	2.6	4.4	3.5	4.8	4.3	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.2	2.7	5.7	8.2
SEPARATION RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.4	3.8	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.9	3.3
Durable Goods	3.2	3.4	4.3	4.6	3.6	5.8	5.3	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.2	4.7	3.6	4.9	3.7	2.3	4.5	5.0	3.6	3.8	3.1	4.1	3.9
Primary Metal Industries	2.5	2.6	3.9	4.1	6.4	4.4	6.8	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.4
Fabricated Metals, Incl.Ordnance	3.4	3.5	5.1	6.3	4.8	7.7	7.6	4.3	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.5	4.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.1	2.7	4.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	2.8	2.6	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.5	4.9	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.1	3.8	2.8
Transportation Equipment	2.6	3.0	4.4	6.4	2.4	42.0	5.6	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.3	3.3
Instruments & Related Products	2.1	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.8	2.4	1.8	3.2	3.7	2.3
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	6.2	6.4	7.8	9.0	6.3	7.1	9.1	6.4	5.7	5.6	4.6	6.9	3.9
Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.5	4.2	4.3	3.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.5	4.0	3.3
Food & Kindred Products	3.3	2.9	5.8	4.8	3.3	3.7	4.9	5.7	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.9
Textile Mill Products	4.6	4.9	6.4	7.6	6.7	11.5	4.3	3.7	3.4	6.8	4.5	5.9	6.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.9	4.5	13.3	7.1	5.5	5.7	6.2	8.4	7.6	7.1
Paper & Allied Products	3.3	2.9	3.8	6.8	5.3	5.7	4.4	3.3	3.5	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.1
Printing & Publishing	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.8	3.2	2.7	3.2	4.7	2.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.6	2.5	2.1	3.2	1.1	1.0	2.9	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	4.9	5.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	5.3	9.1	5.8	5.6	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.0
Leather & Leather Products	9.2	7.9	9.9	10.6	10.1	11.2	9.3	14.7	7.5	5.6	10.8	10.7	6.8
QUIT RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0
Durable Goods	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Primary Metal Industries	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5
Fabricated Metals, Incl. Ordnance	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9
Transportation Equipment	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.6
Instruments & Related Products	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.9
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.3	4.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.6
Nondurable Goods	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.1
Food & Kindred Products	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7
Textile Mill Products	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.6	1.5
Paper & Allied Products	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8
Printing & Publishing	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.9
Leather & Leather Products	4.2	3.1	2.3	2.6	3.8	1.9	3.9	4.1	3.1	2.6	1.4	5.1	2.4

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1980	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
Civilian labor Force	3,585	3,525	3,544	+60.0	+41.0
Total Employment	3,277	3,254	3,302	+23.0	-25.0
Total Unemployment	308	270	243	+38.0	+65.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	312	243	248	+59.0	+64.0
Unemployment Rate	8.6%	7.7%	6.8%	+ 0.9	+ 1.8
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	8.6%	6.9%	6.9%	+ 1.7	+ 1.7

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1980	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
Regular State UI Program	150,907	158,542	148,545	-7,635	+ 2,362
Federal Employees' Program	1,364	1,762	1,062	- 398	+ 302
Veterans' Program	1,794	1,754	2,004	+ 40	- 210
Extended Benefits[1]	37,251	36,756	9,807	+ 495	+27,444
TOTAL	191,316	198,814	161,418	-7,498	+29,898

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Current data may not be comparable with earlier data because benefits were not paid under the Extended Benefits (EB) program from November 1979 through mid-March 1980.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program only)
(thousands)

	Mar 1981	Feb 1981	Mar 1980	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	150.9	158.5	148.5	- 7.6	+ 2.4
Male	91.5	96.9	89.6	- 5.4	+ 1.9
Female	59.4	61.6	58.9	- 2.2	+ 0.5
White, not Hispanic	104.9	110.2	109.9	- 5.3	- 5.0
Black, not Hispanic	30.5	32.5	38.6	- 2.0	- 8.1
Hispanic	14.8	15.0	NA	- 0.2	NA
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.4	0.3	NA	+ 0.1	NA
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1	0.2	NA	- 0.1	NA
INA	0.2	0.4	NA	- 0.2	NA
MANUFACTURING	50.0	52.3	48.5	- 2.3	+ 1.5
Durable Goods	22.3	24.2	20.5	- 1.9	+ 1.8
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	3.4	3.6	3.2	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Machinery except electrical	2.6	3.2	2.0	- 0.6	+ 0.6
Electrical machinery	4.0	3.6	3.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	27.7	28.1	28.1	- 0.4	- 0.4
Food & kindred products	3.5	4.0	2.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.6
Textile mill products	1.9	1.6	1.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Apparel & other textile products	11.6	10.9	13.1	+ 0.7	- 1.5
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.6	1.4	- 0.6	+ 0.6
Chemicals & allied products	3.3	3.5	3.0	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.4	2.6	2.8	- 0.2	- 0.4
NONMANUFACTURING	98.1	104.9	87.6	- 6.8	+10.5
Contract construction	22.4	24.5	27.4	- 2.1	- 5.0
Transportation & public utilities	7.5	8.3	5.8	- 0.8	+ 1.7
Wholesale & retail trade	29.0	31.2	26.6	- 2.2	+ 2.4
Finance, insurance, & real estate	4.0	3.8	4.1	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Services	22.9	24.6	20.3	- 1.7	+ 2.6
Information not available	2.8	1.3	12.4	+ 1.5	- 9.6
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	32.4	35.3	32.7	- 2.9	- 0.3
25 through 34	45.1	48.2	44.1	- 3.1	+ 1.0
35 through 44	26.8	27.4	23.5	- 0.6	+ 3.3
45 through 54	22.2	22.2	21.8	- -	+ 0.4
55 through 64	19.7	20.6	18.2	- 0.9	+ 1.5
65 & over	4.7	4.9	8.3	- 0.2	- 3.6
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	12.2	13.0	11.4	- 0.8	+ 0.8
3 to 4 weeks	13.5	20.6	12.7	- 7.1	+ 0.8
5 through 14 weeks	85.5	88.1	85.1	- 2.6	+ 0.4
15 weeks & over	39.8	36.9	39.4	+ 2.9	+ 0.4

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

NA - NOT AVAILABLE

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Feb 1981[1]	Jan 1981[2]	Year to Date[3]		
			1981	1980	%change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	1,292	676	1,968	1,774	+ 10.9
Private Units	1,292	676	1,968	1,631	+ 20.7
Single family	574	467	1,041	1,348	- 22.8
Two-family	58	58	116	142	- 18.3
Three-or-four family	16	32	48	14	+242.9
Five or more family	644	119	763	127	+500.8
Public Units	0	0	0	143	- -
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$62,895	$47,626	$110,521	$117,209	- 5.7
New Buildings	$49,448	$36,244	$ 85,692	$ 84,217	+ 1.8
Additions and Alterations	$13,447	$11,382	$ 24,829	$ 32,992	- 24.7

[1] Based on reports received from 459 of 567 municipalities
[2] Based on reports received from 440 of 567 municipalities
[3] Does not include any late reports
Source: N.J. Department of Labor and Industry

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

	CASH RECEIPTS FROM N.J. FARM MARKETINGS (millions)			INDEXES OF FARM PRICES RECEIVED BY N.J. FARMERS (1967 = 100)				
	Cumulative January-December			Mar 15 1981	Feb 15 1981	Mar 15 1980	% change	
	1980	1979	% change				month ago	year ago
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	504.8	403.0	+25.3	221	224	212	- 1.3	+ 4.2
Livestock products	121.5	115.2	+ 5.5	228	233	213	- 2.1	+ 7.0
Poultry & eggs				196	201	180	- 2.5	+ 8.9
Dairy products				250	252	228	- 0.8	+ 9.6
Meat animals				228	247	244	- 7.7	- 6.6
Crops	383.3	287.8	+33.2	217	219	211	- 0.9	+ 2.8
Fresh vegetables				237	237	249	- -	- 4.8
Processed vegetables				148	148	148	- -	- -
Potatoes & sweet potatoes				339	333	316	+ 1.8	+ 7.3
Fruits & berries				189	190	175	- 0.5	+ 8.0
Grains & hay				261	280	211	- 6.8	+23.7
PRICES PAID BY U.S. FARMERS				302	300	276	+ 0.7	+ 9.4
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED BY N.J. FARMERS TO PRICES PAID BY U.S. FARMERS				73	75	77	- 2.7	- 5.2

SOURCE: New Jersey Crop Reporting Service

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1980	Jan	3,324	±54	1.6%	270	±23	8.5%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Feb	3,326	±54	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Mar	3,302	±54	1.6%	243	±22	9.1%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Apr	3,287	±54	1.6%	226	±21	9.3%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	May	3,265	±55	1.7%	286	±24	8.4%	8.1%	±.7	8.6%
	Jun	3,352	±54	1.6%	290	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Jul	3,385	±54	1.6%	295	±24	8.1%	8.0%	±.6	7.5%
	Aug	3,371	±54	1.6%	250	±22	8.8%	6.9%	±.6	8.7%
	Sep	3,280	±55	1.7%	250	±22	8.8%	7.1%	±.6	8.5%
	Oct	3,343	±54	1.6%	234	±22	9.4%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
	Nov	3,330	±54	1.6%	252	±72	8.7%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,316	±54	1.6%	268	±23	8.6%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
1981	Jan	3,289	±54	1.6%	284	±24	8.5%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,254	±54	1.7%	270	±23	8.5%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Mar	3,277	±54	1.6%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1980
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	747.9	1,952.0	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	756.2	1,997.5	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	767.3	2,069.6	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2.962.4	786.8	2,175.6	2.6	105.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.6	523.0
1979	3,027.4	799.1	2,228.2	2.6	113.7	190.4	678.6	153.6	572.5	516.7
1980	3,053.9	783.4	2,270.5	2.4	110.7	192.1	677.1	157.1	606.6	524.5

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.0
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.8	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	386.7	5.8	9.8	33.5	25.8	60.9	75.4	92.6	18.4	37.3	27.3

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.3
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.5	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.7	49.8	0.4	20.4	55.3	32.2	55.0	127.9	12.1	37.6	6.1

Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

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6/30/81

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Brendan Byrne
Governor

John J. Horn
Commissioner

Number 207 | Data through April 1981 | June 8, 1981

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Statistical Section S-1

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The nation's economic pace hesitated in April and early May, following a strong first quarter advance that raised gross national product by an annual rate of 8.4% after adjusting for inflation. Nonfarm employment edged down fractionally in both April and May, partly because of labor disputes and partly because of continued weakness in housing and consumer durable goods markets. This resulted in slower growth of personal income and a slight upturn of unemployment from a 7.4% average during the first quarter to 7.6% as of the second week of May.

Business spending on new equipment remained on a rising curve through April, as did retail sales of nondurable goods and some household durables. This is reflected in increased manufacturers' orders and in April's statistics on industrial production, which showed output of business equipment and consumer goods expanding at annual rates of 15% and 10%, respectively. The demand for new cars, however, shows no real sign of improvement. A temporary burst of sales in response to first quarter price rebate programs was followed by a sharp drop when the rebates ended. Auto sales dropped 9.3% in April and little, if any, pick-up is indicated by preliminary data for May.

Mortgage interest rates averaging more than 16% and housing prices beyond the reach of increasing numbers of persons continue to depress homebuilding, in turn slowing the sale and manufacture of building materials and supplies. Housing starts edged up to an annual rate of 1,343,000 in April, but this was well below their pace of last fall and early winter. New home sales have been dropping since last summer.

The best economic news of recent weeks has been on the inflation front. Consumer prices advanced at an annual rate of just 4.8% in April, only half as much as the rate of increase during the first quarter. Wholesale prices registered an equally small increase in May, an encouraging sign for retail price tags during the weeks immediately ahead. The reduced inflation rate has been centered mainly in agricultural goods and energy where supply and demand conditions have shifted at least temporarily in favor of buyers. Also, a cyclical 4% gain in labor productivity during the first quarter eased the cost-push pressure on prices.

The economy's prospects for the balance of 1981 can best be characterized as "fair to middling." Most forecasters see a sluggish performance at best until interest rates edge down from current near-record levels and federal tax cuts are implemented later this year. Earlier expectations of a "mini-recession" have vanished from most forecasts, but unemployment is expected to edge up moderately as economic growth falls short of the rate needed to generate jobs for all of those entering the labor market. Federal expenditure cuts will also temporarily add to the unemployment rolls.

As for inflation, most analysts see continued but slow improvement as long as the Federal Reserve maintains its current policy of monetary restraint. Price increases as small as those in April and May are unlikely to persist, but there is an emerging consensus that the underlying inflation rate will be in the 8% to 9% range by year's end compared with 13% in 1979 and 12% in 1980.

THE STATE

Business activity in New Jersey expanded slightly better than seasonally expected from March to April, except for homebuilding where the spring upturn lagged somewhat because of the high cost of mortgage money. After adjusting for normal seasonal variations, the number of New Jersey residents with jobs advanced to a record 3,359,000 and the number unemployed dropped to 244,000, the lowest level since pre-recession December 1979.[1] All of the improvement was in the private sector, where hiring was sufficient to offset layoffs by government agencies attributable to the phasing out of public service jobs funded under the federal Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

Now in progress for nine months, recovery of the state's economy from the comparatively mild recession of 1980 has pretty much restored labor market conditions to what they were in 1979. April's total unemployment rate was estimated by the N.J. Department of Labor and Industry at 6.8%, down nearly a percentage point from last July's high point and essentially the same as its 1979 average of 6.9%. Independent estimates prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on the basis of a monthly household survey put joblessness in New Jersey at a substantially higher level. According to BLS, the state's unemployment rate was 7.9% in April, up sharply from 7.0% last August when the 1980 recession was at its worst. This counter-cyclical trend has to be chalked up to sampling error since it defies common sense and is belied by a steady decline of unemployment insurance claims since last summer.

Claims under New Jersey's regular unemployment insurance program averaged 124,300 per week during April on a seasonally adjusted basis, down from last July's high point and slightly below their 125,500 average during calendar year 1979. Claims under the Extended Benefits program (which pays up to an extra 13 weeks of benefits during periods of high unemployment) have also dropped off, especially after April 1 when the law was amended to tighten eligibility requirements. Eligibility for Extended Benefits claims will probably end entirely before the summer is over as seasonally declining joblessness among covered workers automatically triggers the program off.

Though employment has rebounded from the 1980 recession and attained a new record high, all sectors have not shared equally in this expansion. Most of the job gains have been in private sector service activities and in construction where there had been full recovery prior to April's renewed slackening of homebuilding. Service sector job increases have been bolstered by the opening of additional casino-hotels in Atlantic City, substantial hiring by medical facilities, and continued expansion of business service establishments. Hiring remains sluggish in wholesale and retail trade, reflecting the slow pace of consumer spending, and only small increases have occurred in public utilities and finance.

Recovery has been only partial in manufacturing, where employment has increased by 7,600 since last August following a drop of 32,400 during the recession. Production has been expanding in many--if not most--industries, but much of this has been accomplished through cyclical productivity improvements and the use of overtime hours. If manufacturers' orders keep rising, hiring should pick up as further productivity gains become more difficult to achieve and as the use of costly overtime reaches its limit. A full return to the pre-recession level of factory employment is not likely in the foreseeable future, however, since some of the jobs eliminated during the recession have undoubtedly been lost permanently to automation and geographical relocation.

The public sector has also been lagging as a generator of jobs and this will continue as federal budget cutbacks are implemented during the months (and perhaps years) ahead. On a seasonally adjusted basis, government employment in New Jersey has declined by 7,000 since last October, partly because of the termination of decennial census enumerators and partly because of a phase-out of CETA public service jobs that will continue through the summer. Substantial additional staff reductions are projected by a number of state and local agencies dependent upon various federal funding sources. This will almost certainly mean a continued decline of total public sector employment through the balance of 1981.

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[1] Except as otherwise indicated, all references to labor force, total resident employment, and total unemployment relate to the N.J. Department of Labor and Industry's *unofficial* statistical series. Separate statistics issued by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and regarded by them as *official* are also presented in the statistical section's tables and charts. The latter statistics are based on a small monthly household survey and are subject to a wide margin of error. As a result they are of little value in tracking current economic developments.

Despite the disappointing recovery of manufacturing jobs to date and the downturn of public sector job opportunities, New Jersey has matched the national rate of total employment growth over the past year. During the first four months of 1981, nonfarm wage and salary employment was up from a year earlier by 0.8% in New Jersey and 0.6% nationally. This reflects the comparative mildness of the 1980 recession in New Jersey which is also evident in trends over the past year of business failures, new business incorporations, and construction contracts.

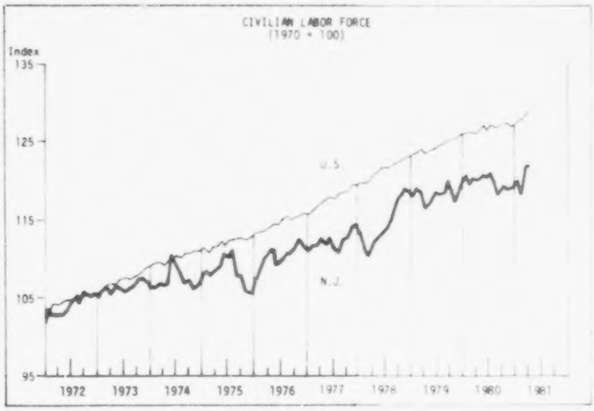
All considered, current and prospective economic conditions in New Jersey are about as favorable as can reasonably be expected, given the state of the national economy. Unemployment will probably edge up somewhat during the next few months as a result of public sector job cutbacks and sluggish national growth. An actual recession is increasingly unlikely, however, and by the end of the year the economic pace could pick up both nationally and in New Jersey if interest rates begin to recede and if planned federal tax cuts are as stimulatory as many analysts think they will be.

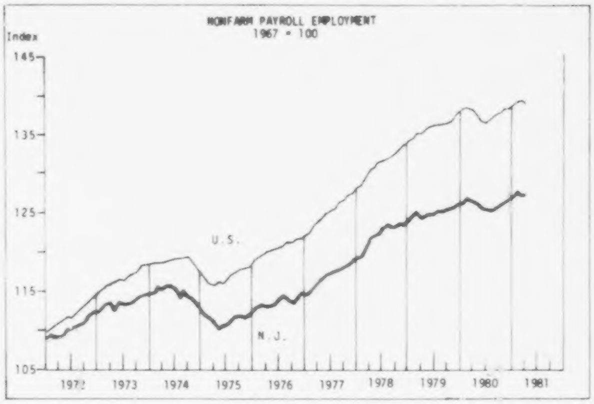
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

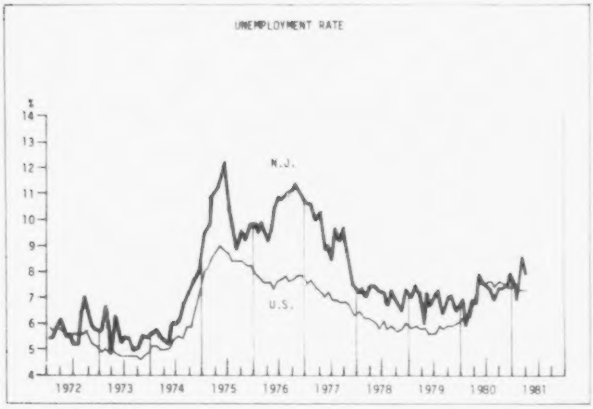
New Jersey Data				Series		Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 7069	$ 6995	$ 6374	Jan.	Personal income (millions)		+10.9	+10.8
$ 2818	$ 2771	$ 2614	Feb.	Retail Sales (millions)	S-24	+ 7.3	+ 8.7
1902	2090	1949	Mar.	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-18	+ 6.2	NA
35	31	44	Jan.	Business Failures (number)	S-18	-20.5	+51.8
48.9	71.5	49.6	Mar.	Dwelling Units Authorized (1967=100)	S-22	+ 9.6	+ 3.6
$ 338.1	$ 237.3	$ 245.5	Apr.	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-20	+10.6	+13.8
$ 134.2	$ 86.2	$ 98.5	Apr.	Residential*	S-20	+19.7	+22.0
$ 126.4	$ 113.1	$ 94.4	Apr.	Nonresidential*	S-20	+13.3	+18.4
$ 77.5	$ 38.0	$ 52.6	Apr.	Nonbuilding*		-10.2	- 7.5
3087.9	3089.5	3059.2	Apr.	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 0.8	+ 0.6
778.3	776.4	793.2	Apr.	Manufacturing (thous.)		- 2.3	- 2.3
2309.6	2313.1	2266.0	Apr.	Nonmanufacturing (thous.)		+ 1.8	+ 1.4
288	312	244	Apr.	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	+16.4	+16.5
7.9	8.6	6.8	Apr.	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
124.3	124.7	134.0	Apr.	Insured Unemployment (thous.)	S-26	- 1.3	+ 1.3
4.3	4.3	4.6	Apr.	Percent of covered employment	S-28	--	--
40.9	41.3	40.9	Apr.	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
$ 7.81	$ 7.74	$ 7.23	Apr.	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-36	+ 8.8	+10.7
$317.87	$320.44	$294.26	Apr.	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-34	+ 8.9	+10.8

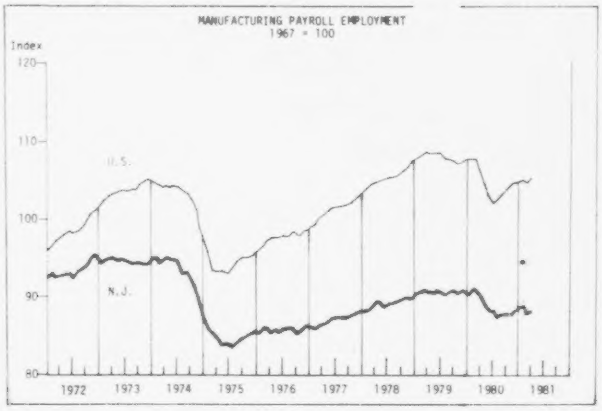
*Not seasonally adjusted

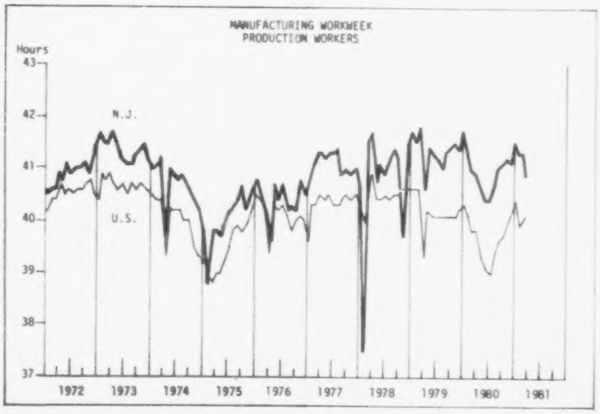
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States

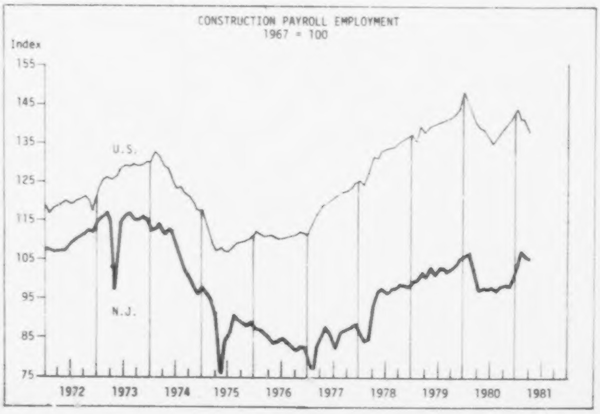




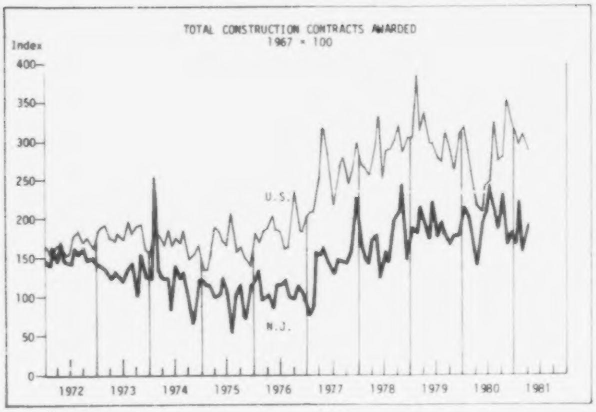


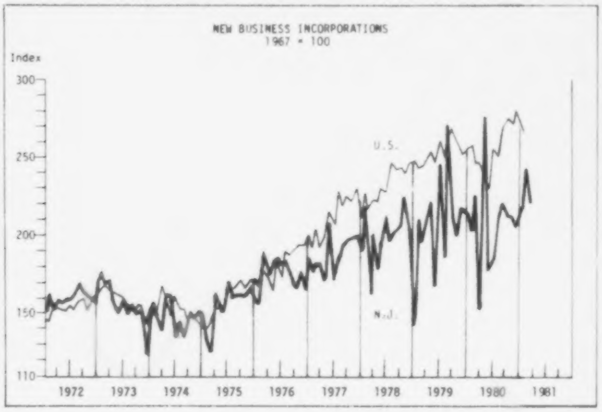


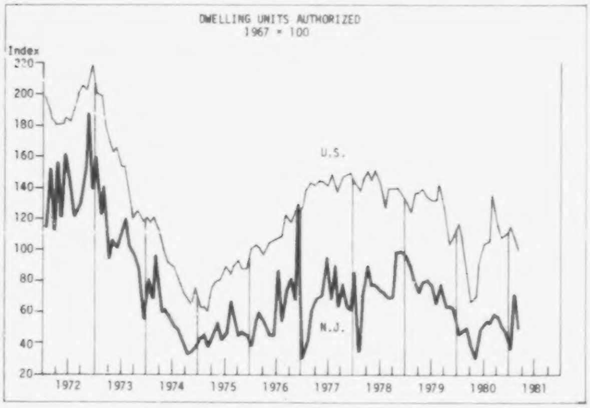




All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1967 base with three exceptions. The data on civilian labor force have been indexed to a 1970 base (New Jersey data from 1970 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier data), and data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.


TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED
1967 = 100


NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS
1967 = 100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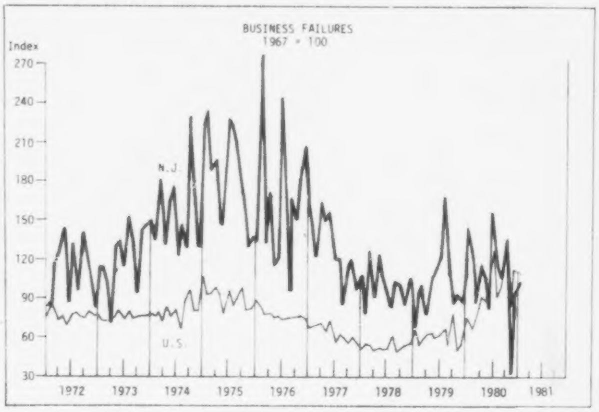
1967 = 100


BUSINESS FAILURES
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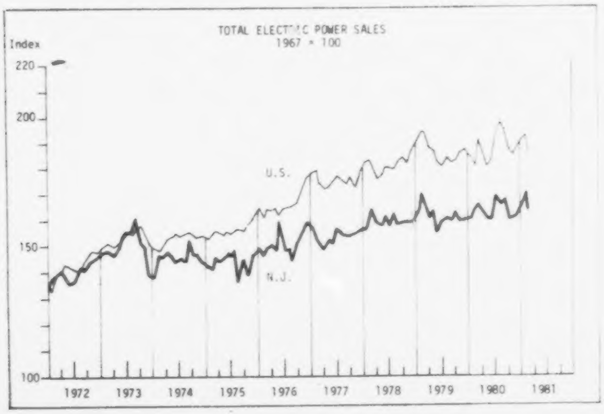
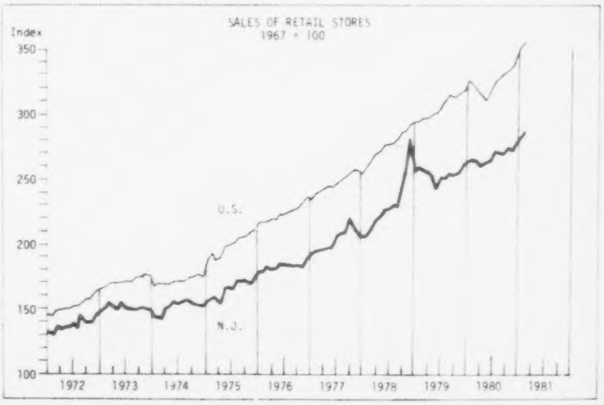

TOTAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES
1967 = 100


SALES OF RETAIL STORES
1967 = 100

Demographic Trends in the 1980s

The following article was excerpted from a discussion paper presented at the *Governor's Conference on An Agenda for New Jersey in the '80's* on May 9, 1981 in Trenton. The paper was prepared for the conference by the Division of Planning and Research's staff and should not be interpreted as representing the views of the Governor nor a particular state department.

Although this paper focuses on the demographic trends which are likely to emerge during the 1980s in New Jersey, such speculations about the future should be understood in terms of the past and the present. Therefore, a discussion of the limited available 1980 census data on total population will provide the base needed for evaluating tomorrow's trends.

NEW JERSEY'S TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH

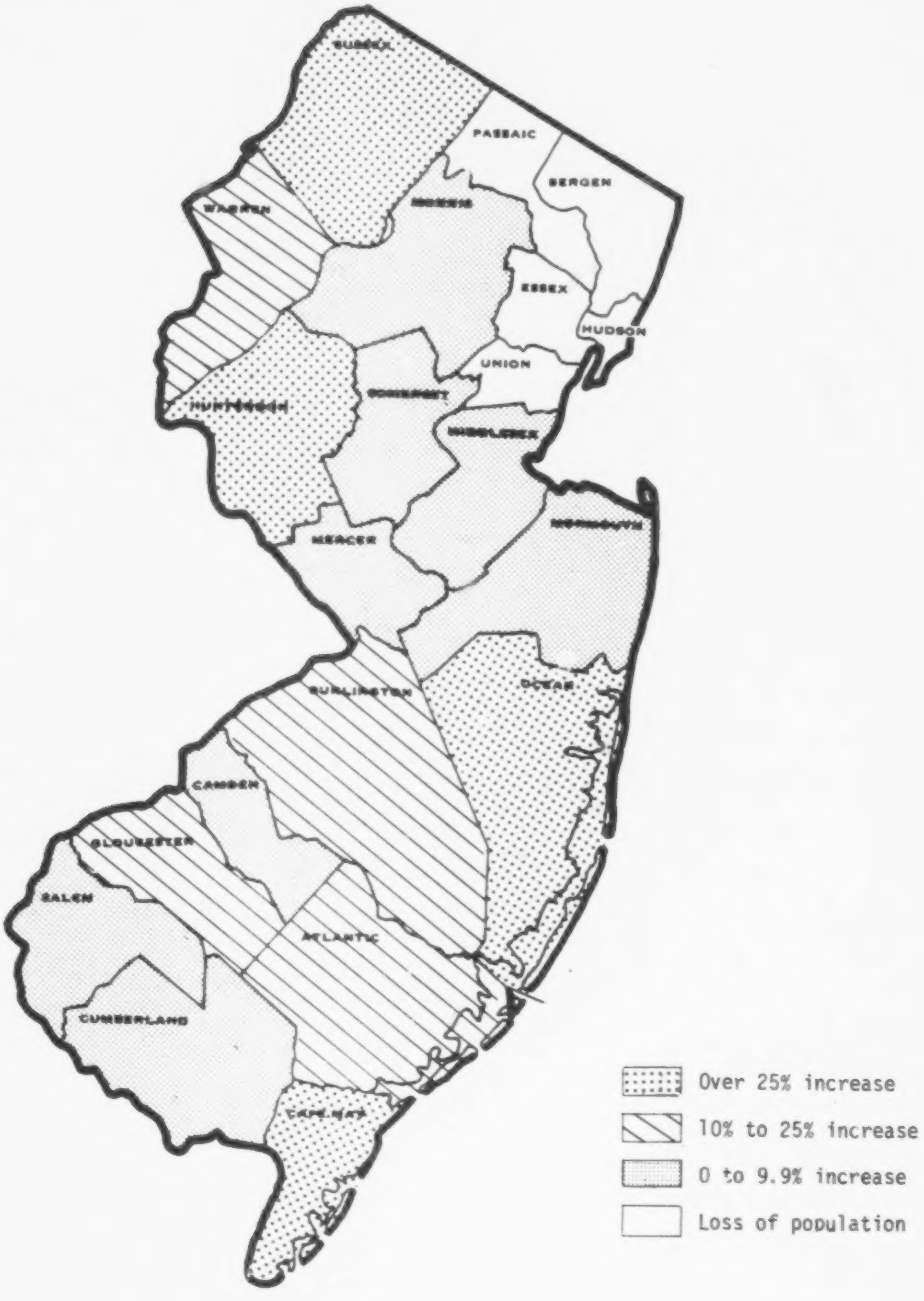
New Jersey's population was 7,364,158 on April 1, 1980--up from 1970's by less than 200,000 persons or 2.7%. This 2.7% growth rate from 1970 to 1980 was the lowest decennial rate ever registered for New Jersey since the first census in 1790. With the exception of the depression era of the 1930s, the numerical increase was the smallest in this century.

Although New Jersey's growth was quite modest in comparison with the U. S. gain of 11.4%, New Jersey showed the largest population increase in the Middle Atlantic Region. Pennsylvania's growth rate of 0.6% was the lowest positive rate of all 50 states while New York was one of only two states to decline in population over the decade (-3.8%). Reflecting the movement of the nation's population to the Sunbelt, the South and West regions grew the most (23.9% and 20%, respectively). The North Central Region experienced a growth of only 4%, while the slowest growing region was the Northeast (0.2%). Nevertheless, the Northeast is still home for over 49 million persons or 22% of the nation's population. New Jersey, while dropping behind Florida, ranks ninth in population among all states and retains the title of the most densely populated state.

POPULATION SHIFTS WITHIN NEW JERSEY 1970 TO 1980

Within New Jersey, there were wide ranges in population growth. As the accompanying map shows, from 1970 to 1980 five counties had population losses, eight had population gains of between 0 and 10%, four had gains between 10% and 25% and four had population gains in excess of 25%. Mirroring national trends, the counties with the fastest rates of growth were those which had low population density and had in the past been considered nonmetropolitan--Ocean (66%), Sussex (50%), Cape May (38%), and

POPULATION CHANGE NEW JERSEY COUNTIES
1970-1980


SUSSEX
PASSAIC
BERGEN
WARREN
MORRIS
ESSEX
HUDSON
UNION
HUNTERDON
SOMERSET
MIDDLESEX
MERCER
MONMOUTH
OCEAN
BURLINGTON
CAMDEN
GLOUCESTER
SALEM
ATLANTIC
CUMBERLAND
CAPE MAY
Over 25% increase
10% to 25% increase
0 to 9.9% increase
Loss of population

Source: 1970 and 1980 Censuses of Population

Hunterdon (25%). All of the counties experiencing population declines were in northern areas adjacent to New York City--Essex (-82,000), Bergen (-52,000), Hudson (-51,000), Union (-39,000), and Passaic (-13,000). Historically, they were among the most populous and densely settled. The state's cities followed national trends and continued to lose population with the largest numerical declines centered in Newark, Jersey City, Camden and Trenton. In fact, of the state's 10 largest municipalities, only Hamilton Township (Mercer) and East Orange managed to achieve small gains in population over the decade. (See Tables 1 and 2 for county and large municipality census counts). Not surprisingly, those municipalities experiencing the largest increases in the state were located primarily in Ocean County.

Even with shifts in population, New Jersey began the decade of the 1980s with some of the same patterns as in the past. As in 1970 and regardless of large over-the-decade declines, Essex and Bergen remained the top two counties in total population. The next three largest counties were still Middlesex, Hudson, and Union, although in 1980 Middlesex has displaced Hudson as the third largest county. The five smallest counties--Salem, Cape May, Warren, Hunterdon and Sussex--remain the same but with shifts in ranking. Similarly, the ten municipalities with the largest populations were the same as in 1970. The 1980 rank order of Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth, Trenton, Woodbridge, Camden, Hamilton (Mercer), East Orange and Clifton matches exactly the rank order in 1970 for the top five, with some shifts caused in the remainder of the top ten by loss in ranking of Camden and Clifton.

Table 1

Population by County
1970-1980

	Population		Change: 1970-1980	
	1970	1980	Number	%
New Jersey	7,171,112	7,364,158	193,046	2.7
Atlantic	175,043	194,119	19,076	10.9
Bergen	897,148	845,385	- 51,763	- 5.8
Burlington	323,132	362,542	39,410	12.2
Camden	456,291	471,650	15,359	3.4
Cape May	59,554	82,266	22,712	38.1
Cumberland	121,374	132,866	11,492	9.5
Essex	932,526	850,451	- 82,075	- 8.8
Gloucester	172,681	199,917	27,236	15.8
Hudson	607,839	556,972	- 50,867	- 8.4
Hunterdon	69,718	87,361	17,643	25.3
Mercer	304,116	307,863	3,747	1.2
Middlesex	583,813	595,893	12,080	2.1
Monmouth	461,849	503,173	41,324	8.9
Morris	383,454	407,630	24,176	6.3
Ocean	208,470	346,038	137,568	66.0
Passaic	460,782	447,585	- 13,197	- 2.9
Salem	60,346	64,676	4,330	7.2
Somerset	198,372	203,129	4,757	2.4
Sussex	77,528	116,119	38,591	49.8
Union	543,116	504,094	- 39,022	- 7.2
Warren	73,960	84,429	10,469	14.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, "Advance Reports," PHC80-V-32, issued March 1981.

Table 2

POPULATION BY MUNICIPALITY*
1970-1980

		Population		Change: 1970-1980
	Rank	1970	1980	%
Newark City (Essex)	1	381,930	329,248	-13.8
Jersey City (Hudson)	2	260,350	223,532	-14.1
Paterson City (Passaic)	3	144,824	137,970	- 4.7
Elizabeth City (Union)	4	112,654	106,201	- 5.7
Trenton City (Mercer)	5	104,786	92,124	-12.1
Woodbridge Twp. (Middlesex)	6	98,944	90,074	- 9.0
Camden City (Camden)	7	102,551	84,910	-17.2
Hamilton Twp. (Mercer)	8	79,609	82,801	4.0
East Orange City (Essex)	9	75,471	77,025	2.1
Clifton City (Passaic)	10	82,437	74,388	- 9.8

Note: *These are New Jersey's most populous municipalities.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION IN 1980

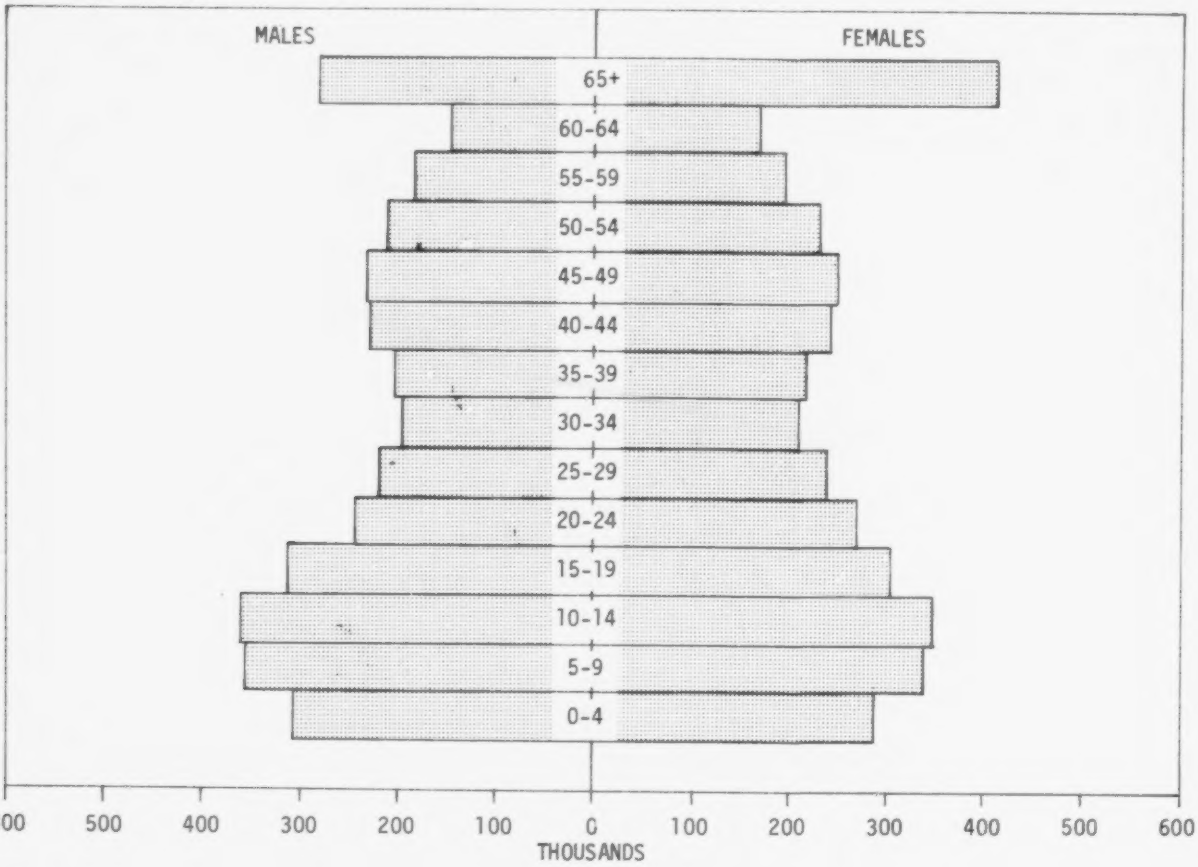
The only other population data currently available from the 1980 census are categories by race and Spanish origin. The state's racial mix in 1980 was similar to 1970, with 83% white, 13% black and 4% other. In 1980, Spanish heritage was claimed by 7% of New Jersey's population. Because of the way the question was asked in 1980, comparable data are unavailable for 1970. Nevertheless, it appears reasonable to assume that the state's Spanish-origin population has increased over the decade, but remains concentrated as does the black population in New Jersey's northern urban areas. More than one-third of all blacks were located in Essex County in 1980. More than one-half of Spanish-origin persons were counted in just three counties--Hudson, Essex and Passaic.

Other data sources and statistics enable us to forecast tentatively what the 1980 census will reveal about other characteristics of New Jersey residents. Primarily because of the aging of those born during the baby boom (which began after World War II and lasted until the mid-1960s) in combination with fewer new births during the baby bust of the late 1960s and throughout the 1970s and life-prolonging medical advances especially against heart disease, New Jersey's 1980 average resident was older than in 1970. The median age was probably in the early to mid-thirties.

The 1980 census should document a big drop in household and family size, with large increases in the number of nonfamily households headed by females, single-person households and single-person households headed by those over-65 years. Average households and families probably became more affluent. Increases in the labor force should be documented by the census; labor force growth was spurred by a large number of young entry-level workers and big gains in labor force participation by women, including those who are married with spouse present, adding significantly to the number of two-earner households. Educational attainment will have increased, paralleling U. S. gains and rising significantly beyond the high school diploma for the average New Jersey adult.

NEW JERSEY POPULATION PYRAMID BY AGE

1970



Source: Office of Demographic & Economic Analysis, Division of Planning & Research, N.J. Department of Labor and Industry, "New Jersey Revised Total and Interim Age & Sex Population Projections, July 1, 1980 - 2000," April 1979.

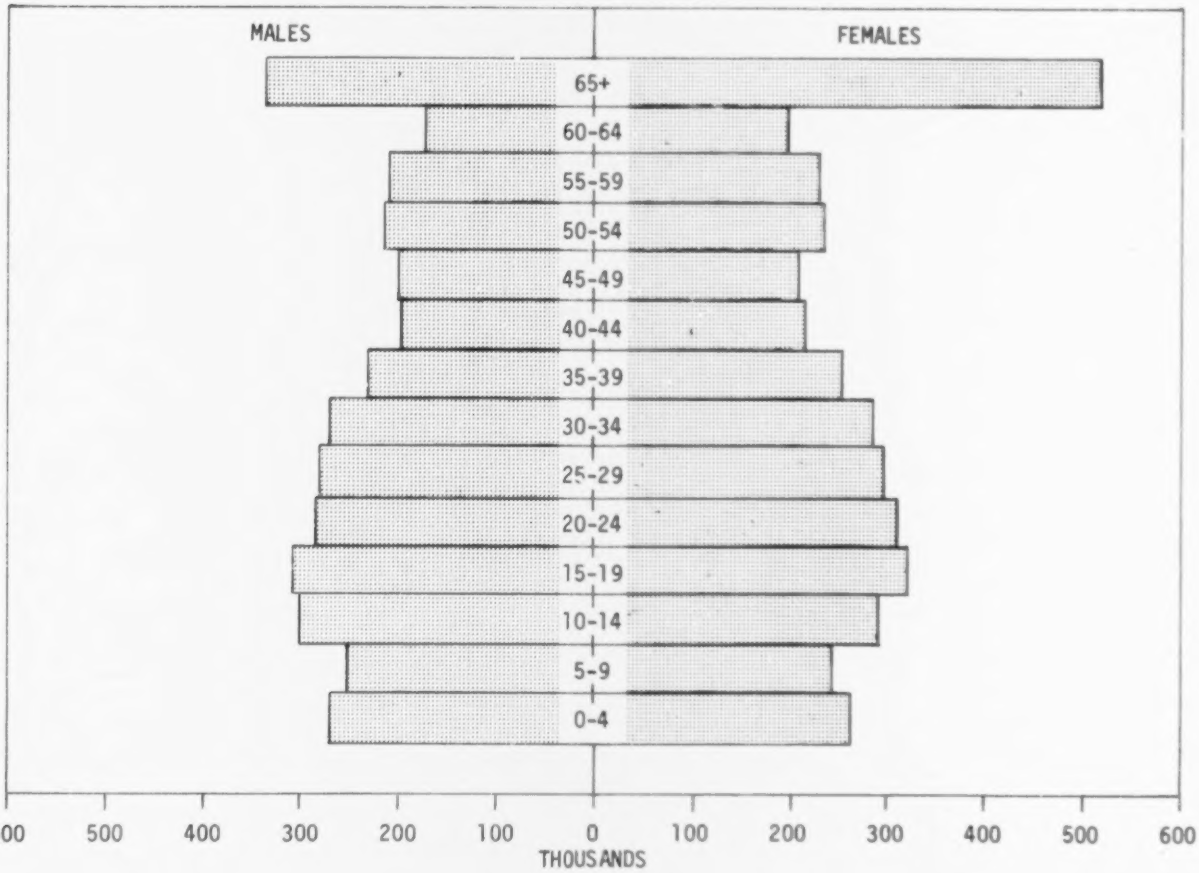
LOOKING BEHIND THE NUMBERS

After the brief look at New Jersey's 1980 demographic snapshot, a closer examination is needed of two important factors which will continue to affect New Jersey in the future: first, the modest growth or stabilization of New Jersey's population during the 1970's and second, the movement of the baby-boom generation through its life cycle.

As previously discussed, New Jersey's population growth from 1970 to 1980 was only 2.7%. From the rapid growth rates of 26% during the fifties and 18% during the sixties, New Jersey's population has stabilized. Stabilization is the result of two variables--low fertility rates (New Jersey followed the national lead) and a reversal of net migration (New Jersey became more like its neighboring states which have been experiencing significant outmigration for some time). With fewer babies being born in New Jersey, migration became more important as a determinant of population growth during the seventies. Sometime during the early part of the decade, more people began to move out of New Jersey than into the state, reversing the pattern of the 1950s and 1960s. Until the 1980 census data on interstate migration flows are released, very little for certain is known about the characteristics of these individuals. Nevertheless, based on other data sources and studies, it would appear that New Jersey's net outmigration was attributable at least partially to: outmigration to warmer climates of those of

NEW JERSEY POPULATION PYRAMID BY AGE

1980



Source: Office of Demographic & Economic Analysis, Division of Planning & Research, N.J. Department of Labor and Industry, "New Jersey Revised Total and Interim Age & Sex Population Projections, July 1, 1980 - 2000," April 1979.

retirement or close to retirement age; a continuation of large outmigration of young adults for educational or other reasons; and a reduction in the rate of inmigration of 25-to-34 year olds.

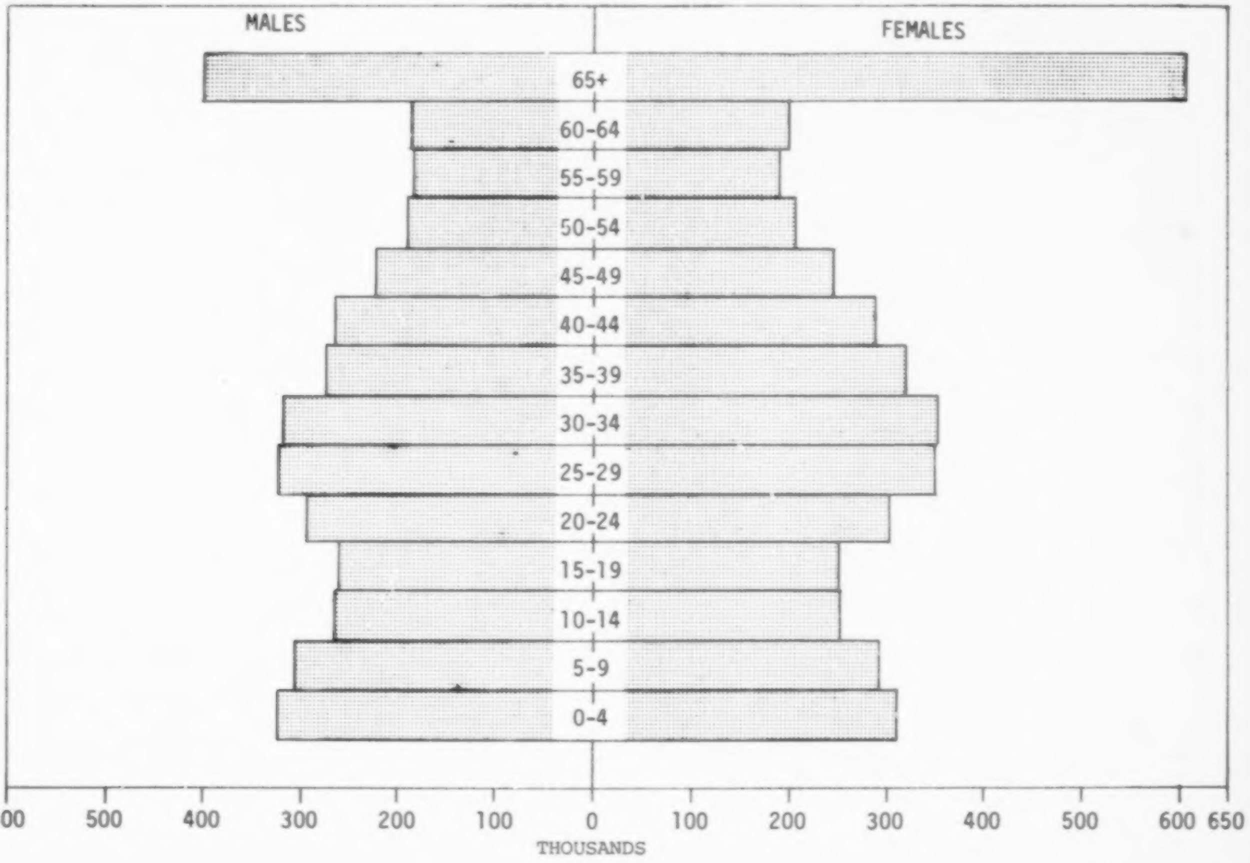
Although the magnitude of total net outmigration was small (probably less than 2% over the entire decade), and the effects were outweighed by several other economic and demographic factors, the data may represent only the initial stages of a new phenomenon. If this is the case, then what could perhaps be significant at present is not the absolute magnitude of the trend, but the shift from significant net *inmigration* to a slight loss or stabilization in net *migration*.

The second factor to be highlighted is the impact of the post-war baby boom, which some demographers have labelled as the single most important demographic phenomenon of the century. The baby boom created a huge age-lump in the population that will have strong ramifications socially, politically, and economically into the 21st century. It is such an overwhelming age-group bulge that it has been called a "pig in a python" as it has been progressing through the life cycle. This pig in a python concept is illustrated in the accompanying Age-Sex Pyramids for 1970, 1980 and 1990.

The Age-Sex Pyramids show 5-year age groups and a 65-and-over age group. Each group is classified by sex and indicated by horizontal bars. In 1970, the bulge of the baby boom generation was in the 5-to-24 year-old group, putting tremendous demand on the nation's and New Jersey's school system. In 1980 (which is based on estimated age distributions), the baby boom generation has moved into the 15-to-34 year-old groups, having made its numbers felt

NEW JERSEY POPULATION PYRAMID BY AGE

1990



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, unpublished data. Compiled by Office of Demographic & Economic Analysis, Division of Planning & Research, N.J. Department of Labor and Industry.

through the 1970s in their need for entry-level jobs. Many have postponed child bearing as reflected in the very narrow base (under-5 segment) of the age pyramid of 1980. By 1990 (based on projections), they will be entering their most productive years economically--aged 25 to 44. Production, income, consumption, and perhaps even savings, especially toward the end of the decade should increase. Their children, the so-called baby boom echo mainly in the under-10 population, even though they will not be as substantial a segment of the population as their parents, will begin putting renewed pressure on the elementary school system and on child-care facilities.

MORE ON THE OUTLOOK FOR THE 1980s

Overall, New Jersey's population is expected to grow at a somewhat faster pace during the 1980s than during the 1970s but at a much lower rate than in the decade of the 1960s and at a much lower-than-projected national growth rate for the 1980s. Higher-than-1970 growth rates in New Jersey during the 1980s are primarily the result of the previously mentioned baby boom echo. Even with continued low fertility rates, the sheer number of women of child-bearing age should result in greater growth from natural increase.

As to future growth trends within New Jersey during the 1980s, it seems likely that in the absence of significant public or private intervention that the patterns of the 1970s will continue mirroring expected national trends. Those areas where most land is available, housing is less expensive, and property taxes are lower will tend to be the foci of attention. Whether large older cities in New Jersey and in the nation will experience continued population decline during the 1980s depends upon the success of revitalization policies. Additionally, high energy and fuel costs may induce the population to stay or return to cities should jobs be available in these areas. Also, the extent to which cities become attractive to young couples and to which gentrification (i.e., the movement of middle-class suburbanites back to central cities) becomes popular could reduce population losses. While there is some isolated national evidence of gentrification, at present, it is not enough to signal a reversal in migration patterns. Besides these national trends which will impact New Jersey, the state should begin to feel the demographic impact of the casino industry, with significant numbers of people settling within commuting distance of Atlantic City.

Significantly, the baby boom generation itself will become the backbone of its communities--by finding permanent employment, forming households, settling down, and raising children.

LABOR FORCE IMPACT IN THE 1980s

In terms of labor market impact, the state will benefit in the 1980s from the experience and training gained by the baby boom generation during the 1970s. A rise in the 1980s in the overall age of the state's labor force should result in increased productivity as well as a decrease in unemployment due to the experience gained by the labor force through the maturation process. Also, pressures may be eased in terms of entry-level jobs due to the shrinking size of the age cohorts entering the labor force years. The problem of finding employment for the underskilled and undereducated may diminish, offering the opportunity to more adequately focus efforts on the state's minority and undereducated citizenry. Additionally, although it appears likely that growth rate in the total labor force, even with rising rates of labor force participation of women, will be much less in the 1980s (especially at the end of decade) than in the 1970s, there should still be an adequate supply of available workers for the state's industries.

These positive labor force factors may be dampened somewhat by some potential negative effects. Especially toward the end of the 1980s, the state's labor force could suffer from a dearth of newly educated and skilled persons because of the decrease in the pool of entry-level workers due to the baby bust and if there is a continuation of the state's migration patterns of the 1970s, which saw a lessening of the inmigration of 25-to-34 year olds and a continuation of large outmigration of young adults under 25. If these patterns occur, public policymakers may wish to consider providing sufficient retraining opportunities for older workers to rejuvenate the state's labor force during the late 1980s. However, a cautionary note should be interjected about the validity of labor force projections. Their accuracy depends on millions of individual decisions, retirement policies, and the health of the economy, which makes forecasting extremely difficult.

OTHER CHALLENGES OF THE 1980s

The changing age structure will present additional challenges to policymakers in the 1980s. For example, in terms of aggregate demand, once again the baby boom generation will make its presence felt by becoming big consumers of housing and durable goods. As this group moves through the child-rearing years, they will generate tremendous pressure on New Jersey's housing market, particularly for traditional single-family, suburban units. But with the increases in housing costs and high interest rates, the baby boom generation may have to "settle" for alternatives to single-family freestanding units such as townhouses or condominiums. Additionally, small family size and the continued rapid increase in single-person, nonfamily and single-parent households, which will increase proportionately the number of households more than population, may make these alternatives viable.

The trend which will be toward smaller but more numerous households may necessitate expansion of sewage plants and reservoirs, even without large increases in population. With more and more individuals choosing to maintain separate living quarters, per capita energy consumption could rise. Those interested in energy conservation as well as highway and mass transit planners will probably have to cope with increased traffic. As labor force participation increases during the 1980s so will the volume of daily commutation to the workplace, and the number of motor vehicles in operation.

The baby boom generation will be followed by a smaller number of persons of traditional college age. In addition, New Jersey has historically been a net "exporter" of college students. Can the state's institutions maintain their enrollments by attracting a greater proportion of college-bound New Jerseyans? Will increased interest in continuing education programs help to absorb potential overcapacity at the universities?

It is much more likely that there will be declines in junior and senior high school enrollment during the 1980s, while elementary school enrollment will increase in response to the baby boom echo. The need for child-care facilities should go up not only in response to the increased birth rate, but also in reflection of the increased labor force participation rates of women, including mothers with young children.

At the other end of the age pyramid, the increased number of elderly will place demands on society during the 1980s. Recreational, medical, and other facilities geared to the special needs of the elderly and meeting physical proximity and accessibility requirements may be necessary to build.

Another factor which should be considered is the expected affluence of the average household or individual in the 1980s. Once again the movement of many in the baby boom generation into middle age and the prime earning years will make average incomes increase. While this may be dampened somewhat by the growth in single-parent and nonfamily households as well as older-aged households, the average income will be pulled up by gains in the number of two-earner households, many of which will also be concentrated in their prime-earning years.

What is more, New Jersey will be better off than the nation. New Jersey's per capita personal income in 1978 was $5850 (1972 dollars) compared with $5227 (1972 dollars) nationally. In the year 2000, New Jersey per capita personal income is projected to rise to $9643 (1972 dollars) compared with $8993 (1972 dollars) in the U. S. New Jersey is expected to improve its 1978 ranking among all states from sixth highest to fourth highest in the year 2000. On average, New Jersey residents are expected to have sufficient purchasing power to make their demands felt in the market place.

Then there are the baby boomers themselves. This is a well-educated generation that grew up in a period of unprecedented prosperity, and their expectations are accordingly high. Many have been entering the job market at a time when the economy has not been expanding as rapidly as in the past and their sheer numbers have produced an intense competition for entry-level jobs. Those born in the later stages of the baby boom may find employment in organizations where middle-management slots are already occupied by persons not much older than they, making promotional opportunities slim. Whether or not these economic factors dampen expectations remain to be seen. While their sheer numbers were sufficient to make them the center of national attention from diapers to blue jeans, their numbers plus their affluence and background as they enter middle age, may make them demand as no previous generation has innovative solutions by policymakers to the myriad of economic, social, and environmental challenges faced by the state and the nation during the 1980s.

In summary, the demographics of the 1980s hold both promise and challenge. It is likely, however, that whatever impact population trends have on the wellbeing of New Jerseyans during the next decade that impact will result more from changes in the composition of the state's population than any substantial change in the total number of people living here.

Economic Growth and Stability in the 1980s

The following article was excerpted from a discussion paper presented at the *Governor's Conference on An Agenda for New Jersey in the '80's* on May 9, 1981 in Trenton. The paper was prepared for the conference by the Division of Planning and Research's staff and should not be interpreted as representing the views of the Governor nor a particular state department.

New Jersey's economy is a critical concern to the more-than-three million wage earners who find employment here. In previous decades, a majority of these workers were employed by the manufacturing sector, especially the chemical, food, and electronics industries. But since 1950 the composition of employment has shifted steadily, reflecting nationwide growth in the service sector.

The state's diminished reliance on the goods-producing industries has reduced the previous tendency of our economy to suffer disproportionately in national recessions. However, recent studies by the State's Economic Policy Council have suggested that a dependent relationship exists between the manufacturing and service sectors. Additional growth in the number of service jobs in New Jersey may, therefore, require resurgent growth in manufacturing industries. Determining the most appropriate targets for employment growth policies in New Jersey will affect the economic outlook of all the state's residents, not only those whose current economic prospects are restricted.

New Jersey's economic growth policies for the 1980s must recognize the persistent problems of unemployment facing many segments of the state's population. The state's unemployment rate exceeded the national average through most of the 1970s, with significantly greater disparities during recessionary periods. As noted above, structural changes in the state's economy appear to be limiting the tendency for New Jersey to suffer economic downturns disproportionately. During the first half of 1980, both New Jersey and the nation had comparable unemployment rates of 6.8%. Unemployment rates for minorities in New Jersey remained significantly higher than those for whites; in 1978, nonwhite unemployment stood at 12.4% while whites experienced 6.5% rates. The experience of higher unemployment rates among minorities, females, and teenagers, becomes even worse during periods of economic slowdowns and suggests the need for special policies and programs to reduce these disparities in the long-run.

Obviously, the design and effectiveness of state economic policies are subject to the fluctuations of the national economy. American economic performance in the 70s -- in terms of inflation, unemployment, and growth -- was substantially worse than in the previous two decades. The 7.1% average annual rate of inflation of the 70s was more than three times the average in the previous two decades, while the average unemployment rate of 6.2% was about 1.5 percentage points higher. Similarly, national economic growth was significantly slower. GNP increased an average of 3.1% annually, down from 4% in the previous two decades and from the average of 3.3% since 1890.

If the 80s are to be different in New Jersey our economic policies must effectively reduce unemployment and restore economic growth. Federal policies designed to reduce inflation will have critical importance for the state economy as well. Formulating state economic development policies will require careful consideration of the social and economic costs involved in any effort to selectively promote particular economic sectors. Private decisions to respond to higher energy costs and more stringent environmental regulations should be anticipated. Policymakers must consider how the broad range of public objectives can be balanced with the need for economic growth and stability.

IMPROVING ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

One of the goals of any comprehensive economic development program must be the insulation of the state's economy from wide cyclical swings. Typically, the strategy for implementing this goal is to ensure a broad, diversified industrial mix. New Jersey has traditionally possessed a well-balanced mix of industry, but some consideration must be given to planning for long-range diversity.

The strength that stems from diversity can be seen in, if not measured by, the ability of the economy to exhibit a non-critical reaction to massive economic dislocations such as plant closings. For example, the downturn in auto sales has not appeared to have a differentially negative impact on the state. Even the closing of Ford at Mahwah has not been of critical dimension in terms of the overall economy. It is by no means insignificant, but it simply is not of significant dimension to disrupt total state economic performance. Sectoral diversity can provide additional economic strengths and need not be used only to minimize downside risk in cyclical fluctuations. It should be consciously designed to ensure that the state's economy is capable of capitalizing on upward cyclical surges as well.

While cyclical phenomena are of crucial planning importance, the long-run goal of economic strength must be the stimulation of an upward trend in economic performance. However, there may necessarily be tradeoffs between the goals of cyclical stability and strong growth. If somewhat poorer cyclical performance is associated with stronger trend results -- as may be true in dynamic but less stable growth industries -- the price of good trends may be sharper short-term fluctuations in performance measures (e.g., unemployment). It is less likely, but also conceivable, that good trend performance can be associated with dampened cyclical swings.

Industries to be viewed carefully are those that are highly cyclical and exhibit low or negative trend growth (i.e., leather goods). Industries to be examined as having great potential for the state should exhibit dampened cyclical patterns and strong upward trends, i.e., chemicals, drugs, telecommunications, etc.

The State's economic development programs have in the past largely emphasized assisting firms seeking a New Jersey location. These programs might be characterized by some critics as too passive. Passive does not imply non-aggressiveness; once a firm signals its intention to locate in the state, programs are set up to aggressively pursue the prospect. However, this system necessarily relies on a "first move" by a private firm.

The essential passivity of economic development efforts may stem, not from the character of the operating divisions, but rather the lack of a clearly defined preferred industrial mix. State policy should correct this by describing those industrial mixes that would allow optimal cyclical and trend performance.

As a corollary to adjusting the industrial mix to provide for cyclical stability and good trend growth, the State should also attempt to influence the direction of human capital programs. The mix of skills produced in the future will need to match the mix of skills demanded by the industries which the State determines to be the targets of its promotional strategies.

GROWTH IMPACT AND CONSTRAINTS

Over the past several years the State has become increasingly involved in patterns of land use. The Pinelands Development Act, the Coastal Area Facilities Review Act, and the Waterfront Development Act are but three specific programs in the general area of land use control. The aggregate effect of this entry into land use planning may be to provide an upper limit on industrial density and to effect the rate of growth of industrial, commercial, and residential development over the next ten years.

It may be appropriate to examine in greater detail the effect which these policies will have on the state economy and develop growth policies compatible with these constraints. Posing these questions does not challenge the social utility of these plans. Economic development planners will need to determine how they can achieve the optimal industrial settlement patterns within these constraints and whether ceiling levels of economic growth can accommodate overall demographic projections.

The State of New Jersey has some of the East Coast's finest port facilities and intermodal transport facilities. For example, Sea-Land at Port Elizabeth is reputed to be the world's largest container port. These facilities should be used to promote employment and investment to a much greater extent than they currently are. The economic development potential of these facilities frequently takes second place to their harder realities -- the mere movement of goods.

Interstate rail freight is also a potent economic development tool. Again, the significance of railroad infrastructure cannot be overestimated as an economic development tool. The proposed "route rationalizations" (rail-line cutbacks) being examined by Conrail and the United States Railway Association could have a devastating impact on the development potential for industrial sites located other than on the Conrail mainline.

As the workplace locations of New Jersey residents have become decentralized, the current configuration of intercity mass transit has been rendered inadequate. Its capacity to deliver suburban residents to center city locations is not effectively complemented by the corresponding ability to allow the movement of center city residents to other employment centers (i.e., from downtown Trenton to Route 295 in Bordentown). The development of outlying employment centers in the last decade will necessitate an examination of the means of transporting workers to these nontraditional worksites.

The ability of intercity mass transit to deliver workers to industrial sites is a crucially important tool of economic development. A mechanism is needed to provide business and community input into intercity mass transit.

DESIGNING EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

With finite financial resources, the State must efficiently allocate its resources between job retention and development. Doing so requires a qualitative assessment of the types of jobs to be developed versus the types to be retained. Prevailing wisdom holds that it is more cost effective to retain jobs than to develop them. Doubts can, and should, be raised concerning this blanket statement. Existing jobs may be in declining industries (in terms of national trends), and associated with firms with significantly outdated facilities. Some of these industries may fail to provide opportunities to the young, the disadvantaged, or the low-skilled reentrant. A significant amount of research and policy formulation needs to be done in this regard.

It is conceivable that some financial resources are being spent to retain jobs in situations that would not be deemed attractive if the firm were not already located in the state. But at present, there is a critical shortage of economic data allowing direct comparison of the benefits of one job to another, or the comparative efficiency of locating an employment type in particular areas of the state.

Significant regional development questions require examination. There has been considerable discussion of creating urban and rural development strategies for New Jersey. Such a bifurcated approach would be an improvement over the current, implicitly uniform economic development strategy. However, further recognition of additional, distinct sub-regions of the state may clarify the need for multiple regional development strategies through the 1980s. For example, the Coastal Community -- Monmouth, Ocean, Atlantic, and Cape May Counties -- appears to need a development approach concentrating on the enhancement of tourism. The Central Industrial Core -- from Bergen to Mercer counties -- needs yet a different strategy. Likewise other identifiable areas (Delaware Bay Counties, Camden/Philadelphia Region, and the Upper Delaware Region) need separate development strategies.

Planning in the 1980s can benefit from and build on the extensive work already done in land-use controls. Planning and budget allocation for economic development has to recognize the economic realities of the several sub-state economies.

Over the past several years petroleum, natural gas, and now water, have been in their turn critically scarce resources which have received widespread attention. Of the three, only water resources have been the object of state-level control and subject to policies which could affect its availability. The role of the State in addressing problems of resource shortages should be examined as part of a redefinition of economic development policies. The price and availability of essential petroleum products are a result of global political events and suggest the difficulty of formulating effective State policies to affect other than short-term emergency rationing.

Legal changes (i.e., The Monetary Control Act of 1980) and technological changes (i.e., long-distance electronic funds transfer) can be expected to cause substantive changes in the structure of the finance industry in the 1980s. At present, the effects of these nationwide changes on the financing of economic activity within the state are unknown, but their impact on the availability of capital resources must be examined.

Such an examination must also consider the allegation that rising energy prices have created a flow of funds from the Northeast to the Southwest with negative impacts on capital investment in New Jersey. The higher cost of energy in the Northeast may have dampened the growth of loanable funds or free bank reserves and the ability of the region's banks to make loans which stimulate New Jersey's economic growth.

Family Budgets in Urban Areas
Autumn 1980

Ronald D. Cronk
Office of Publications
Division of Planning and Research

Figures released in April by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor have confirmed what consumers have known for quite some time now: the cost of living for a family of four rose substantially from autumn 1979 to autumn 1980.

Each year the BLS publishes estimates of three hypothetical annual budgets--lower, intermediate, and higher--for a precisely defined urban family of four living in various areas of the country. The budgets do not represent how families of this type actually do or should spend their money, nor are they intended to represent a minimum level of adequate income or a subsistence level of living. Rather, they reflect assumptions made about the manner of living at each of the three hypothetical levels.

For more information on what the budgets *do* represent and how the family of four is defined, see the technical notes section of this article.

PERSONAL INCOME TAXES LEAD INCREASES

Data compiled for the urban United States show that four-person family budgets increased by 11.6% at the lower budget level and, at the intermediate and higher levels, by 12.8% and 13.5%, respectively. Personal income taxes, which increased nearly 30% at the lower budget level and nearly 25% at the other two levels, were the most rapidly rising component of all three budgets. Since income taxes represent a larger share of the total budget at higher income levels, rapidly rising income taxes were the major reason why relative budget increases were in direct proportion to the standard of living.

Other U.S. urban budget components which increased faster than most items were transportation (about 14 1/2%) and Social Security taxes (about 13 1/2%). The Social Security contribution rate was unchanged over the year but the maximum taxable income was increased from $22,900 to $25,900.

Urban U.S. budget component costs for autumn 1980 are shown in Table I and percent increases from autumn 1979 to autumn 1980 are shown in Table II.

TABLE I
SUMMARY OF ANNUAL BUDGETS FOR A FOUR-PERSON FAMILY AT THREE LEVELS OF LIVING, URBAN UNITED STATES, AUTUMN 1980

	Lower Level	Inter-mediate	Higher Level
Total budget	$14,044	$23,134	$34,409
Total family consumption	11,243	16,969	23,266
Food	4,321	5,571	7,024
Housing	2,608	5,106	7,747
Transportation	1,160	2,116	2,751
Clothing	907	1,292	1,888
Personal care	352	471	668
Medical care	1,298	1,303	1,359
Other family consumption	597	1,109	1,829
Other items	583	957	1,610
Social security & disability	881	1,427	1,608
Personal income taxes	1,337	3,781	7,924

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

URBAN AREAS IN NEW JERSEY

The BLS computes family budgets for two metropolitan areas in New Jersey: the New York-Northeastern New Jersey (NY-NJ) metropolitan area and the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania-New Jersey (PA-NJ) metropolitan area. Budgets in both of these areas exceeded the U.S. urban average at all three levels. In the fall of 1980, a four-person family required $14,393, $26,749, or $42,736 (depending on the living standard) in the NY-NJ metropolitan area and $14,366, $24,364, or $35,895 in the PA-NJ metropolitan area. Comparable U.S. urban average budgets were $14,044, $23,134, and $34,409.

Budget component costs for New Jersey's two major metropolitan areas, along with percent increases from the previous year, are listed in Table III.

The NY-NJ metropolitan area remained one of the most expensive places in the country for a family of four to live, particularly at the higher level of living. Of the 29 areas[1] for which BLS does estimates, the NY-NJ metropolitan area was second most expensive at the higher level of living, fourth most expensive at the intermediate level, and tenth at the lower level.

The cost of living in the PA-NJ metropolitan area was more than the U.S. urban average but less than in the NY-NJ metropolitan area at all three budget levels. Although the difference between the NY-NJ and PA-NJ metropolitan areas was only $27 at the lower level budget, the differential increased to $2,385 at the intermediate level and $6,841 at the higher level.

In terms of percent increases from autumn 1979 to autumn 1980, family budgets increased more in the PA-NJ metropolitan area than in the NY-NJ metropolitan area. This was mainly because of larger relative increases in the cost of housing, transportation, and medical care in the PA-NJ area. Overall, family budgets in the NY-NJ metropolitan area increased at rates slightly less than the U.S. urban averages, while PA-NJ metropolitan area families experienced cost of living increases slightly in excess of the U.S. norms. Both of New Jersey's urban areas followed national trends in that the higher the standard of living, the greater the percent increase over the year.

TABLE II
PERCENT CHANGE IN FOUR-PERSON FAMILY BUDGETS, URBAN UNITED STATES, AUTUMN 1979 TO AUTUMN 1980

Component	Lower Level	Inter-mediate Level	Higher Level
Food	10.5	10.4	10.4
Housing	8.3	11.1	11.1
Shelter	8.2	11.9	12.1
Renter costs	8.2	8.2	8.2
Homeowner costs	--	12.6	12.6
Housefurnishings & operations	8.5	8.5	8.5
Transportation	15.5	14.3	14.1
Clothing	4.7	4.6	4.7
Personal care	9.0	8.8	9.0
Medical care	10.8	10.8	10.8
Other family consumption	8.5	8.6	8.6
Total consumption less shelter	10.2	10.1	9.9
Total consumption	9.9	10.5	10.4
Other items	8.2	9.1	8.9
Social security	12.8	13.6	13.8
Personal income taxes	29.6	24.7	24.6
Total budget	11.6	12.8	13.5

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[1] Includes 24 metropolitan areas, 4 nonmetropolitan regions, and Anchorage, Alaska.

TABLE III

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL BUDGETS FOR A FOUR-PERSON FAMILY

THREE LEVELS OF LIVING

AUTUMN 1980

New York - Northeastern New Jersey[1]				Philadelphia, Pa. - N.J.[2]		
Lower Budget	Intermediate Budget	Higher Budget		Lower Budget	Intermediate Budget	Higher Budget
Dollar Amounts -- Autumn 1980						
$14,393	$26,749	$42,736	Total Budget	$14,366	$24,364	$35,895
11,374	18,561	26,210	Total Family Consumption	11,113	17,417	24,020
4,651	6,187	7,839	Food	4,736	6,227	7,802
2,595	6,227	9,617	Housing	2,338	5,276	7,987
969	1,944	2,920	Transportation	1,082	2,058	2,948
832	1,201	1,782	Clothing	652	928	1,372
362	485	699	Personal care	327	428	596
1,321	1,324	1,383	Medical care	1,382	1,386	1,449
644	1,193	1,970	Other family consumption	596	1,114	1,866
587	1,013	1,758	Other items	579	973	1,648
			Taxes and deductions			
913	1,604	1,618	Social security and disability	892	1,506	1,599
1,519	5,571	13,150	Personal income taxes	1,782	4,468	8,628
Percent Change -- Autumn 1979 to Autumn 1980						
11.2%	12.1%	13.0%	Total Budget	11.7%	13.7%	14.5%
9.5	9.0	8.9	Total Family Consumption	10.2	11.5	11.3
10.9	11.0	11.1	Food	10.1	10.0	10.2
7.7	6.9	7.1	Housing	8.8	14.4	14.1
14.4	13.7	13.4	Transportation	18.0	16.0	15.2
5.2	4.8	4.6	Clothing	3.5	3.2	3.2
8.1	8.3	8.2	Personal care	7.6	7.8	7.8
9.3	9.3	9.3	Medical care	14.6	14.5	14.5
6.6	6.7	6.7	Other family consumption	4.2	4.0	4.0
7.9	8.2	8.0	Other items	8.4	9.7	9.6
			Taxes and deductions			
10.8	12.2	12.9	Social security and disability	11.4	13.7	13.0
27.6	25.0	23.0	Personal income taxes	23.2	24.0	25.9

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[1] Includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

[2] Includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; in Pennsylvania: City of Phildelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery counties.

ANCHORAGE AND HONOLULU ARE MOST EXPENSIVE

Anchorage, Alaska and the Honolulu, Hawaii metropolitan area were the most expensive places for a family of four to live during autumn 1980. Anchorage was most expensive at the lower and intermediate living levels while the Honolulu area was most expensive at the higher level of living. Four-person families needed almost 50% more money (or an additional $6,784) to maintain a lower level of living in Anchorage than in the average U.S. urban area.

In contrast to its high living costs, all three family budgets increased less than 7% in Anchorage from autumn 1979 to autumn 1980. This rate of increase was lower than in any other urban area for which BLS estimates budgets and was partly the result of the elimination of Alaska's state personal income tax.

Aside from Anchorage and the Honolulu metropolitan area, the most expensive places to live during autumn 1980 were the Boston, Mass.; NY-NJ; Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.; and San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. metropolitan areas.

For a complete listing of budget costs by area, and indexes of comparative costs, see Table IV. The geographic indexes do not measure cost differences associated with moving from one

TABLE IV
ANNUAL COSTS OF A BUDGET FOR A 4-PERSON FAMILY
AUTUMN 1980

	Lower Level	Index*	Intermediate Level	Index*	Higher Level	Index*
Urban United States	$14,044	100	$23,134	100	$34,409	100
Metropolitan Areas	14,203	101	23,597	102	35,391	103
Nonmetropolitan Areas	13,331	95	21,070	91	30,024	87
Northeast						
Boston, Mass.	15,076	107	27,029	117	41,306	120
Buffalo, N.Y.	13,596	97	23,995	104	35,378	103
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN N.J.	14,393	102	26,749	116	42,736	124
PHILADELPHIA, PA.-N.J.	14,366	102	24,364	105	35,895	104
Pittsburgh, Pa.	13,836	99	22,492	97	33,027	96
Nonmetropolitan Areas	13,808	98	23,319	101	32,752	95
North Central						
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind.	14,303	102	23,387	101	34,198	99
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	13,784	98	22,681	98	32,353	94
Cleveland, Ohio	13,909	99	23,429	101	34,076	99
Detroit, Michigan	13,939	99	23,168	100	34,268	100
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	13,806	98	22,504	97	33,567	98
Milwaukee, Wis.	14,113	100	24,028	104	35,216	102
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	14,027	100	23,630	102	35,283	103
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	14,003	100	22,248	96	32,432	94
Nonmetropolitan Areas	13,675	97	21,288	92	30,523	89
South						
Atlanta, Ga.	13,082	93	21,131	91	31,229	91
Baltimore, Md.	14,196	101	23,389	101	35,089	102
Dallas, Tex.	13,208	94	20,766	90	30,771	89
Houston, Tex.	13,519	96	21,572	93	31,519	92
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	15,392	110	25,203	109	37,398	109
Nonmetropolitan Areas	12,543	89	19,769	85	28,294	82
West						
Denver, Colo.	13,821	98	22,813	99	33,607	98
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	15,172	108	22,500	97	34,124	99
San Diego, Calif.	14,418	103	22,727	98	34,284	100
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	15,735	112	24,704	107	36,817	107
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	15,684	112	23,392	101	33,524	97
Honolulu, Hawaii	18,480	132	28,488	123	44,396	129
Nonmetropolitan Areas	14,725	105	21,933	95	31,200	91
Anchorage, Alaska	20,987	149	29,682	128	42,125	122

*U.S. Urban Average Cost = 100

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1981 area to another or the living costs of newly arrived families in a given community (see Technical notes).

SOUTHERN AREAS LEAST EXPENSIVE

The nation's least expensive metropolitan areas were in the South. The Atlanta, Georgia metropolitan area was least expensive at the lower level of living and the Dallas, Texas metropolitan area was least expensive at the intermediate and higher levels. The Houston, Texas metropolitan area was third least expensive (behind Atlanta and Dallas) at all three budget levels.

Differences in living costs among areas were generally most significant at the higher level of living. The hypothetical family-of-four maintaining a lower-level budget in the NY-NJ metropolitan area needed only $874 more than the same family living a comparable lifestyle in the Houston, Texas metropolitan area ($14,393 versus $13,519). However, to support a higher-level budget, the NY-NJ area family needed an additional $11,217 ($42,736 versus $31,519).

NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS

In general, budget costs were substantially lower in nonmetropolitan than in metropolitan areas. On average they were 6.1% less for the lower budget, 10.7% less for the intermediate budget, and 15.2% less for the higher budget.

As with the metropolitan area comparisons, nonmetropolitan living costs were lowest in the nonmetropolitan urban areas of the south. A family of four living in a small southern city could live for $12,543, $19,767, or $28,294 (depending on the budget level) while the same family needed $13,331, $21,070, or $30,024 to live in the average U.S. nonmetropolitan urban area and $14,203, $23,597, or $35,391 in the average metropolitan area.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The family of four upon which the U.S. Department of Labor bases its annual cost-of-living estimates is defined as a 38-year-old husband, his non-working wife, a boy of 13, and a girl of 8. The husband and wife have been married for about 15 years and the husband is an experienced worker. The family is settled in the community and has, for each budget level, average inventories of clothing, housefurnishings, major durables, and other equipment. The budgets pertain only to an urban family with the specified characteristics.

Housing at the lower level budget includes contract rent (no homeownership), estimated costs for fuel and utilities where these are not part of the rent, and insurance on household contents. The intermediate and higher budgets provide for a high level of homeownership, including average mortgage interest and principal payments for a house purchased six years ago, property taxes, homeowner insurance, repairs and maintenance, and heating fuel and utilities.

Food-at-home costs are based upon quantities in the low-, moderate-, and liberal-cost food plans developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1964. The total food costs also include an allowance for a specified number of meals away from home at each level.

Medical care costs at all three budgets levels include a family health insurance plan, a specified number of visits to physicians, provisions for dental and eye care, and prescriptions. Only the higher budget provides for major medical insurance coverage.

For more information on the budgets, their derivation or proper use, contact the BLS, U.S. Department of Labor, 1515 Broadway, Suite 3400, New York, N.Y. 10036, telephone (212) 944-3121.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) believes that a comprehensive revision of the family budget program is necessary. A committee of experts has completed an in-depth study of the family budget methodology and their report is currently being reviewed. The work of the committee is discussed in the December 1980 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*, a publication of the BLS.

Economic Briefs

1981 JOB MARKET FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES

New Jersey employers are recruiting more college graduates this year than last, but are still being selective in their search for job candidates among the 1981 graduates, according to over a dozen New Jersey college and university placement offices surveyed by the Division of Planning and Research.

According to the survey, more employers were on campus conducting more interviews, searching harder, and offering higher starting salaries than in 1980. Most of the New Jersey placement offices surveyed reported that many of their seniors intended to go on to graduate school.

In demand again this year are those graduates with degrees in the health services and computer science fields; engineers and scientists with environmental, energy, or defense-related specialties; and accounting majors. Those graduates with degrees in fine arts or the social sciences may experience some difficulty in locating employment related to their education, and the areas of least demand continue to be law and teaching. Of course, a willingness to relocate to the areas where jobs are the most plentiful, whether in New Jersey or elsewhere, will enhance any graduate's opportunities.

According to the College Placement Council[1], the nationwide job market is similar to the situation in New Jersey. As expected, salary offers to college graduates in 1981 are higher nationwide than last year, with engineering specialties garnering the top dollar offers. Petroleum engineers ranked highest in this group with starting salary offers averaging $26,000, followed by chemical engineers at $24,000. According to the Council, only 7% of all the 1981 graduates nationwide are engineering majors, yet this group received 63% of all job offers.

In a survey conducted late last fall, the College Placement Council found that, nationwide, employers were then interested in increasing their hiring plans for 1981 by about 10%. The data for this survey came from 565 private sector employers.

In New Jersey, from 1976 to 1980, there was a significant change in the proportion of bachelor degrees awarded in the seven different program areas that are tracked annually by the New Jersey Department of Higher Education. Education and business programs each represented about 18% of the total number of degrees conferred in 1976. By 1980, however, the share of business degrees had climbed to 23.3% while education had fallen to 11.2%. From 1976 to 1980, social science degrees were down by two percentage points to 18.0%. These shifts reflect the students' changing perception of what kind of jobs are available in the labor market.

New Jersey colleges and universities conferred 45,071 formal awards in 1980 of which 24,426 (54%) were for bachelor degrees, 7,991 (17%) were for masters degrees, and 2,140 (5%) were for doctorates. The remaining 10,590 (24%) were in one- or two-year programs.

NEW JERSEY FIFTH IN PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

Per capita personal income in New Jersey was $10,755 during 1980, fifth highest among all states (District of Columbia included), according to figures released by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

States which outranked New Jersey in 1980 were Alaska ($12,406), District of Columbia ($11,883), Connecticut ($11,445), and California ($10,856). In 1970 New Jersey ranked second among all states behind Connecticut.

The states with the lowest 1980 per capita personal income were Mississippi ($6,508), Arkansas ($7,180), and South Dakota ($7,452).

From 1970 to 1980 per capita personal income in New Jersey increased by 129.9% based on current dollar comparisons. The nationwide increase was 142.9% over the same time period. The largest percentage increases over the decade were in Wyoming (191.2%), North Dakota (178.1%), and Louisiana (174.0%), while the smallest relative gains were in Hawaii (112.8%), New York (120.3%), and Vermont (127.4).

Overall, differences in per capita personal income among states narrowed during the 1970s. From 1970 to 1980, per capita personal income increased 153.1% in states with below-average per capita personal income in 1970 and 137.6% in states which were average and above average.

In all states the increase in per capita personal income exceeded the 112.3% national increase in prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

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[1] College Placement Council, Inc., Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, is a private organization that surveys colleges and universities nationwide for placement and salary data of college graduates.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES

1970 and 1980

	Current Dollars		Rank		Percent Change	Percent of National Average	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970-80	1970	1980
United States	3,893	9,458			142.9	100	100
Alabama	2,892	7,484	49	48	158.8	74	79
Alaska	4,638	12,406	4	1	167.5	119	131
Arizona	3,614	8,649	31	33	139.3	93	91
Arkansas	2,791	7,180	50	50	157.3	72	76
California	4,423	10,856	10	4	145.4	114	115
Colorado	3,838	9,964	18	14	159.6	99	105
Connecticut	4,871	11,445	1	3	135.0	125	121
Delaware	4,468	10,195	8	11	128.2	115	108
District of Columbia	4,644	11,883	3	2	155.9	119	126
Florida	3,698	8,987	24	28	143.0	95	95
Georgia	3,300	8,000	36	38	142.4	85	85
Hawaii	4,599	9,787	6	17	112.8	118	103
Idaho	3,243	8,126	38	37	150.6	83	86
Illinois	4,446	10,658	9	7	139.7	114	113
Indiana	3,709	8,978	23	30	142.1	95	95
Iowa	3,643	9.178	30	26	151.9	94	97
Kansas	3,725	9,958	20	15	167.3	96	105
Kentucky	3,076	7,718	44	45	150.9	79	82
Louisiana	3,023	8,282	47	36	174.0	78	88
Maine	3,250	7,734	37	44	138.0	83	82
Maryland	4,267	10,322	12	10	141.9	110	109
Massachusetts	4,276	9,992	11	13	133.7	110	106
Michigan	4,041	9,847	13	16	143.7	104	104
Minnesota	3,819	9,519	19	18	149.3	98	101
Mississippi	2,547	6,508	51	51	155.5	65	69
Missouri	3,654	8,846	29	32	142.1	94	94
Montana	3,395	8,445	34	35	148.7	87	89
Nebraska	3,657	8,914	28	31	143.8	94	94
Nevada	4,583	10,458	7	8	128.2	118	111
New Hampshire	3,720	8,980	21	29	141.4	96	95
NEW JERSEY	4,684	10,755	2	5	129.6	120	114
New Mexico	3,045	7,956	45	39	161.3	78	84
New York	4,605	10,143	5	12	120.3	118	107
North Carolina	3,200	7,852	39	40	145.4	82	83
North Dakota	3,077	8,556	43	34	178.1	79	90
Ohio	3,949	9,398	15	22	138.0	101	99
Oklahoma	3,341	9,081	35	27	171.8	86	96
Oregon	3,677	9,400	25	21	155.6	94	99
Pennsylvania	3,879	9,294	16	23	139.6	100	98
Rhode Island	3,878	9,250	17	25	138.5	100	98
South Carolina	2,951	7,519	48	46	154.8	76	79
South Dakota	3,108	7,452	41	49	139.8	80	79
Tennessee	3,079	7,786	42	43	152.9	79	82
Texas	3,507	9,513	32	19	171.3	90	101
Utah	3,169	7,485	40	47	136.2	81	79
Vermont	3,447	7,839	33	41	127.4	89	83
Virginia	3,677	9,435	25	20	156.6	94	100
Washington	3,997	10,363	14	9	159.3	103	110
West Virginia	3,038	7,831	46	42	157.8	78	83
Wisconsin	3,712	9,254	22	24	149.3	95	98
Wyoming	3,672	10,692	27	6	191.2	94	113

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I thru VI and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 24 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I thru VI have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

> *Moving Averages.* Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.
>
> *Ratio Scales.* Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.
>
> *Inverted Scales.* For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970 and November 1973-March 1975.

SERIES	SOURCES
1-16	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18-21	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
22-23	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
24	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
25-27	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
28-30	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
31-32	US Bureau of the Census
33	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
34-42	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Monthly average (annual average) data for 1970-1973 differ slightly from estimates published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The series published in this report were developed by BLS using 1970 census weights and population extrapolations in the estimating procedure and are consistent with data from 1974 forward. Data published by BLS reflect weights and population estimates extrapolated from the 1960 census and are not precisely comparable with data from 1974 forward.

Official series data for 1980 have been revised due to a one-year addition of 150 sampling units to the monthly

SERIES NOTES

household panel in New Jersey which is part of the national Current Population Survey (CPS). In 1981, the sample size was reduced to the pre-1980 level of about 1,780 households.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1980 benchmark.

Estimates for all years have been revised based on updated seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1980.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1980 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1979 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS. There was a substantial drop in the workweek in February 1978 due to a snowstorm.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

SERIES NOTES

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made according to a U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics formula, state tax adjustments are made by the Department of Labor and Industry, and inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

19-21 The LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS are collected by a survey of employers counting the number of accessions, separations, and quits that occurred during the entire month. The series reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

SERIES NOTES

25-27 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 25) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 25).

Series 25 was affected by a $2 billion contract for nuclear generating facilities in April 1977 and a $900 million contract for an electric power and heating system in February 1978. To avoid distortions these awards were omitted from the computations to determine seasonally adjusted figures but were returned to the total after the remaining data were seasonally adjusted. They were also omitted from the monthly average components.

28-30 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 28) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. Series 28 is not the sum of the published components For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total units (Series 28) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 30) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

31-32 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the Department of Labor and Industry to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 31) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

SERIES NOTES

34-35 These two series were affected by a change in reporting procedures during 1980; in that year, all Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) summer youth program openings and placements were recorded prior to September 30. In past years, these openings and placements were distributed in the September, October, and November totals.

NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (Series 34), as reported by the Employment Service Automated Reporting System, were overestimated by about 10% from June 1975 to February 1976. These data relate to openings received by the New Jersey Employment Service only.

36 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (interstate and intrastate under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

37 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (interstate and intrastate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 480,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

38 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents interstate and intrastate agent claims under the regular state program only.

39 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the state program only.

40-42 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 42) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,381	3,364	3,527	3,503	3,607	3,592	3,583	3,614
Feb	3,335	3,361	3,554	3,510	3,572	3,594	3,531	3,608
Mar	3,302	3,366	3,545	3,522	3,598	3,593	3,636	3,597r
Apr	3,353	3,416	3,489	3,516	3,587	3,589	3,639	3,603p
May	3,373	3,413	3,510	3,524	3,608	3,584		
Jun	3,381	3,429	3,545	3,530	3,604	3,573		
Jul	3,402	3,442	3,535	3,538	3,611	3,575		
Aug	3,437	3,450	3,541	3,542	3,577	3,572		
Sep	3,511	3,449	3,582	3,553	3,534	3,575		
Oct	3,525	3,456	3,548	3,569	3,569	3,574		
Nov	3,551	3,462	3,506	3,562	3,554	3,582		
Dec	3,547	3,473	3,570	3,575	3,560	3,579		

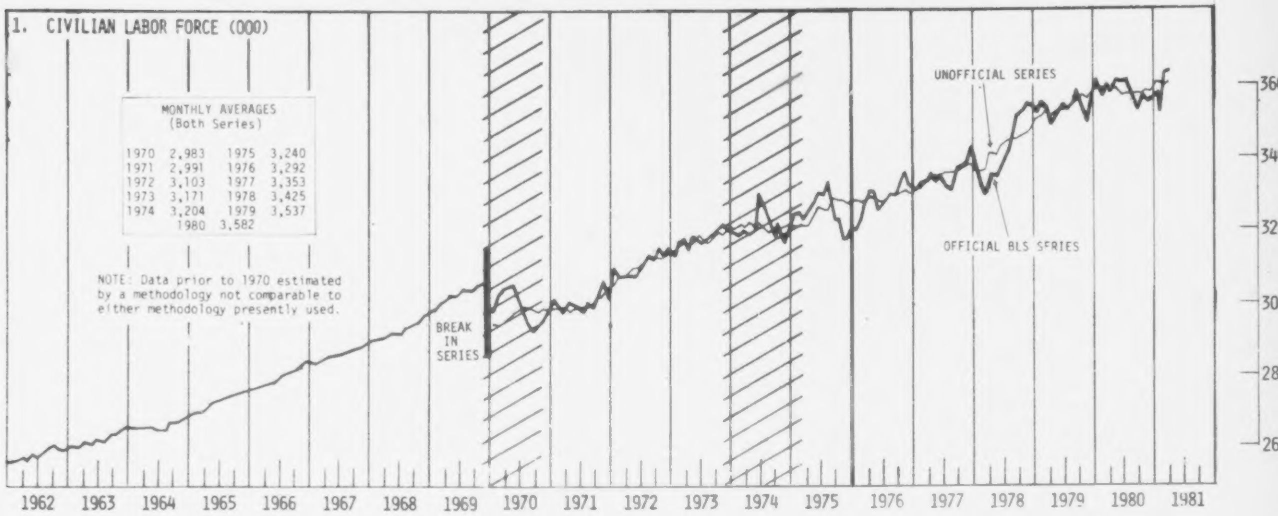
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,137	3,102	3,281	3,254	3,354	3,346	3,316	3,355
Feb	3,087	3,105	3,287	3,262	3,363	3,347	3,288	3,356
Mar	3,072	3,120	3,291	3,272	3,350	3,339	3,324	3,349r
Apr	3,102	3,174	3,278	3,269	3,343	3,332	3,351	3,359p
May	3,120	3,175	3,258	3,284	3,321	3,317		
Jun	3,134	3,182	3,307	3,292	3,330	3,306		
Jul	3,157	3,195	3,281	3,295	3,349	3,304		
Aug	3,203	3,204	3,283	3,299	3,327	3,304		
Sep	3,256	3,209	3,353	3,307	3,275	3,314		
Oct	3,281	3,215	3,299	3,316	3,310	3,324		
Nov	3,315	3,231	3,257	3,322	3,284	3,324		
Dec	3,283	3,226	3,339	3,331	3,276	3,329		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	244	263	246	249	253	246	267	259
Feb	248	256	267	248	209	247	243	252
Mar	230	245	254	249	248	254	312	248r
Apr	251	242	211	247	244	257	288	244p
May	253	239	252	240	287	267		
Jun	247	247	238	238	274	268		
Jul	245	247	254	243	262	271		
Aug	234	246	258	243	250	269		
Sep	255	241	229	246	259	261		
Oct	244	241	249	252	259	251		
Nov	236	231	249	240	270	257		
Dec	264	246	231	244	284	250		

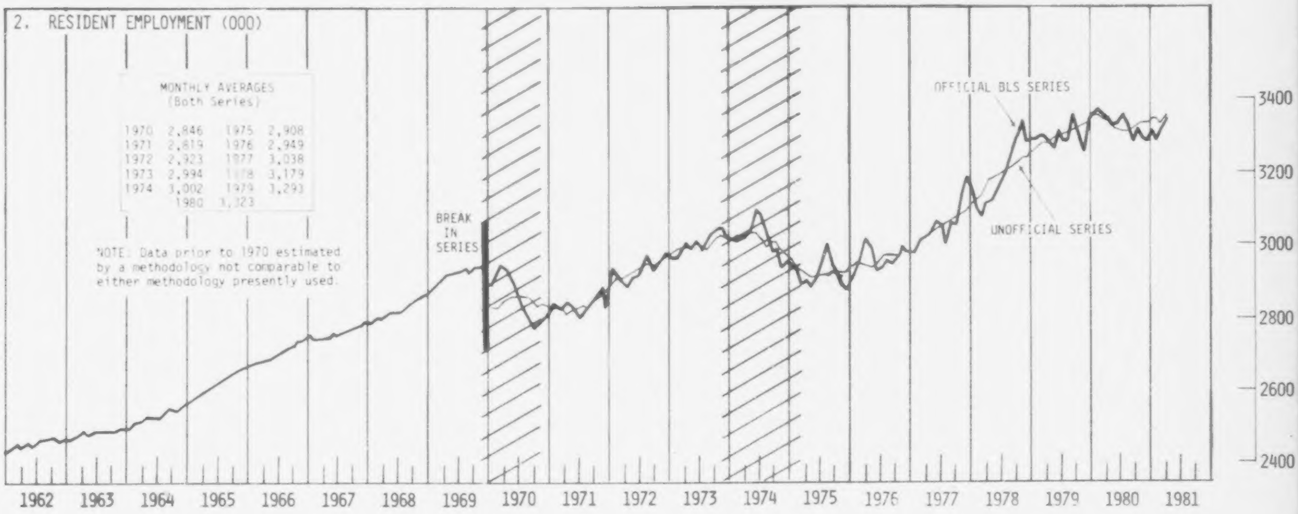
CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,983	1975	3,240
1971	2,991	1976	3,292
1972	3,103	1977	3,353
1973	3,171	1978	3,425
1974	3,204	1979	3,537
	1980	3,582	

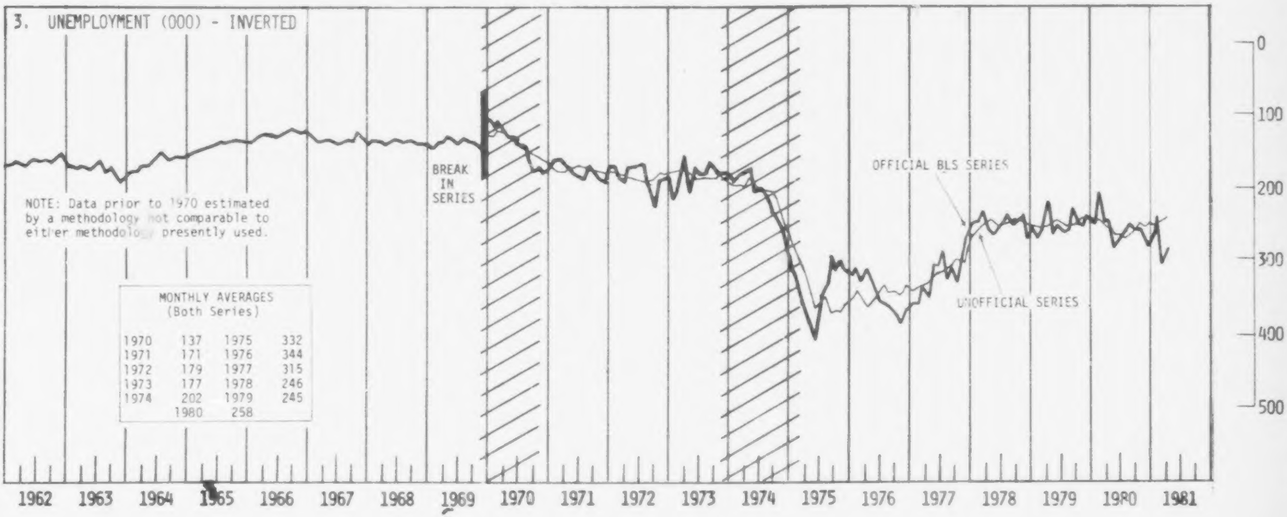
NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,846	1975	2,908
1971	2,819	1976	2,949
1972	2,923	1977	3,038
1973	2,994	1978	3,179
1974	3,002	1979	3,293
	1980	3,323	

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	137	1975	332
1971	171	1976	344
1972	179	1977	315
1973	177	1978	246
1974	202	1979	245
	1980	258	

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	62.4	62.1	64.4	63.9	65.2	64.9	64.1	64.6
Feb	61.5	62.0	64.8	64.0	64.5	64.9	63.1	64.5
Mar	60.8	62.0	64.6	64.2	64.9	64.8	65.0	64.3r
Apr	61.7	62.9	63.5	64.0	64.6	64.7	65.0	64.3p
May	62.0	62.7	63.8	64.1	65.0	64.5		
Jun	62.1	63.0	64.4	64.2	64.8	64.3		
Jul	62.4	63.2	64.2	64.2	64.9	64.2		
Aug	63.0	63.3	64.3	64.3	64.2	64.1		
Sep	64.3	63.2	64.9	64.4	63.4	64.1		
Oct	64.5	63.3	64.3	64.6	64.0	64.1		
Nov	64.9	63.3	63.4	64.5	63.6	64.1		
Dec	64.8	63.4	64.5	64.6	63.7	64.0		

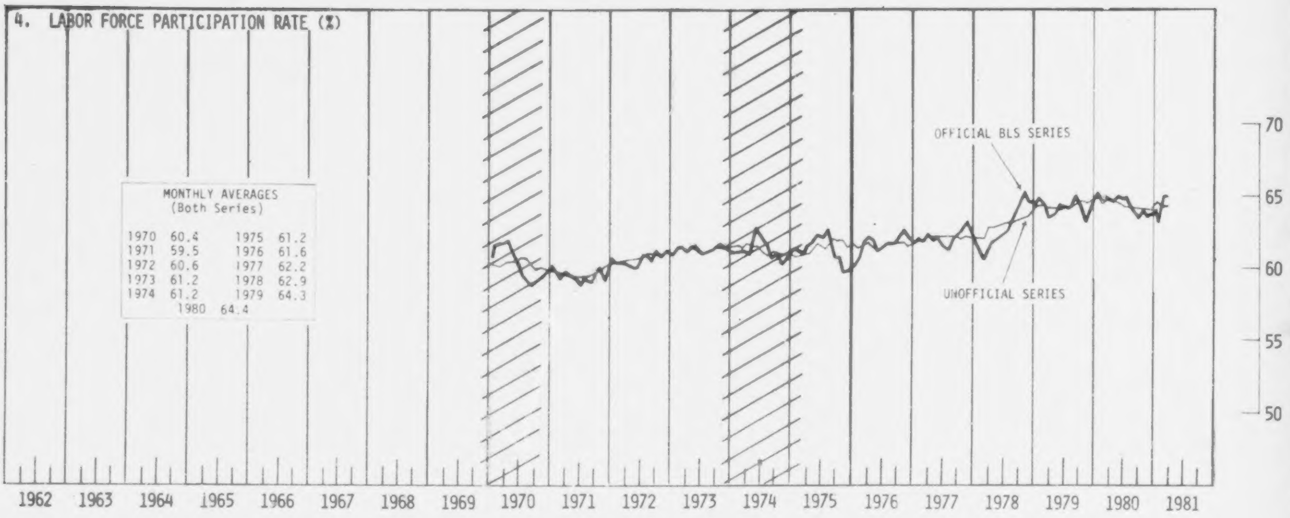
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

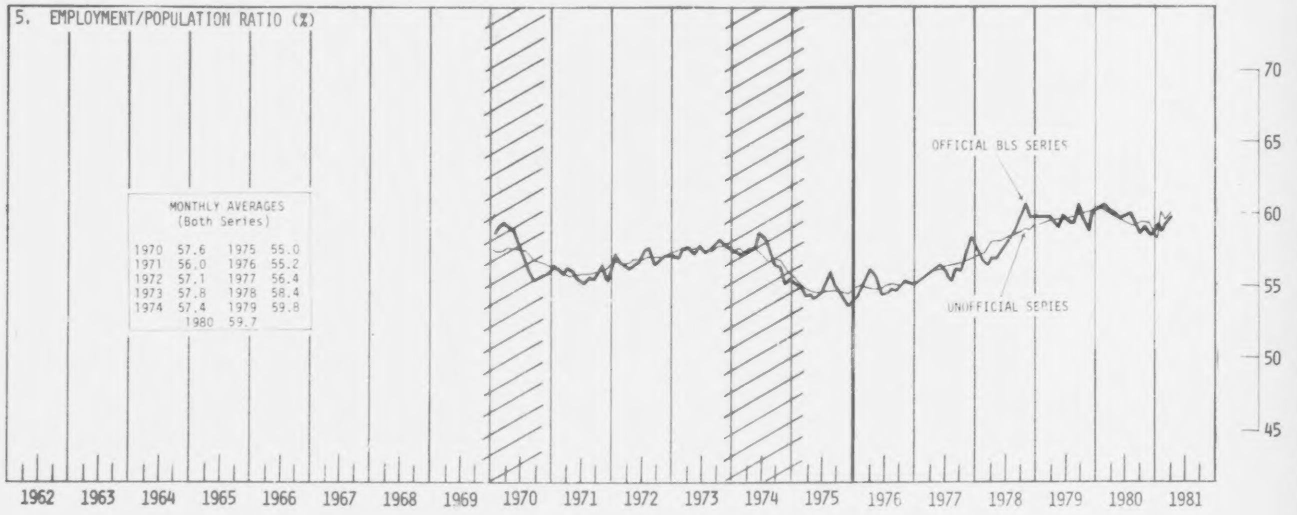
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	57.9	57.2	59.9	59.4	60.6	60.4	59.3	58.3
Feb	56.9	57.2	59.9	59.5	60.7	60.4	58.8	60.0
Mar	56.6	57.5	60.0	59.6	60.4	60.2	59.4	59.8r
Apr	57.1	58.4	59.7	59.5	60.2	60.0	59.8	60.0p
May	57.4	58.4	59.3	59.7	59.8	59.7		
Jun	57.6	58.4	60.1	59.8	59.9	59.5		
Jul	57.9	58.6	59.6	59.8	60.2	59.4		
Aug	58.7	58.7	59.6	59.9	59.7	59.3		
Sep	59.6	58.8	60.8	60.0	58.8	59.5		
Oct	60.0	58.8	59.8	60.1	59.3	59.6		
Nov	60.6	59.1	58.9	60.1	58.8	59.5		
Dec	60.0	58.9	60.4	60.2	58.6	59.6		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	7.2	7.8	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.2
Feb	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.1	5.9	6.9	6.9	7.0
Mar	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.1	8.6	6.9r
Apr	7.5	7.1	6.0	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.9	6.8p
May	7.5	7.0	7.2	6.8	8.0	7.5		
Jun	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.6	7.5		
Jul	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.6		
Aug	6.8	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.5		
Sep	7.3	7.0	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.3		
Oct	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.0		
Nov	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.6	7.2		
Dec	7.4	7.1	6.5	6.8	8.0	7.0		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II





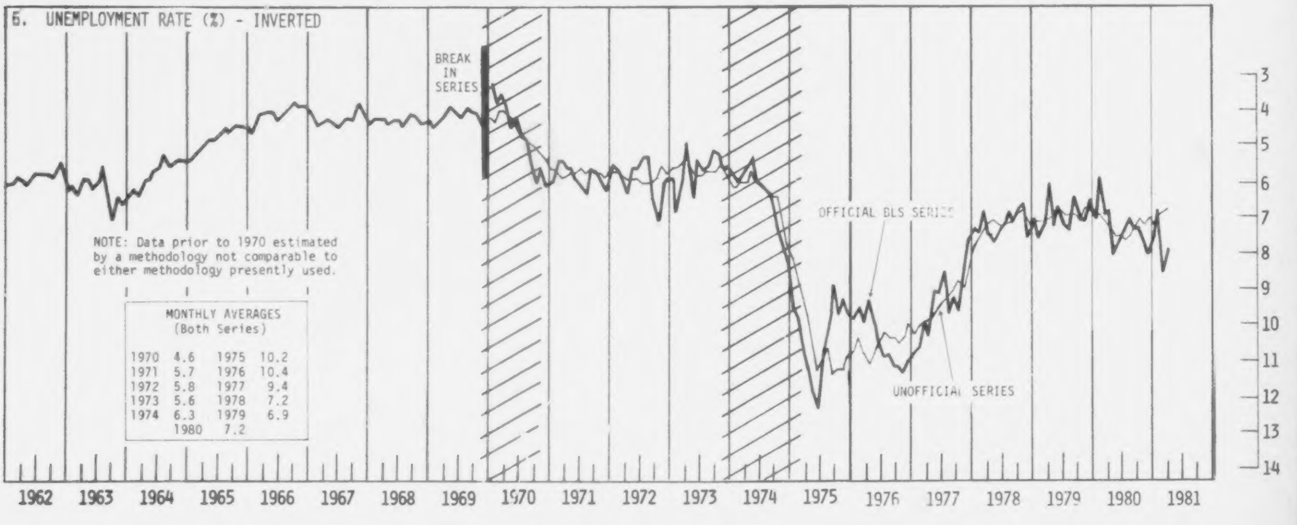


TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2829.1	2893.1	2940.6	3005.3	2991.3	3056.5	3016.1	3082.2
Feb	2827.5	2896.7	2940.0	3016.4	2995.4	3073.9	3015.1	3094.4
Mar	2867.1	2910.9	2976.5	3025.4	3022.1	3070.9	3039.0r	3089.5r
Apr	2933.3	2950.8	2992.4	3010.2	3041.8	3059.2	3069.9p	3087.9p
May	2966.9	2960.9	3029.4	3022.4	3059.4	3052.1		
Jun	3027.8	2968.8	3084.5	3024.1	3103.1	3042.5		
Jul	3029.7	2983.3	3077.8	3030.2	3085.8	3037.8		
Aug	3040.7	2994.4	3079.7	3030.9	3084.2	3035.1		
Sep	3005.7	2990.7	3047.3	3032.3	3057.3	3044.7		
Oct	3004.9	2990.3	3050.6	3036.3	3065.4	3053.5		
Nov	3014.5	3001.3	3053.1	3041.7	3066.8	3057.9		
Dec	3002.0	2996.2	3056.6	3052.1	3074.8	3073.3		

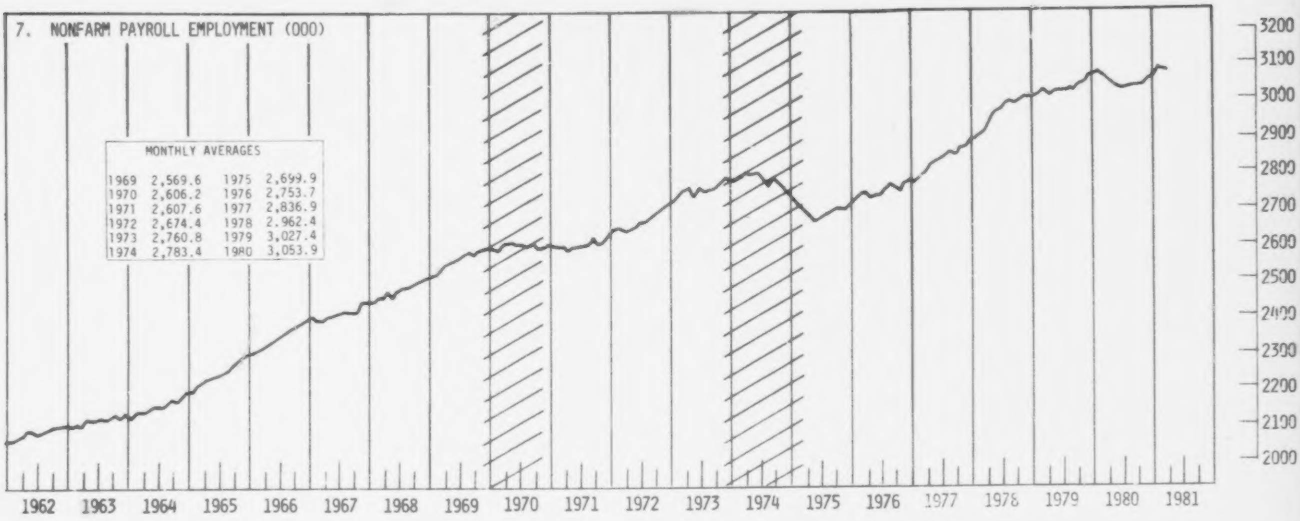
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2316.6	2377.7	2426.6	2488.2	2476.0	2537.6	2494.1	2556.6
Feb	2312.0	2381.4	2421.6	2497.4	2476.1	2553.8	2491.6	2570.3
Mar	2346.4	2392.6	2457.5	2508.1	2498.0	2548.6	2513.7r	2566.0r
Apr	2408.7	2429.0	2473.7	2494.0	2513.0	2533.2	2546.6p	2567.0p
May	2441.3	2436.7	2510.3	2505.0	2529.5	2524.1		
Jun	2495.5	2441.9	2562.9	2507.8	2573.3	2518.4		
Jul	2489.8	2453.0	2550.9	2513.6	2551.3	2513.9		
Aug	2504.4	2461.2	2557.8	2513.2	2556.8	2512.2		
Sep	2499.7	2464.7	2552.1	2517.6	2551.2	2518.3		
Oct	2489.2	2470.6	2539.1	2520.8	2541.6	2525.6		
Nov	2490.2	2478.6	2535.6	2525.4	2538.3	2530.3		
Dec	2479.1	2474.7	2539.4	2535.7	2548.0	2546.8		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	512.5	515.4	514.0	517.1	515.3	518.9	522.0	525.6
Feb	515.5	515.3	518.4	519.0	519.3	520.1	523.5	524.1
Mar	520.7	518.3	519.0	517.3	524.1	522.3	525.3r	523.5r
Apr	524.6	521.8	518.7	516.2	528.4	526.0	523.3p	520.9p
May	525.6	524.2	519.1	517.4	529.9	528.0		
Jun	532.3	526.9	521.6	516.3	529.8	524.1		
Jul	539.9	530.3	526.9	516.6	534.5	523.9		
Aug	536.3	533.2	521.9	517.7	527.4	522.9		
Sep	506.0	526.0	495.2	514.7	506.1	526.4		
Oct	515.7	519.7	511.5	515.5	523.8	527.9		
Nov	524.3	522.7	517.5	516.3	528.5	527.6		
Dec	522.9	521.5	517.2	516.4	526.8	526.5		

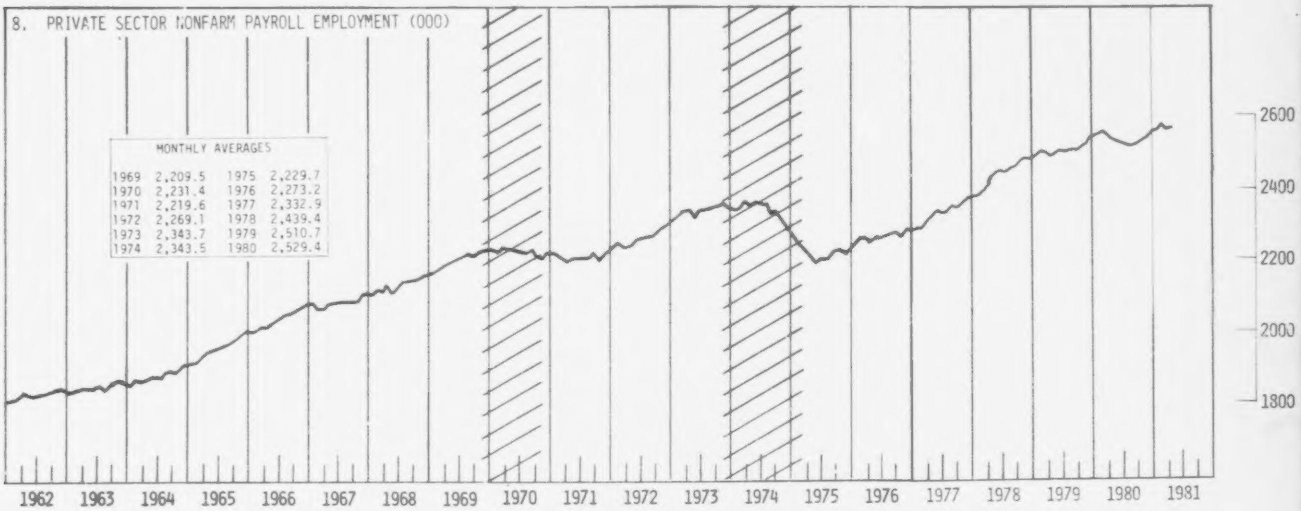
CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — I



7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

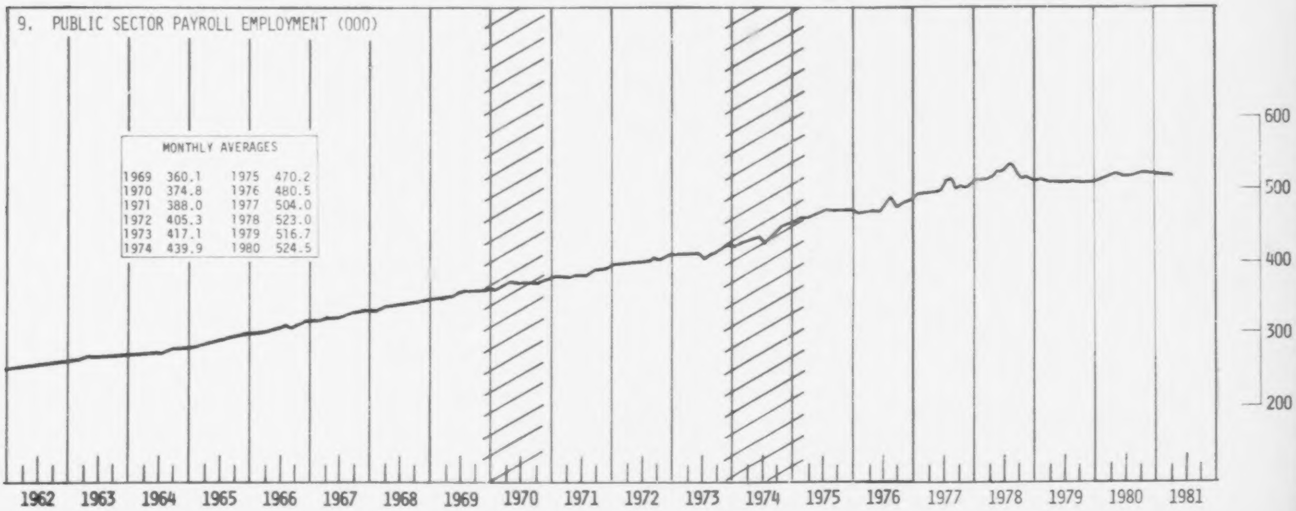
1969	2,569.6	1975	2,699.9
1970	2,606.2	1976	2,753.7
1971	2,607.6	1977	2,836.9
1972	2,674.4	1978	2.962.4
1973	2,760.8	1979	3,027.4
1974	2,783.4	1980	3,053.9



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2,209.5	1975	2,229.7
1970	2,231.4	1976	2,273.2
1971	2,219.6	1977	2,332.9
1972	2,269.1	1978	2,439.4
1973	2,343.7	1979	2,510.7
1974	2,343.5	1980	2,529.4



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	360.1	1975	470.2
1970	374.8	1976	480.5
1971	388.0	1977	504.0
1972	405.3	1978	523.0
1973	417.1	1979	516.7
1974	439.9	1980	524.5

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	763.6	776.9	784.4	796.6	782.8	794.3	770.2	782.0
Feb	767.2	778.1	787.6	798.6	792.3	803.1	771.1	781.7
Mar	777.1	780.5	797.5	800.2	797.9	800.5	773.6r	776.4r
Apr	783.2	787.3	795.2	798.3	790.5	793.2	775.4p	778.3p
May	788.3	787.7	801.5	800.3	784.5	783.4		
Jun	795.9	783.9	814.2	801.9	790.8	778.9		
Jul	781.1	786.9	794.1	800.6	770.9	777.6		
Aug	792.7	789.9	799.7	797.4	772.6	770.7		
Sep	802.0	790.7	810.9	800.3	782.2	772.7		
Oct	801.1	791.6	808.0	798.8	782.3	774.3		
Nov	800.6	795.5	800.4	795.9	779.0	774.9		
Dec	789.0	793.4	796.1	800.5	775.2	780.0		

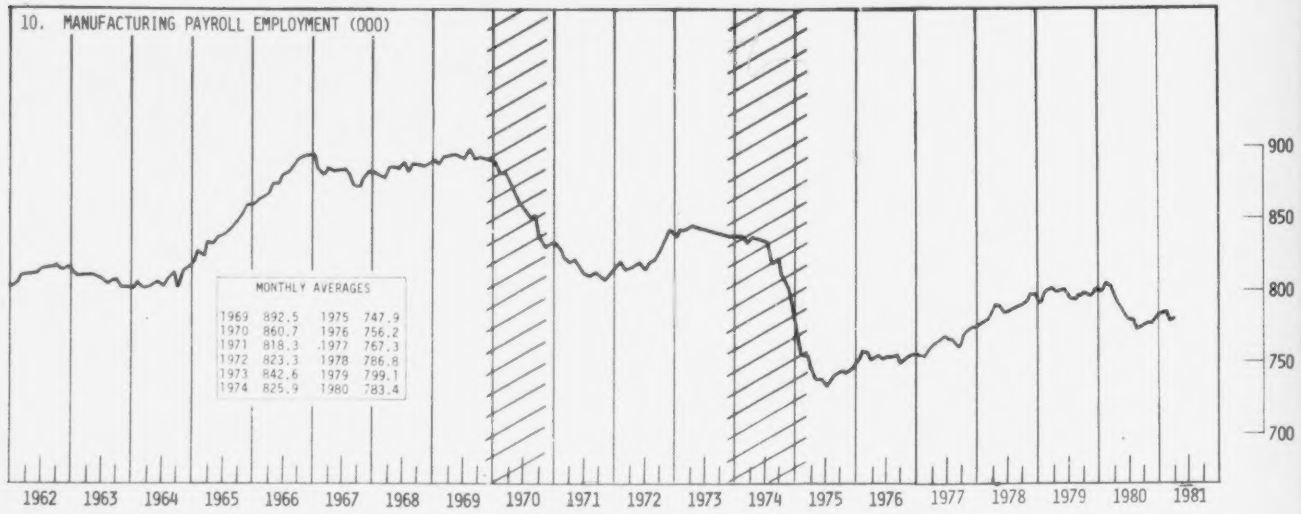
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	83.6	96.1	96.4	110.4	103.4	117.8	101.3	115.4
Feb	78.1	93.8	91.9	110.9	98.3	118.8	99.0	119.6
Mar	83.2	94.4	99.9	113.5	100.2	113.8	105.4r	119.7r
Apr	101.6	103.4	110.2	112.1	106.2	108.0	115.1p	117.1p
May	109.0	107.6	116.0	114.6	110.0	108.7		
Jun	115.8	108.5	120.5	112.8	115.9	108.5		
Jul	115.9	107.2	123.7	114.4	117.4	108.7		
Aug	118.1	108.7	124.1	114.3	117.8	108.5		
Sep	117.1	108.8	122.1	113.7	117.3	109.3		
Oct	117.2	109.8	122.2	114.4	117.3	109.8		
Nov	114.7	109.6	121.1	115.9	114.2	109.4		
Dec	108.8	109.1	116.6	116.9	110.4	110.8		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

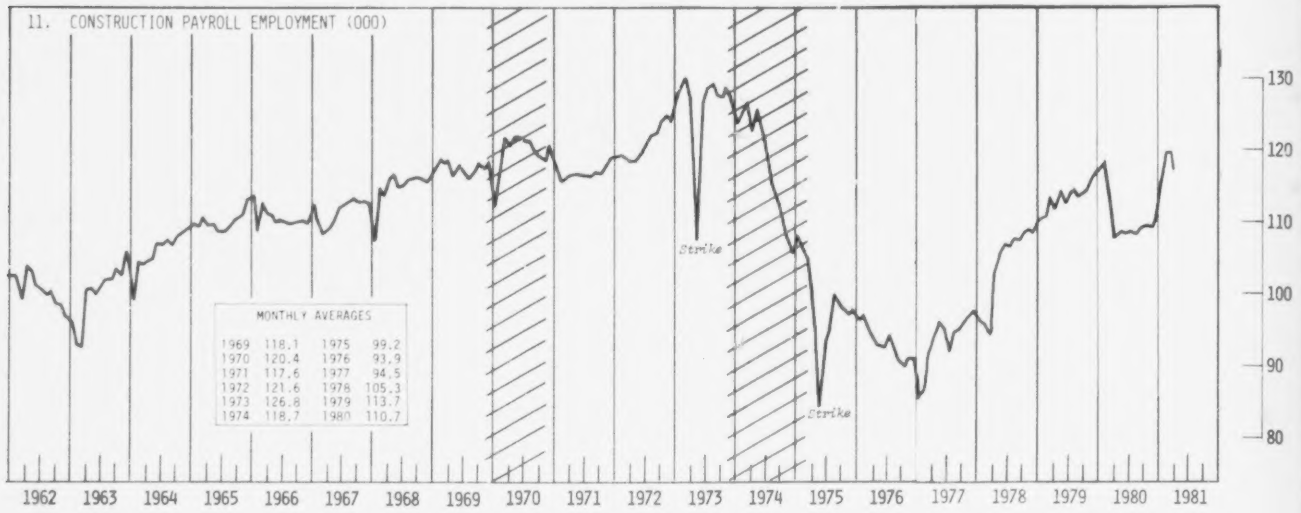
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1466.9	1502.0	1543.1	1578.4	1587.5	1623.1	1620.4	1656.9
Feb	1464.2	1506.8	1539.5	1585.1	1583.3	1629.5	1619.3	1666.6
Mar	1483.7	1515.2	1557.4	1591.6	1597.5	1631.8	1632.4r	1667.5r
Apr	1521.3	1535.8	1565.6	1580.9	1614.2	1629.5	1653.8p	1669.3p
May	1541.4	1538.9	1589.9	1587.4	1632.5	1629.6		
Jun	1581.3	1547.1	1625.5	1590.4	1663.9	1628.5		
Jul	1590.3	1556.4	1630.4	1596.0	1660.4	1625.2		
Aug	1591.1	1560.1	1631.2	1598.9	1663.7	1630.5		
Sep	1578.0	1562.7	1616.5	1601.1	1649.2	1633.9		
Oct	1568.3	1566.6	1606.4	1605.1	1639.6	1639.1		
Nov	1572.3	1570.9	1611.6	1611.1	1642.7	1643.6		
Dec	1578.6	1569.5	1624.4	1615.9	1660.0	1653.6		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — II


10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

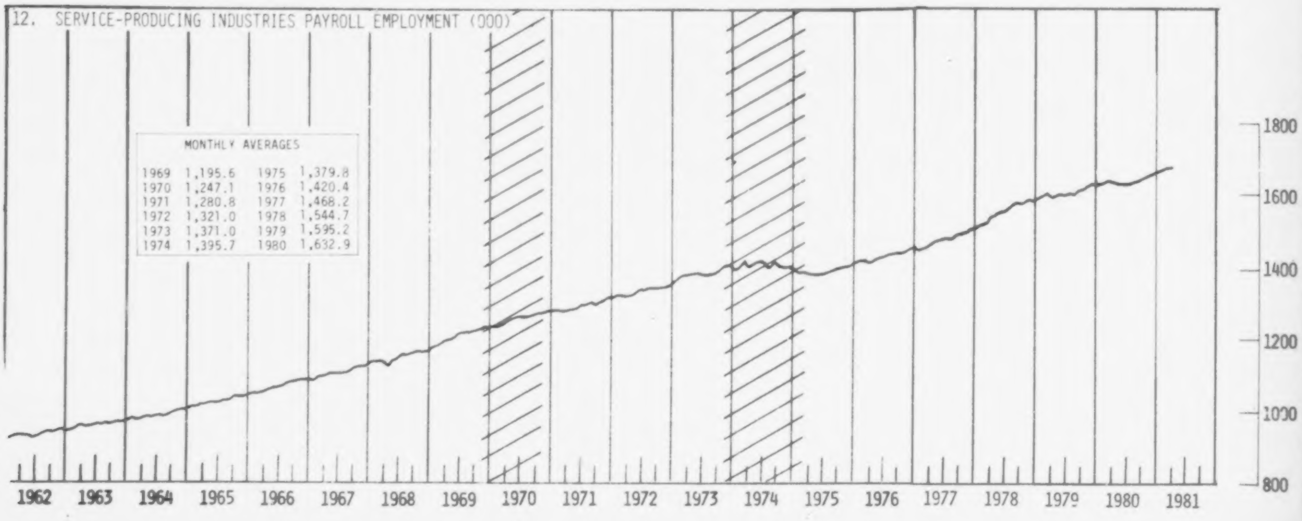
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	892.5	1975	747.9
1970	860.7	1976	756.2
1971	818.3	1977	767.3
1972	823.3	1978	786.8
1973	842.6	1979	799.1
1974	825.9	1980	783.4


11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	118.1	1975	99.2
1970	120.4	1976	93.9
1971	117.6	1977	94.5
1972	121.6	1978	105.3
1973	126.8	1979	113.7
1974	118.7	1980	110.7


12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,195.6	1975	1,379.8
1970	1,247.1	1976	1,420.4
1971	1,280.8	1977	1,468.2
1972	1,321.0	1978	1,544.7
1973	1,371.0	1979	1,595.2
1974	1,395.7	1980	1,632.9

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	502.0	512.2	520.5	531.2	508.5	518.9	496.0	506.3
Feb	505.7	510.9	521.0	526.0	512.9	517.8	497.3	502.0
Mar	509.6	509.9	525.2	525.1	515.4	515.3	499.5r	499.4r
Apr	510.6	511.6	525.2	525.5	512.0	512.3	501.8p	501.9p
May	512.0	511.1	526.4	525.4	503.7	502.7		
Jun	514.5	506.9	533.5	525.9	506.7	499.5		
Jul	502.5	510.5	514.7	523.1	486.6	494.6		
Aug	511.1	511.8	519.9	521.2	488.4	489.7		
Sep	519.2	511.8	532.6	525.2	499.6	492.7		
Oct	519.1	512.4	530.7	524.0	499.5	493.1		
Nov	519.7	515.6	523.3	519.2	496.0	492.1		
Dec	508.8	510.8	520.8	522.4	492.9	494.4		

New benchmark data will be available shortly.

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.2	40.6	41.3	41.7	41.3	41.7	41.2	41.5
Feb	37.3	37.5	41.3	41.5	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.3
Mar	41.5	41.5	41.9	41.8	41.1	41.0	41.4r	41.3r
Apr	41.5	41.7	40.4	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.7p	40.9p
May	40.8	40.8	41.4	41.4	40.6	40.6		
Jun	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	40.6	40.4		
Jul	40.7	40.9	41.0	41.2	40.2	40.4		
Aug	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	40.6	40.7		
Sep	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.0	41.0		
Oct	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.1		
Nov	40.0	39.7	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.2		
Dec	42.0	41.5	42.0	41.4	41.7	41.1		

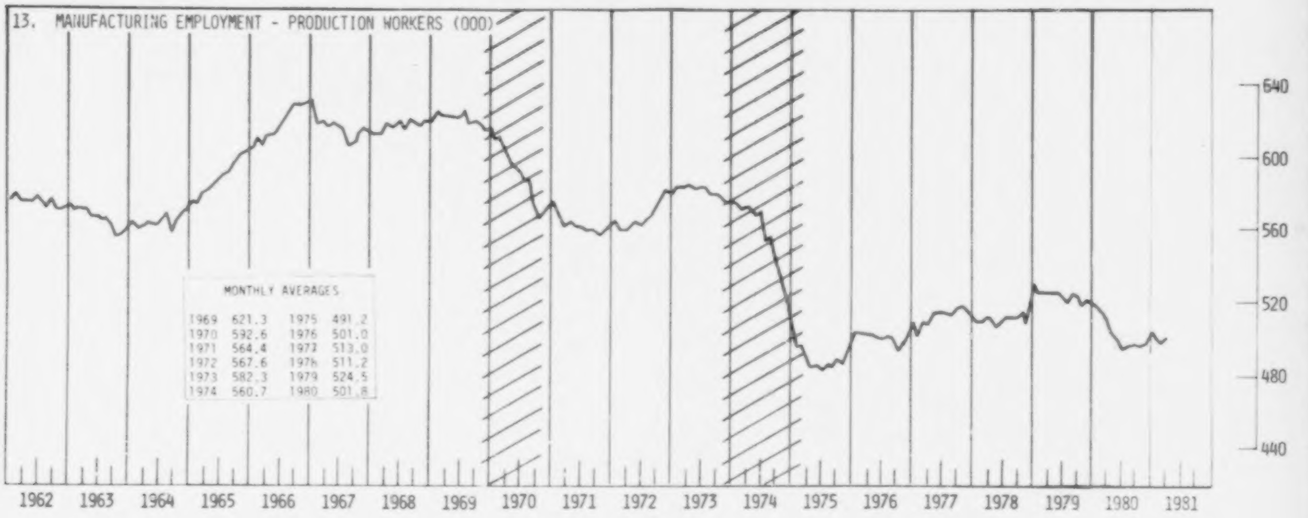
New benchmark data will be available shortly.

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,180	20,795	21,497	22,151	21,001	21,638	20,435	21,011
Feb	18,863	19,159	21,517	21,829	21,080	21,385	20,439	20,733
Mar	21,148	21,161	22,006	21,949	21,183	21,127	20,679r	20,625r
Apr	21,190	21,334	21,218	21,335	20,838	20,953	20,423p	20,528p
May	20,890	20,853	21,793	21,752	20,450	20,410		
Jun	21,249	20,834	22,140	21,720	20,572	20,180		
Jul	20,452	20,880	21,103	21,552	19,561	19,982		
Aug	21,006	21,086	21,264	21,369	19,829	19,931		
Sep	21,495	21,189	21,996	21,691	20,484	20,201		
Oct	21,387	21,111	21,971	21,694	20.530	20,266		
Nov	20,788	20,469	21,926	21,547	20,634	20,275		
Dec	21,370	21,198	21,874	21,627	20,554	20,320		

New benchmark data will be available shortly.

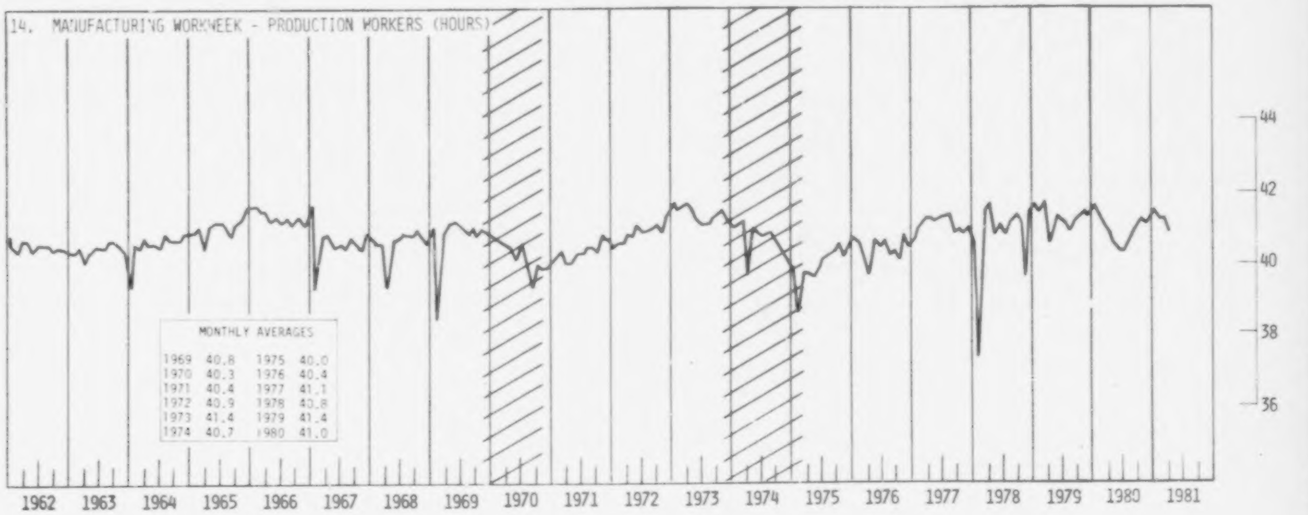
CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS



13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

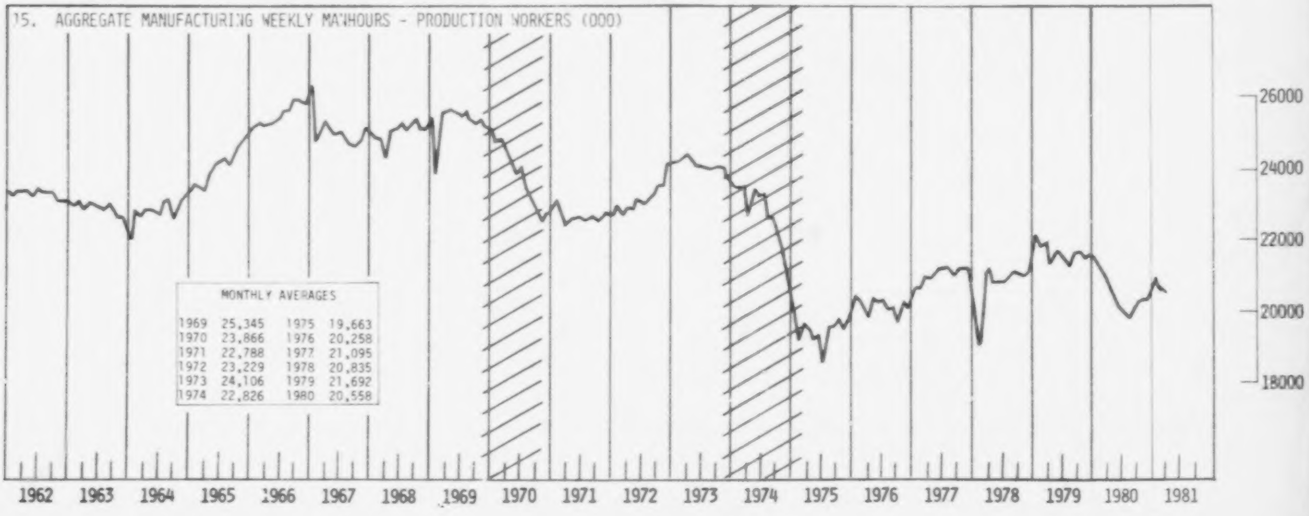
1969	621.3	1975	491.2
1970	592.6	1976	501.0
1971	564.4	1977	513.0
1972	567.6	1978	511.2
1973	582.3	1979	524.5
1974	560.7	1980	501.8



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	40.8	1975	40.0
1970	40.3	1976	40.4
1971	40.4	1977	41.1
1972	40.9	1978	40.8
1973	41.4	1979	41.4
1974	40.7	1980	41.0



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	25,345	1975	19,663
1970	23,866	1976	20,258
1971	22,788	1977	21,095
1972	23,229	1978	20,835
1973	24,106	1979	21,692
1974	22,826	1980	20,558

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1978 Unadjusted	1979 Unadjusted	1980 Unadjusted	1981 Unadjusted
Jan	245.22	269.28	289.51	317.65
Feb	229.02	270.52	290.99	316.88
Mar	254.40	276.12	293.87	320.44r
Apr	254.40	265.02	294.26	317.87p
May	251.74	274.90	293.54	
Jun	256.06	277.22	295.97	
Jul	254.38	274.70	293.86	
Aug	256.05	273.62	296.79	
Sep	262.48	281.67	304.63	
Oct	263.27	284.42	307.84	
Nov	266.80	290.79	315.74	
Dec	275.10	296.52	319.42r	

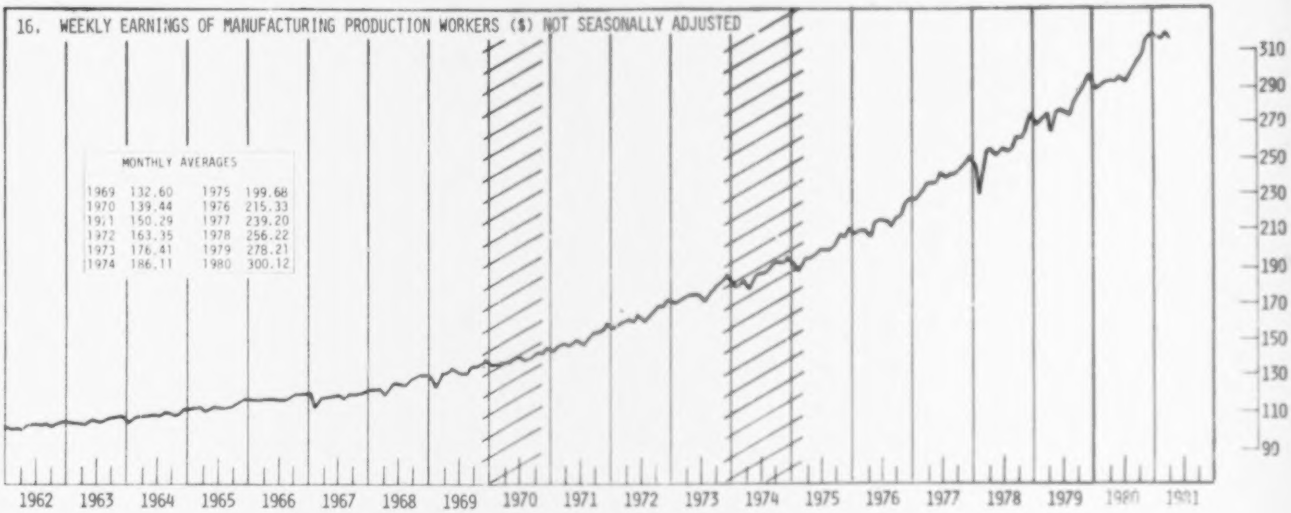
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1978			1979			1980			1981		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila
Jan	187.1	189.8	187.4	204.7	202.3	203.9	233.3	225.5	228.0	260.7	249.1	255.5
Feb	188.4	190.8	188.7	207.1	204.7	205.8	236.5	227.7	231.6	263.5	252.7	258.1
Mar	189.7	191.9	189.7	209.3	206.3	206.8	239.9	230.8	235.1	265.2	253.7	259.5
Apr	191.4	192.8	191.5	211.8	208.1	209.1	242.6	232.4	237.9	266.8	254.8	261.5
May	193.3	193.7	192.6	214.3	210.3	211.4	245.1	234.1	239.9			
Jun	195.3	195.6	194.6	216.9	212.2	214.5	247.8	236.7	243.8			
Jul	196.7	196.0	195.9	219.4	214.1	216.9	248.0	238.4	245.3			
Aug	197.7	196.7	197.4	221.5	215.3	218.1	249.6	240.7	247.3			
Sep	199.1	197.7	198.2	223.7	217.8	220.3	251.9	241.5	248.3			
Oct	200.7	199.2	198.9	225.6	219.3	221.3	254.1	242.6	249.5			
Nov	201.8	199.8	200.6	227.6	220.7	223.8	256.4	244.2	251.1			
Dec	202.9	200.9	202.4	230.0	222.4	224.6	258.7	247.2	252.3			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

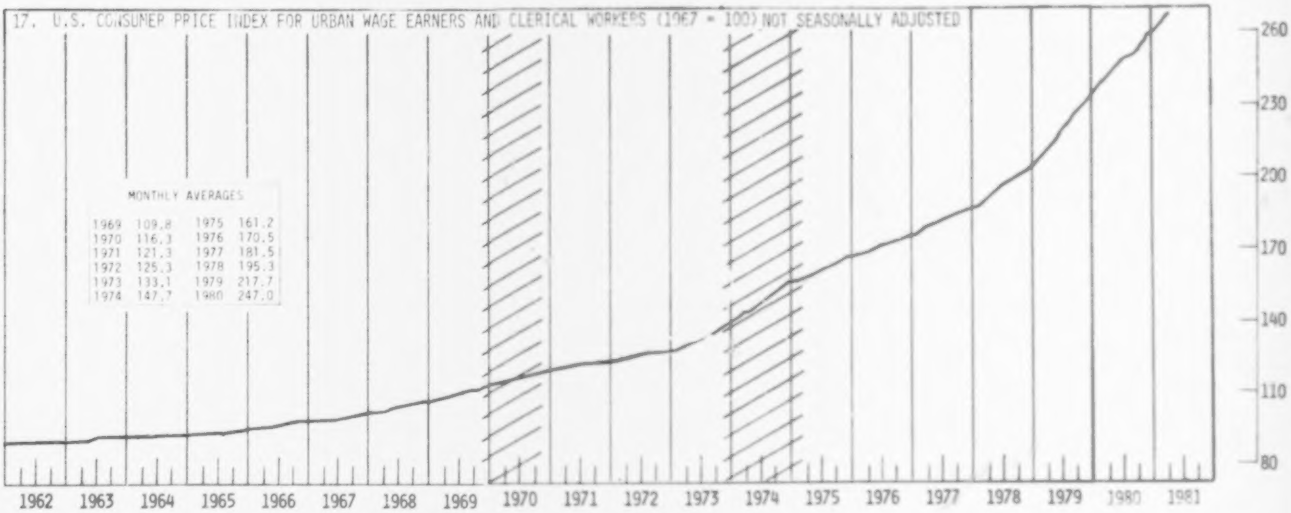
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	100.16	109.90	101.61	111.87	96.87	106.77	94.27	104.08
Feb	93.80	102.98	100.93	111.12	96.07	105.90	92.94	102.60
Mar	102.16	112.15	102.08	112.42	95.53	105.31	93.37r	103.11r
Apr	101.42	111.34	97.59	107.42	94.74	104.45	92.17p	101.76p
May	100.01	109.75	99.61	109.71	93.83	103.43		
Jun	100.47	110.32	99.17	109.23	93.20	102.76		
Jul	99.45	109.17	97.43	107.29	92.01	101.43		
Aug	99.45	109.20	96.56	106.34	92.01	101.45		
Sep	101.10	111.14	97.92	107.88	93.78	103.44		
Oct	100.80	110.82	98.21	108.22	94.18	103.88		
Nov	101.39	111.53	99.24	109.38	95.55	105.47		
Dec	103.31	113.76	100.37	110.67	95.65r	105.62r		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS


16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

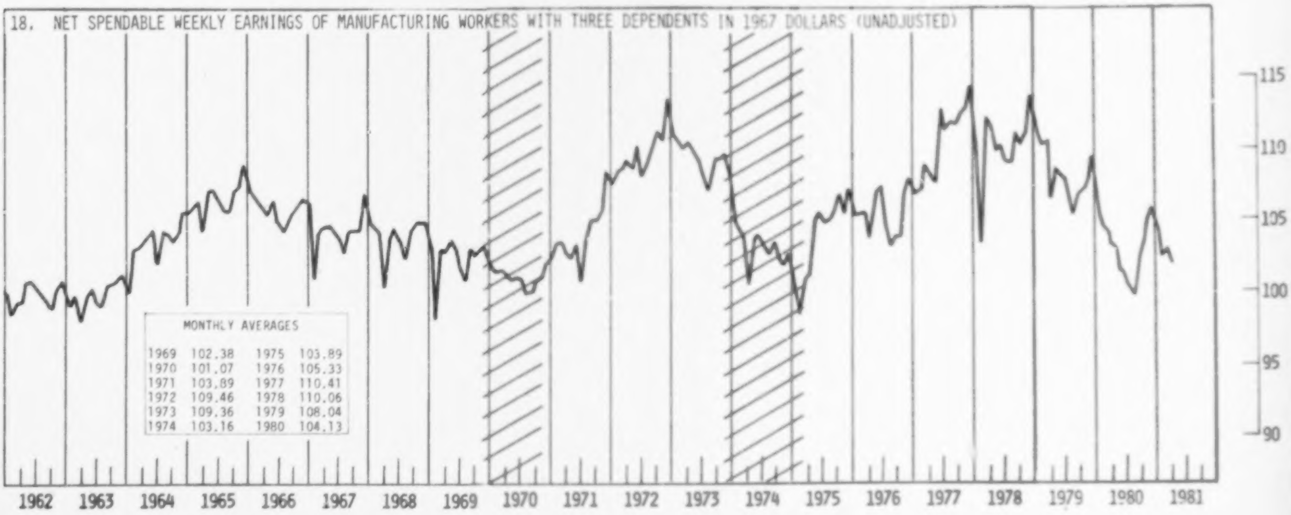
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	132.60	1975	199.68
1970	139.44	1976	215.33
1971	150.29	1977	239.20
1972	163.35	1978	256.22
1973	176.41	1979	278.21
1974	186.11	1980	300.12


17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	109.8	1975	161.2
1970	116.3	1976	170.5
1971	121.3	1977	181.5
1972	125.3	1978	195.3
1973	133.1	1979	217.7
1974	147.7	1980	247.0


18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	102.38	1975	103.89
1970	101.07	1976	105.33
1971	103.89	1977	110.41
1972	109.46	1978	110.06
1973	109.36	1979	108.04
1974	103.16	1980	104.13

TABLE VII LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS

19. MANUFACTURING ACCESSION RATES (%)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.4
Feb	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.0	3.3
Mar	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6
Apr	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.3		
May	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.1		
Jun	4.6	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.2		
Jul	4.1	3.6	4.7	4.1	3.3	2.9		
Aug	5.5	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.6	3.9		
Sep	4.2	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.7		
Oct	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.4		
Nov	2.7	3.7	2.7	3.7	2.6	3.6		
Dec	2.2	3.7	2.3	3.9	2.1	3.5		

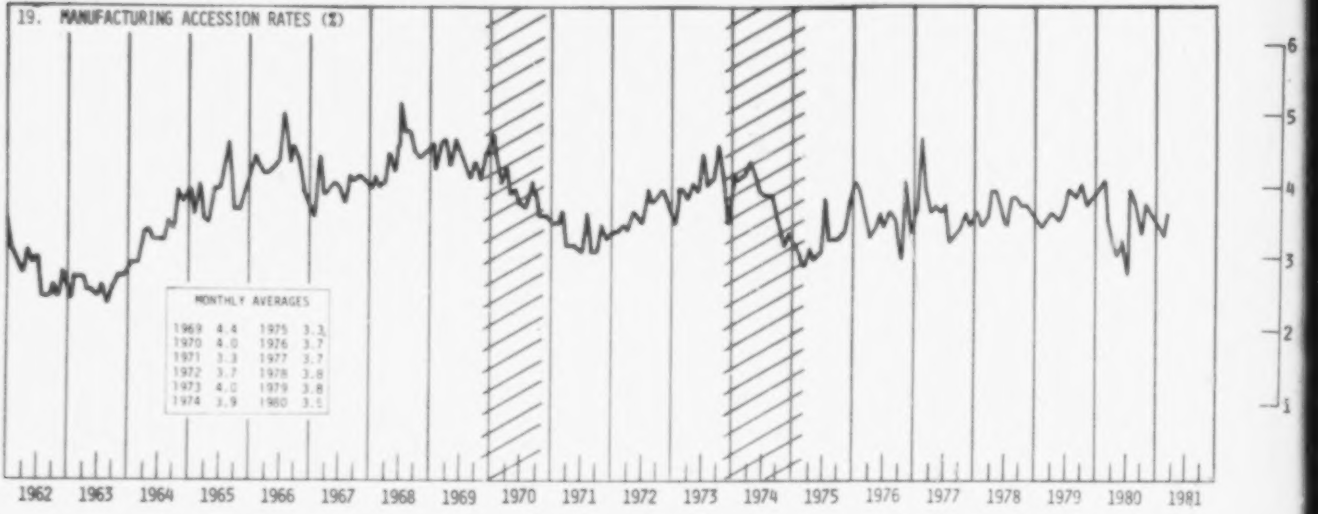
20. MANUFACTURING SEPARATIONS RATE (%)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9
Feb	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.3	4.2
Mar	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.7
Apr	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	4.2	4.6		
May	3.8	4.4	3.4	3.9	4.4	5.0		
Jun	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.8	3.8	4.2		
Jul	4.8	3.4	6.0	4.2	5.5	3.9		
Aug	5.1	4.0	5.4	4.1	5.0	3.8		
Sep	4.4	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.6		
Oct	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.4	3.6		
Nov	3.5	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.4		
Dec	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3		

21. MANUFACTURING QUIT RATE (%)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4
Feb	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.3
Mar	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2
Apr	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5		
May	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4		
Jun	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1		
Jul	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3		
Aug	2.8	1.6	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.2		
Sep	2.4	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.2		
Oct	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2		
Nov	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.3		
Dec	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.3		

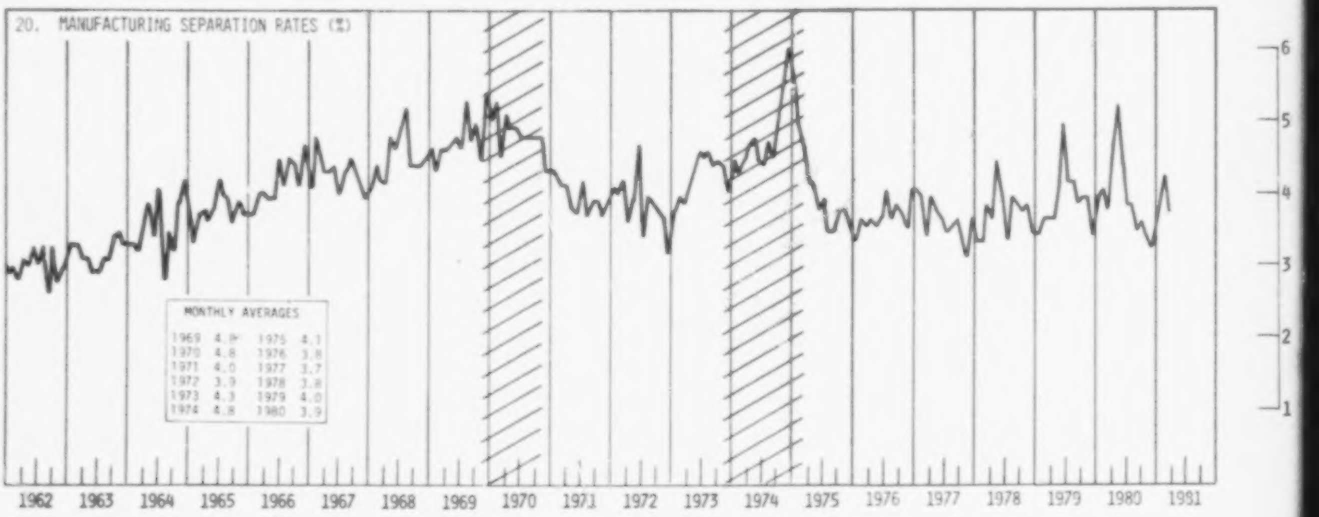
CHART VII LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS



19. MANUFACTURING ACCESSION RATES (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

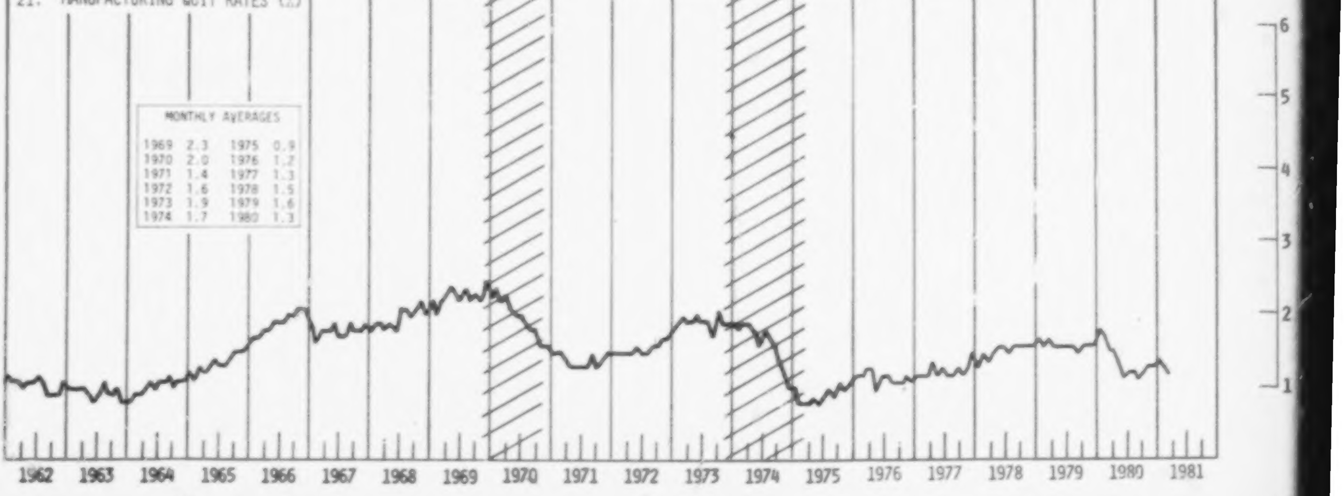
1969	4.4	1975	3.3
1970	4.0	1976	3.7
1971	3.3	1977	3.7
1972	3.7	1978	3.8
1973	4.0	1979	3.8
1974	3.9	1980	3.5



20. MANUFACTURING SEPARATION RATES (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	4.9	1975	4.1
1970	4.8	1976	3.8
1971	4.0	1977	3.7
1972	3.9	1978	3.8
1973	4.3	1979	4.0
1974	4.8	1980	3.9



21. MANUFACTURING QUIT RATES (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2.3	1975	0.9
1970	2.0	1976	1.2
1971	1.4	1977	1.3
1972	1.6	1978	1.5
1973	1.9	1979	1.6
1974	1.7	1980	1.3

TABLE VIII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

22. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,718	1,637	1,341	1,238	2,007	1,832	1,942	1,874
Feb	1,637	1,866	1,575	1,775	1,605	1,742	1,870	2,090
Mar	1,750	1,428	2,003	1,697	2,209	1,949	2,236	1,902
Apr	1,692	1,698	1,850	1,786	1,405	1,295		
May	1,614	1,542	2,006	1,915	2,355	2,367		
Jun	1,843	1,694	1,520	1,481	1,620	1,566		
Jul	1,797	1,833	2,165	2,131	1,723	1,611		
Aug	1,729	1,720	1,634	1,643	1,674	1,839		
Sep	1,485	1,698	1,922	2,239	1,710	1,846		
Oct	1,758	1,773	1,884	1,810	1,910	1,830		
Nov	1,831	1,920	1,609	1,713	1,561	1,798		
Dec	1,527	1,720	1,663	1,863	1,705	1,763		

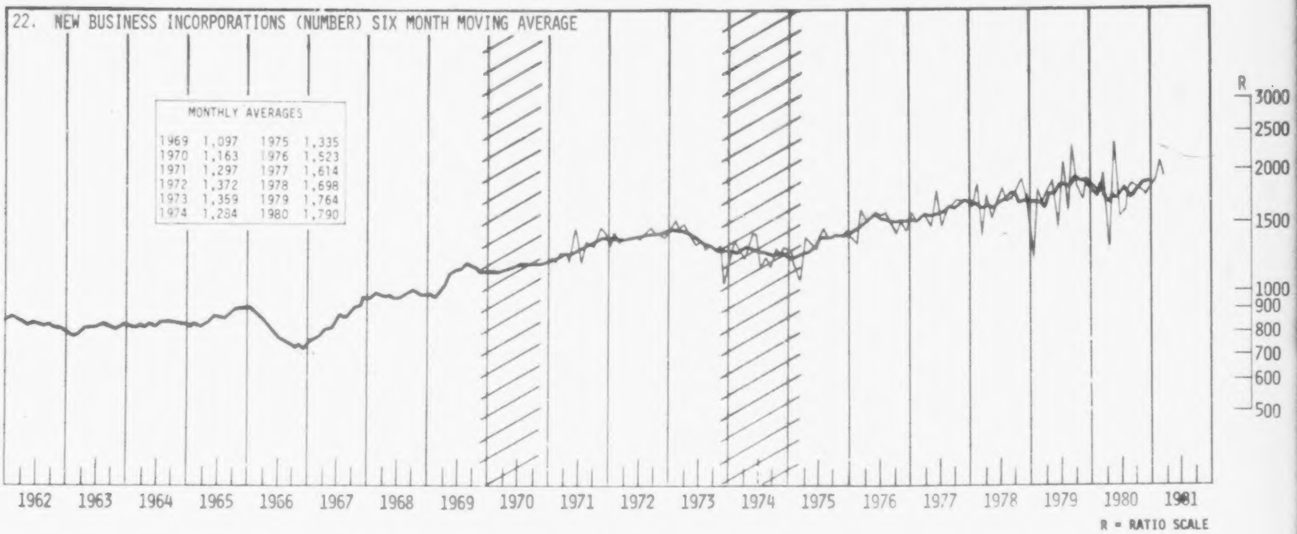
23. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	33	34	21	22	43	44	33	35
Feb	19	26	22	31	29	40		
Mar	53	44	42	35	37	32		
Apr	33	30	29	27	42	38		
May	48	41	41	34	42	34		
Jun	38	36	40	38	30	30		
Jul	25	30	32	37	40	45		
Aug	35	31	69	61	46	42		
Sep	29	35	31	39	30	38		
Oct	36	35	31	30	49	45		
Nov	29	29	32	32	11	11		
Dec	37	37	31	31	31	31		

24. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,440	5,838	5,496	6,562	5,847	6,610	5,437	6,307
Feb	4,820	5,722	5,031	6,126	3,987	5,161	4,804	5,994
Mar	9,370	7,129	6,878	4,592	7,642	5,712	2,808	738
Apr	8,520	6,306	4,900	2,525	9,266	6,629	8,271	5,547
May	8,961	5,762	9,105	5,880	7,661	4,626		
Jun	8,001	6,399	6,638	5,421	5,807	4,788		
Jul	6,470	6,525	4,853	4,849	5,976	5,657		
Aug	4,860	6,052	2,890	4,322	3,967	5,814		
Sep	6,615	7,038	4,793	5,401	5,162	5,532		
Oct	2,309	5,660	5,979	8,981	4,557	7,303		
Nov	1,199	1,885	6,242	6,884	4,165	5,190		
Dec	7,549	8,871	5,152	6,371	5,003	5,912		

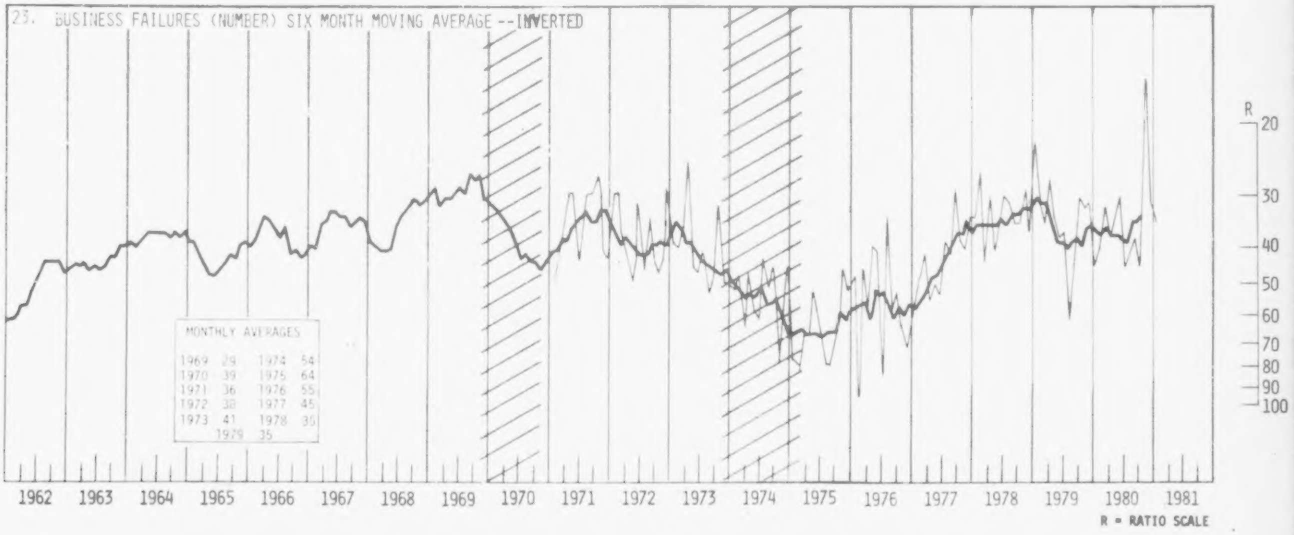
CHART VIII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS


22. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,097	1975	1,335
1970	1,163	1976	1,523
1971	1,297	1977	1,614
1972	1,372	1978	1,698
1973	1,359	1979	1,764
1974	1,284	1980	1,790

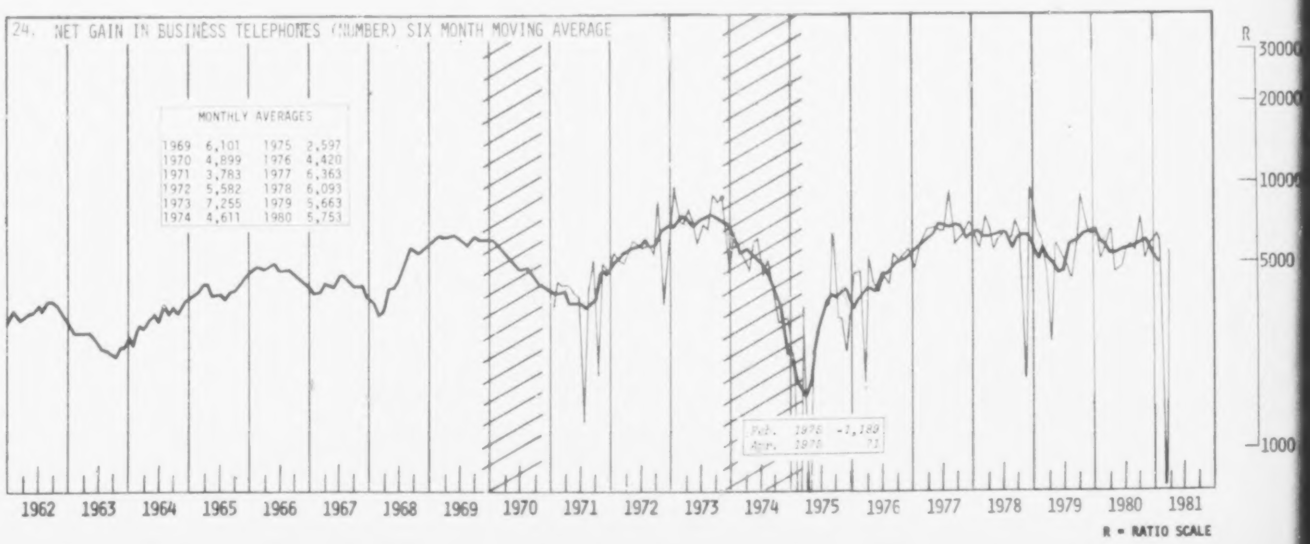
R = RATIO SCALE


23. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE--INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	29	1974	54
1970	39	1975	64
1971	36	1976	55
1972	38	1977	45
1973	41	1978	35
1979	35		

R = RATIO SCALE


24. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	6,101	1975	2,597
1970	4,899	1976	4,420
1971	3,783	1977	6,363
1972	5,582	1978	6,093
1973	7,255	1979	5,663
1974	4,611	1980	5,753

Feb. 1975 -1,189
Apr. 1975 71

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE IX CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	213.4	258.1	258.8	301.5	263.5	301.9	234.0	268.1
Feb	1,048.8	1,138.6	174.1	288.9	183.4	311.0	206.9	350.8
Mar	219.3	226.8	323.6	340.9	232.9	246.0	237.3	250.6
Apr	299.6	272.5	350.8	316.5	245.5r	220.3r	338.1	303.4
May	340.7	286.4	335.6	276.8	374.9	305.0		
Jun	236.5	200.4	405.6	351.0	365.7	320.0		
Jul	245.9	253.1	273.3	279.2	372.6	381.7		
Aug	270.5	229.9	361.4	313.5	370.0	327.3		
Sep	317.7	317.0	295.1	292.3	300.8	296.2		
Oct	366.6	333.3	304.6	268.2	396.1	341.9		
Nov	391.9	385.5	288.1	283.8	271.4	267.9		
Dec	192.9	229.9	231.6	284.2	232.1	288.4		

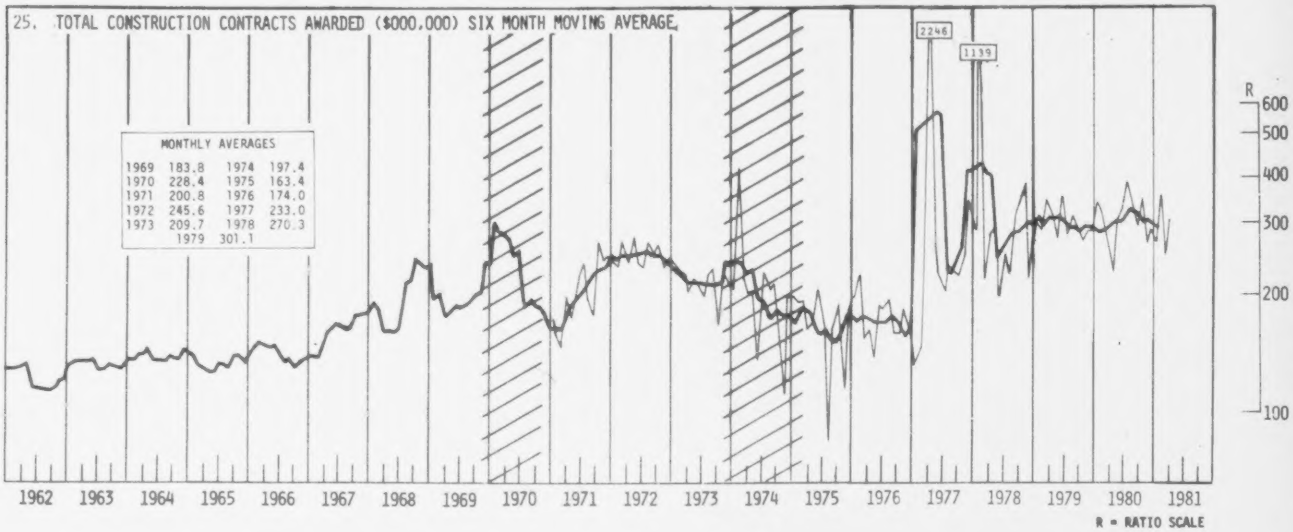
26. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	54.3	89.7	155.0	248.8	92.7	146.0	66.8	105.2
Feb	36.8	75.8	85.1	178.2	64.8	135.3	89.3	186.3
Mar	98.4	97.9	127.7	130.5	70.1	73.0	86.2	89.8
Apr	98.6	90.8	211.1	194.3	98.5r	90.4r	134.2	123.1
May	127.9	116.4	158.8	141.6	120.1	105.7		
Jun	131.6	111.9	202.2	170.4	115.0	95.5		
Jul	147.3	120.7	108.7	90.2	114.0	95.7		
Aug	141.7	118.1	178.5	147.6	118.4	97.6		
Sep	127.6	123.9	125.6	121.6	124.4	120.8		
Oct	120.1	113.5	119.4	115.7	127.7	125.7		
Nov	180.8	167.4	131.3	119.2	123.9	111.9		
Dec	97.9	102.5	92.3	98.8	114.0	123.2		

27. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	99.3	110.8	72.5	77.3	126.6	132.2	130.8	136.5
Feb	47.0	77.6	51.9	92.6	73.1	135.6	90.6	168.0
Mar	85.4	81.9	165.7	160.9	106.7	105.3	113.1	111.6
Apr	132.2	110.8	104.4	89.0	94.4r	80.4r	126.4	107.7
May	146.5	116.0	132.8	101.9	172.5	129.5		
Jun	70.1	66.9	105.2	103.2	177.9	179.8		
Jul	66.8	67.4	120.1	119.6	191.8	190.3		
Aug	78.7	69.2	127.8	115.6	167.0	154.9		
Sep	133.8	122.7	129.8	117.7	133.8	118.9		
Oct	174.3	166.2	153.0	140.9	155.3	139.0		
Nov	100.1	111.6	91.8	100.4	121.5	133.2		
Dec	68.1	85.7	92.5	120.6	91.8	122.6		

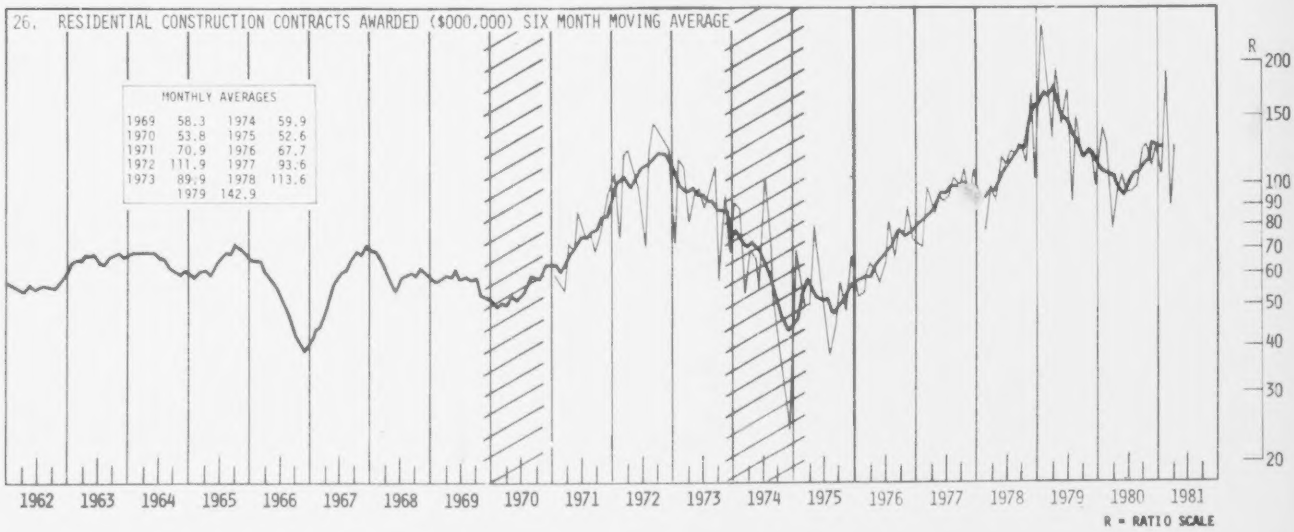
CHART IX CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS



25. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

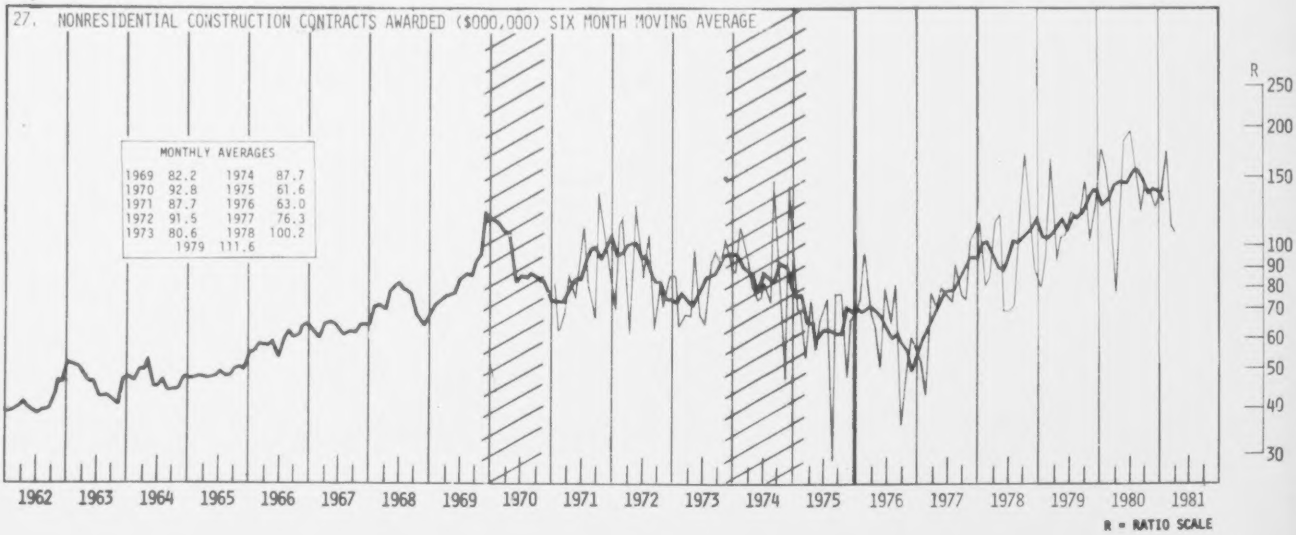
1969	183.8	1974	197.4
1970	228.4	1975	163.4
1971	200.8	1976	174.0
1972	245.6	1977	233.0
1973	209.7	1978	270.3
1979	301.1		



26. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	58.3	1974	59.9
1970	53.8	1975	52.6
1971	70.9	1976	67.7
1972	111.9	1977	93.6
1973	89.9	1978	113.6
1979	142.9		



27. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	82.2	1974	87.7
1970	92.8	1975	61.6
1971	87.7	1976	63.0
1972	91.5	1977	76.3
1973	80.6	1978	100.2
1979	111.6		

TABLE X RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

28. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,607	2,913	1,840	3,329	893	1,577	676	1,268
Feb	661	1,214	1,620	3,040	881	1,644	1,292	2,448
Mar	2,192	2,369	2,360	2,740	1,477	1,698	1,454	1,676
Apr	2,934	3,056	2,395	2,510	1,235	1,284		
May	3,045	2,681	3,154	2,732	1,078	1,002		
Jun	3,289	2,665	3,319	2,771	2,120	1,656		
Jul	2,603	2,573	2,760	2,671	1,994	1,854		
Aug	3,074	2,530	2,629	2,238	1,970	1,800		
Sep	2,754	2,415	3,228	2,694	2,484	2,043		
Oct	3,035	2,415	2,730	2,165	2,495	1,969		
Nov	3,795	3,391	2,351	2,189	1,811	1,721		
Dec	3,242	3,398	2,169	2,159	1,630	1,565		

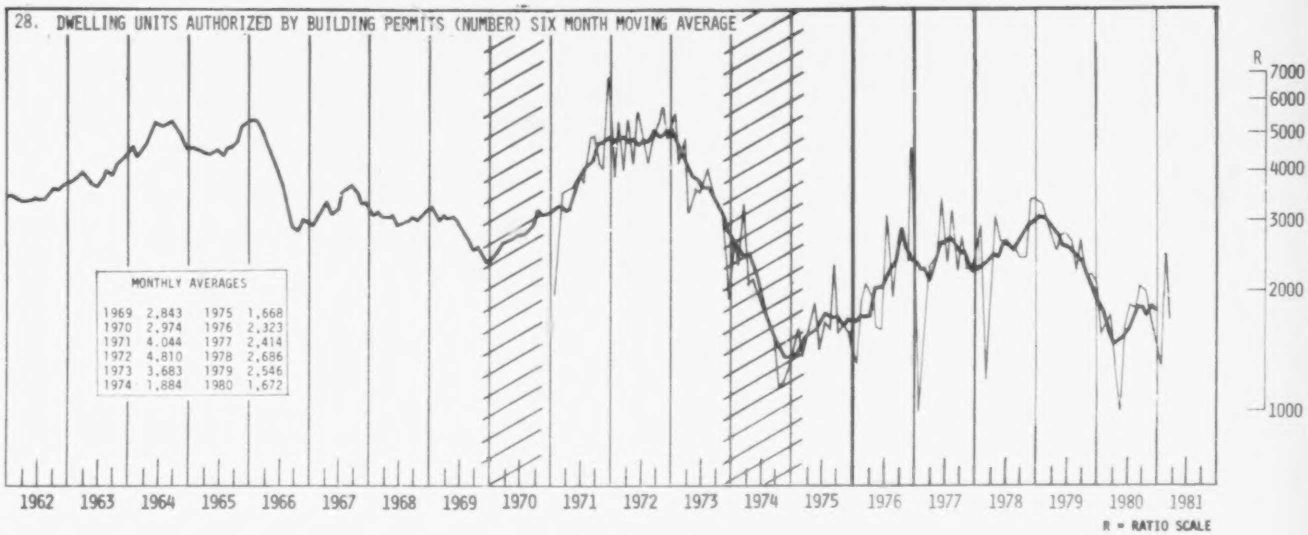
29. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,348	2,309	1,019	1,754	754	1,261	467	809
Feb	551	944	1,301	2,237	594	1,019	574	993
Mar	1,634	1,736	1,576	1,713	810	905	940	1,045
Apr	2,028	1,960	1,746	1,694	731	709		
May	2,305	1,820	2,673	2,047	762	603		
Jun	2,462	2,105	1,715	1,559	1,032	907		
Jul	2,203	2,056	1,706	1,548	1,159	1,020		
Aug	2,316	1,824	2,102	1,704	1,314	1,134		
Sep	2,234	1,973	1,769	1,528	1,599	1,276		
Oct	2,247	1,980	1,491	1,312	1,557	1,397		
Nov	2,091	2,007	1,349	1,301	1,330	1,361		
Dec	1,579	2,003	1,107	1,313	1,382	1,590		

30. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	133	430	740	2,663	47	154	119	448
Feb	21	84	154	778	80	432	644	3,626
Mar	348	483	416	558	447	608	416	577
Apr	485	624	446	544	356	415		
May	539	801	302	465	247	405		
Jun	608	379	1,426	832	759	434		
Jul	242	233	873	843	649	572		
Aug	424	345	224	203	545	539		
Sep	89	67	1,022	798	666	563		
Oct	492	325	894	616	485	310		
Nov	1,178	976	896	705	296	234		
Dec	1,555	1,106	683	475	129	87		

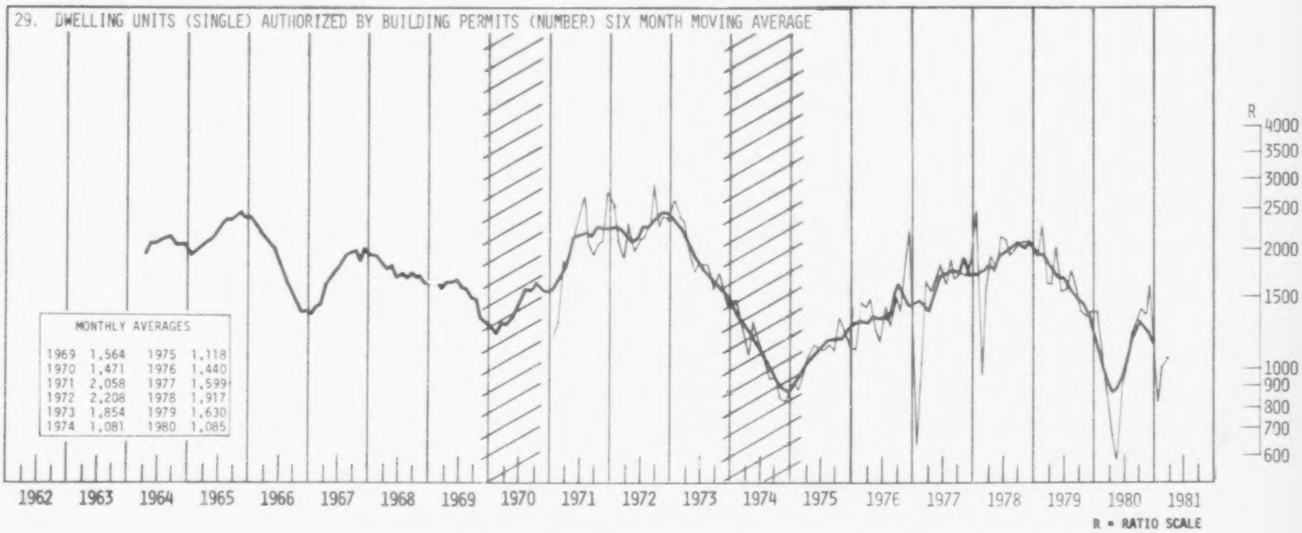
CHART X RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS



28. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

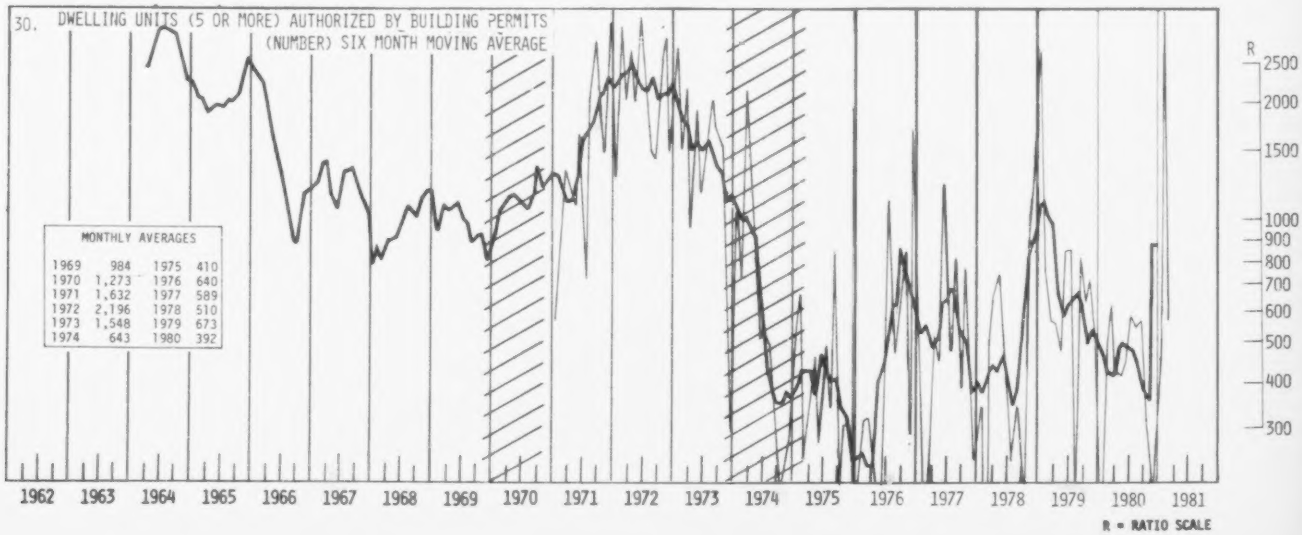
1969	2,843	1975	1,668
1970	2,974	1976	2,323
1971	4.044	1977	2,414
1972	4,810	1978	2,686
1973	3,683	1979	2,546
1974	1,884	1980	1,672



29. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,564	1975	1,118
1970	1,471	1976	1,440
1971	2,058	1977	1,599
1972	2,208	1978	1,917
1973	1,854	1979	1,630
1974	1,081	1980	1,085



30. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	984	1975	410
1970	1,273	1976	640
1971	1,632	1977	589
1972	2,196	1978	510
1973	1,548	1979	673
1974	643	1980	392

TABLE XI TRADE INDICATORS

31. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,834	2,042	2,310	2,518	2,385	2,593	2,597	2,771
Feb	1,776	2,036	2,234	2,557	2,402	2,614	2,465	2,818
Mar	2,077	2,080	2,545	2,532	2,529	2,610		
Apr	2,073	2,153	2,400	2,515	2,501	2,568		
May	2,238	2,209	2,507	2,482	2,658	2,588		
Jun	2,306	2,249	2,460	2,404	2,557	2,609		
Jul	2,165	2,263	2,345	2,467	2,585	2,666		
Aug	2,242	2,283	2,452	2,480	2,579	2,658		
Sep	2,181	2,277	2,307	2,502	2,482	2,648		
Oct	2,340	2,423	2,457	2,493	2,696	2,695		
Nov	2,645	2,513	2,678	2,499	2,791	2,684		
Dec	3,606	2,778	3,332	2,580	3,597	2,733		

Revised unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data.

32. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

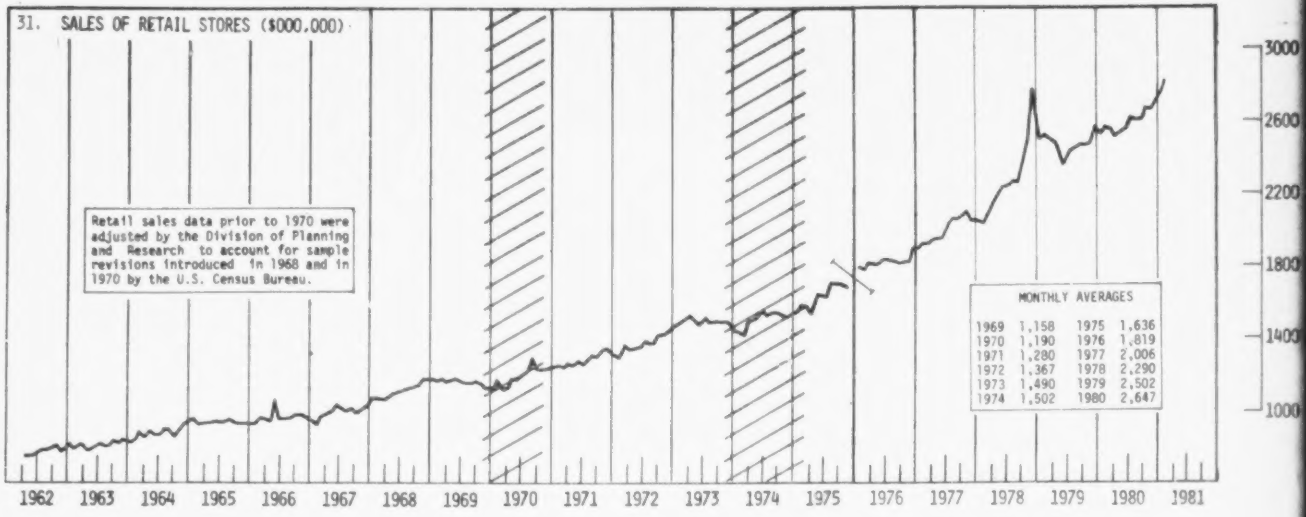
Date	1978 Adjusted	1979 Adjusted	1980 Adjusted	1981 Adjusted
Jan	1,139	1,303	1,187	1,152
Feb	1,130	1,305	1,179	1,154
Mar	1,146	1,283	1,158	
Apr	1,177	1,256	1,131	
May	1,198	1,225	1,134	
Jun	1,207	1,172	1,132	
Jul	1,205	1,191	1,151	
Aug	1,217	1,190	1,139	
Sep	1,205	1,189	1,129	
Oct	1,276	1,179	1,144	
Nov	1,315	1,172	1,134	
Dec	1,448	1,200	1,147	

Revised unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data.

33. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	30,596	31,956	35,441	34,898	35,562	36,597	29,079	28,846
Feb	24,703	28,139	29,477	33,660	33,215	36,834	23,732	27,182
Mar	33,628	32,915	37,640	34,717	40,687	39,421	31,180	30,597
Apr	31,789	36,341	30,702	33,258	33,610	36,359	29,314	30,743
May	50,777	46,471	31,584	30,263	35,451	33,009		
Jun	47,326	37,998	43,507	35,611	32,865	27,958		
Jul	42,040	37,651	38,083	34,435	34,625	30,320		
Aug	42,699	36,567	38,683	33,323	34,196	32,145		
Sep	33,485	37,965	27,721	34,303	28,970	30,457		
Oct	34,860	37,239	35,989	35,392	32,360	32,843		
Nov	32,221	38,246	27,539	32,204	23,380	30,926		
Dec	32,725	36,530	26,118	27,206	31,229	30,955		

CHART XI TRADE INDICATORS

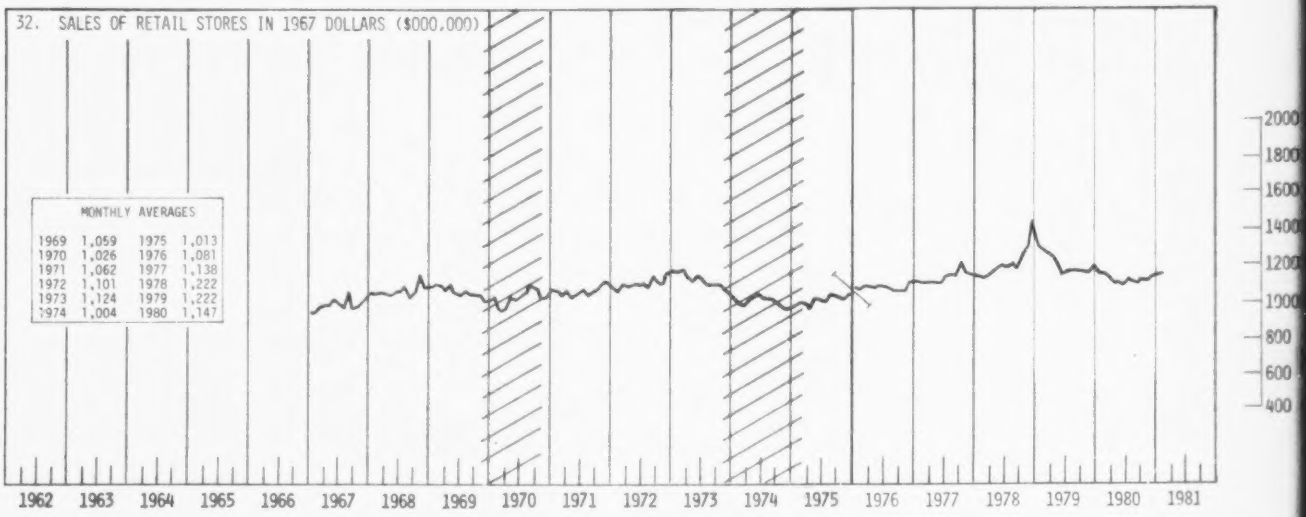


31. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

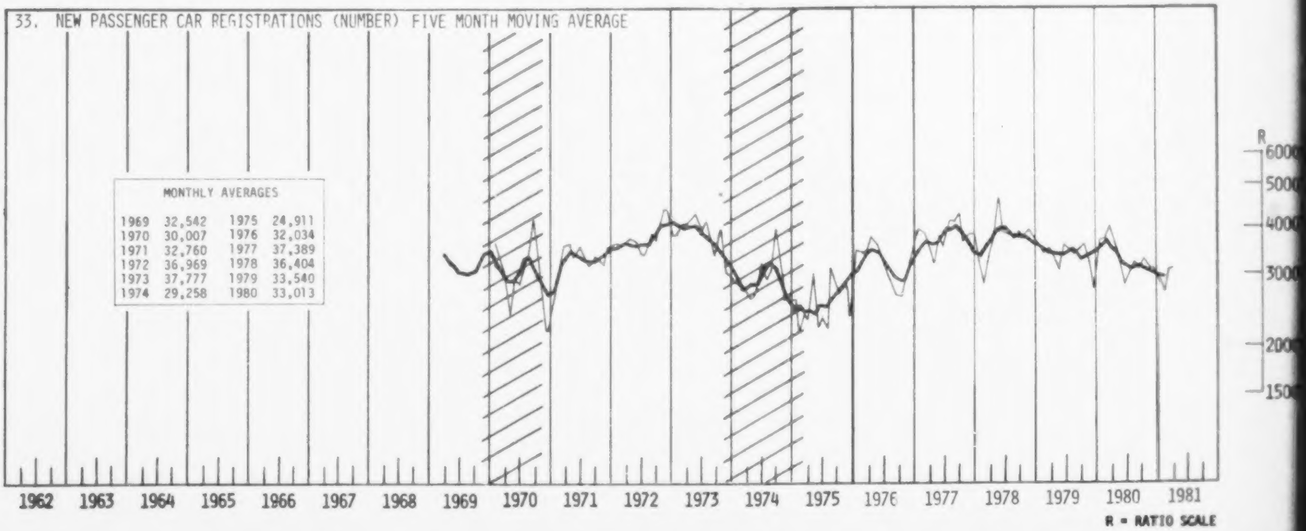
1969	1,158	1975	1,636
1970	1,190	1976	1,819
1971	1,280	1977	2,006
1972	1,367	1978	2,290
1973	1,490	1979	2,502
1974	1,502	1980	2,647



32. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,059	1975	1,013
1970	1,026	1976	1,081
1971	1,062	1977	1,138
1972	1,101	1978	1,222
1973	1,124	1979	1,222
1974	1,004	1980	1,147



33. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	32,542	1975	24,911
1970	30,007	1976	32,034
1971	32,760	1977	37,389
1972	36,969	1978	36,404
1973	37,777	1979	33,540
1974	29,258	1980	33,013

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE XII LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

34. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	11,530	13,536	19,462	21,685	21,337	23,406	15,617	17,693
Feb	13,180	16,393	14,469	18,062	22,782	27,249	14,092	17,610
Mar	18,514	16,647	20,646	18,890	22,229	20,815	19,788	18,124
Apr	16,137	17,409	18,087	19,121	20,727	20,685	17,465	17,600
May	17,383	16,883	23,967	22,867	21,982	21,509		
Jun	17,534	18,042	17,107	18,166	16,342	17,806		
Jul	17,602	17,876	15,109	15,231	19,960	19,546		
Aug	25,674	20,243	20,453	16,360	20,558	17,334		
Sep	22,928	19,687	17,961	15,980	26,980	23,225		
Oct	23,563	21,634	24,981	22,272	18,989	16,941		
Nov	22,805	24,357	16,138	17,240	16,286	17,995		
Dec	16,626	19,914	16,092	19,372	16,069	18,260		

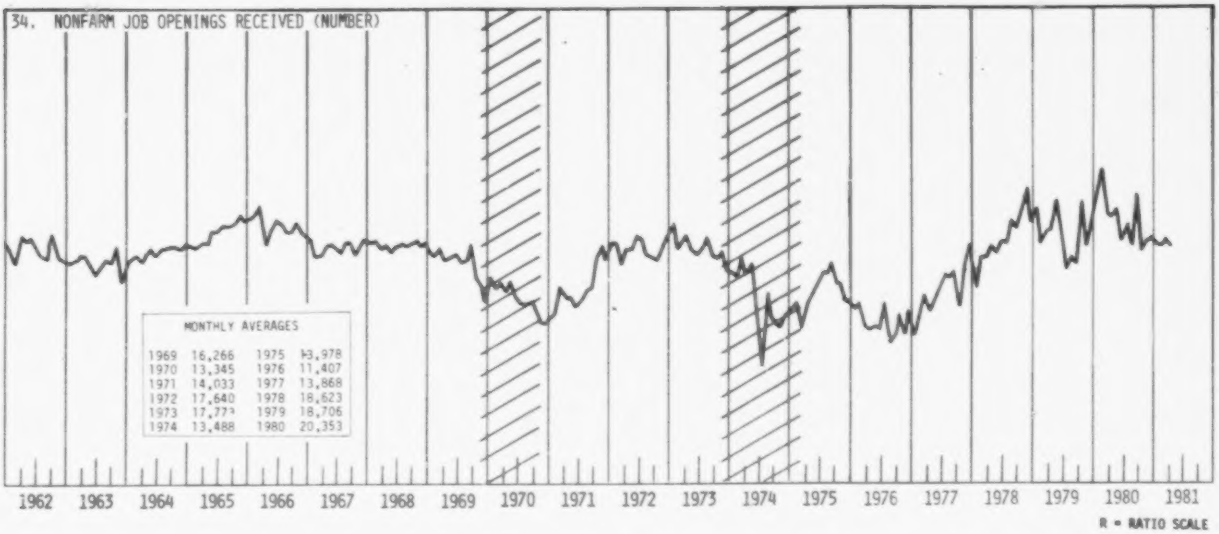
35. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	7,946	9,617	11,806	13,417	12,963	14,450	11,281	12,840
Feb	8,591	10,350	10,157	12,057	13,116	14,595	11,086	13,030
Mar	12,617	10,828	13,292	11,703	14,150	13,122	15,017	13,617
Apr	10,178	11,233	11,152	12,161	13,310	13,533	10,594	10,908
May	10,281	10,241	13,962	13,610	13,936	13,750		
Jun	10,394	10,527	11,584	12,154	10,504	11,628		
Jul	11,286	11,468	9,781	10,065	12,143	12,124		
Aug	14,542	12,166	11,995	10,187	13,331	12,015		
Sep	15,128	12,916	10,215	8,968	21,725	18,272		
Oct	12,042	12,054	15,393	14,853	13,799	13,189		
Nov	14,379	14,254	12,404	12,017	10,048	10,101		
Dec	11,875	13,274	10,492	12,131	11,448	12,497		

36. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

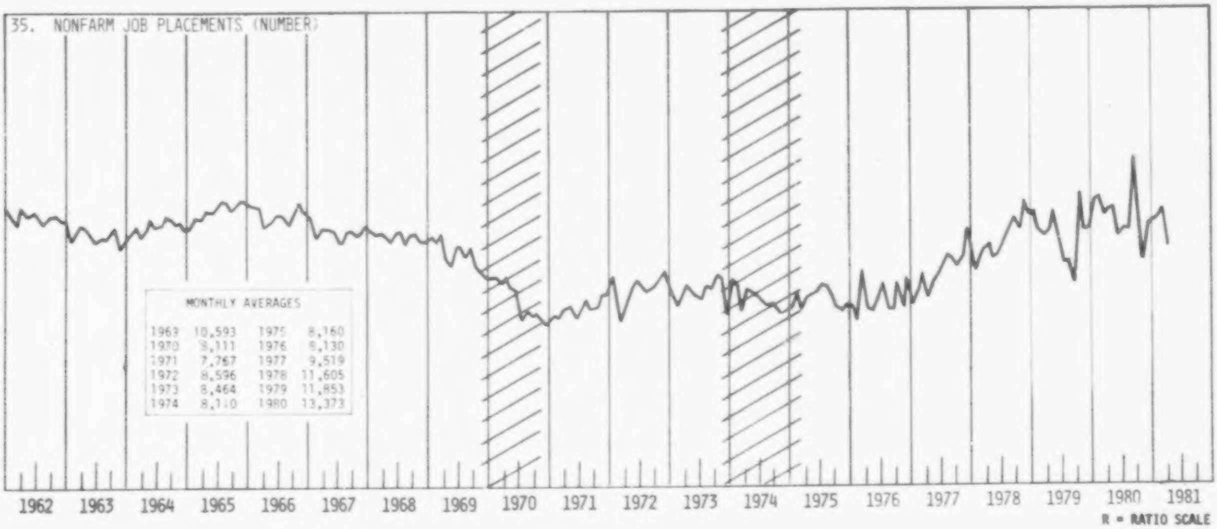
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	143.1	116.7	151.0	123.7	155.8	127.9	158.4	130.0
Feb	149.2	117.6	158.3	125.2	155.1	122.7	154.2	122.0
Mar	138.8	117.4	148.7	126.0	145.3	123.1	147.2	124.7
Apr	117.4	112.8	128.3	124.3	137.7	134.0	127.7	124.3
May	104.1	110.8	114.1	122.1	130.5	140.0		
Jun	100.9	114.2	106.5	121.3	128.6	146.9		
Jul	115.7	123.1	119.1	125.9	142.3	149.8		
Aug	112.5	122.6	119.2	129.0	136.0	146.6		
Sep	98.3	118.8	105.7	127.5	118.7	143.1		
Oct	99.5	118.9	106.2	126.6	117.1	139.7		
Nov	108.7	119.3	117.3	128.5	120.2	131.7		
Dec	128.2	123.0	131.7	126.2	132.5	127.1		

CHART XII LABOR MARKET INDICATORS



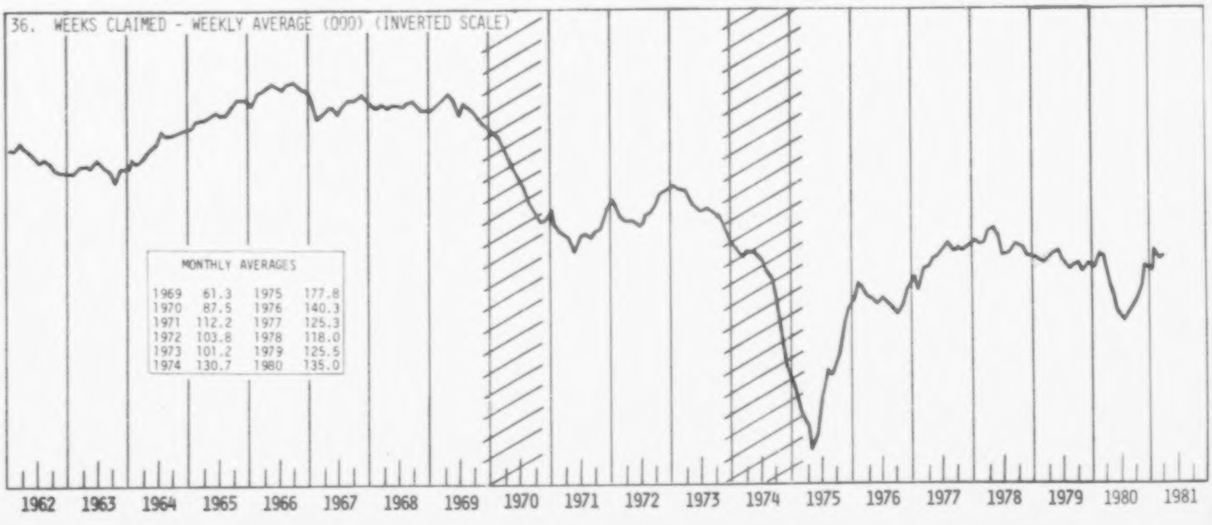
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	16,266	1975	13,978
1970	13,345	1976	11,407
1971	14,033	1977	13,868
1972	17,640	1978	18,623
1973	17,773	1979	18,706
1974	13,488	1980	20,353



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	10,593	1975	8,160
1970	9,111	1976	8,130
1971	7,767	1977	9,519
1972	8,596	1978	11,605
1973	8,464	1979	11,853
1974	8,110	1980	13,373



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	61.3	1975	177.8
1970	87.5	1976	140.3
1971	112.2	1977	125.3
1972	103.8	1978	118.0
1973	101.2	1979	125.5
1974	130.7	1980	135.0

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - I

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	6.30	5.14	5.92	4.85	5.42	4.45	5.42	4.45
Feb	6.57	5.18	6.21	4.91	5.40	4.27	5.28	4.17
Mar	6.11	5.17	5.83	4.94	5.06	4.29	5.04	4.27
Apr	5.13	4.93	4.81	4.66	4.77	4.64	4.37	4.25
May	4.55	4.85	4.27	4.57	4.52	4.85		
Jun	4.41	5.00	3.99	4.54	4.45	5.09		
Jul	5.02	5.34	4.25	4.49	4.91	5.16		
Aug	4.88	5.32	4.25	4.60	4.69	5.05		
Sep	4.26	5.15	3.77	4.55	4.09	4.93		
Oct	4.12	4.92	3.72	4.44	4.02	4.79		
Nov	4.50	4.94	4.11	4.51	4.12	4.52		
Dec	5.31	5.09	4.62	4.43	4.54	4.36		

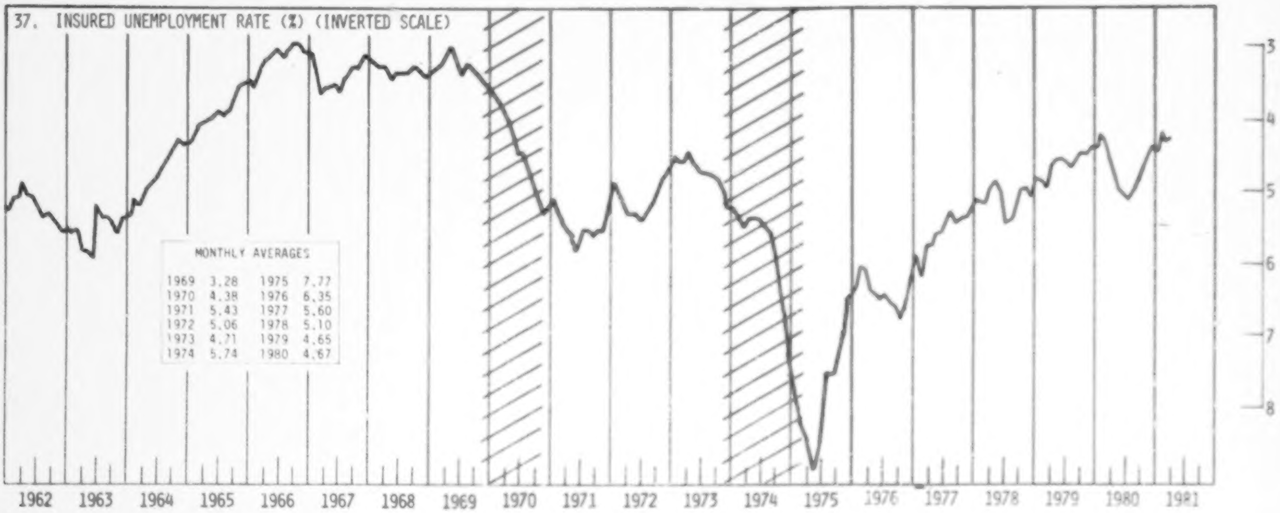
38. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,947	14,108	20,913	15,216	19,898	15,062	20,272	15,243
Feb	13,877	13,427	16,275	15,917	16,193	15,396	14,297	14,020
Mar	12,537	13,903	14,365	15,924	15,164	16,132	13,126	13,805
Apr	11,641	13,261	16,475	17,592	16,278	18,641	12,587	14,288
May	10,917	13,442	12,274	15,787	16,539	21,174		
Jun	15,611	15,142	16,670	16,092	20,648	18,496		
Jul	16,393	14,817	17,989	15,930	17,923	16,778		
Aug	11,237	14,113	12,747	15,883	13,781	17,062		
Sep	10,791	13,642	12,920	16,482	12,514	15,290		
Oct	13,591	14,512	14,833	16,264	13,258	15,133		
Nov	14,024	14,817	16,095	16,647	13,829	14,486		
Dec	20,175	14,839	22,542	15,974	20,125	14,492		

39. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

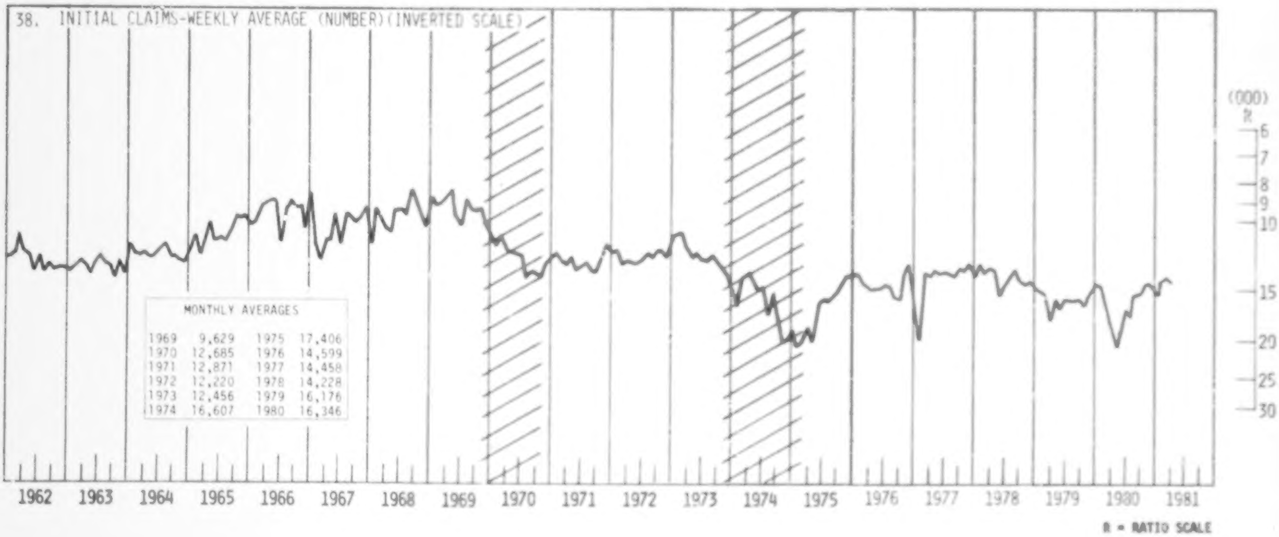
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,348	12,875	13,393	12,018	12,754	11,388	14,458	12,967
Feb	12,134	11,737	12,204	11,629	13,181	12,494	14,121	13,366
Mar	14,048	11,515	14,597	11,920	14,712	12,013	17,165	14,027
Apr	11,934	10,764	13,452	12,231	15,526	14,045	16,897	15,311
May	12,284	11,541	12,979	12,114	13,336	12,309		
Jun	9,984	10,525	10,750	11,592	11,836	12,809		
Jul	10,217	10,205	12,146	12,291	12,997	13,263		
Aug	10,445	10,711	11,206	11,600	10,826	11,249		
Sep	8,602	10,706	9,173	11,546	11,571	14,635		
Oct	9,510	11,045	12,248	14,080	13,056	14,997		
Nov	9,560	10,755	11,367	12,650	11,732	12,937		
Dec	10,677	10,861	11,981	11,636	15,816	16,205		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — I


37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) (INVERTED SCALE)

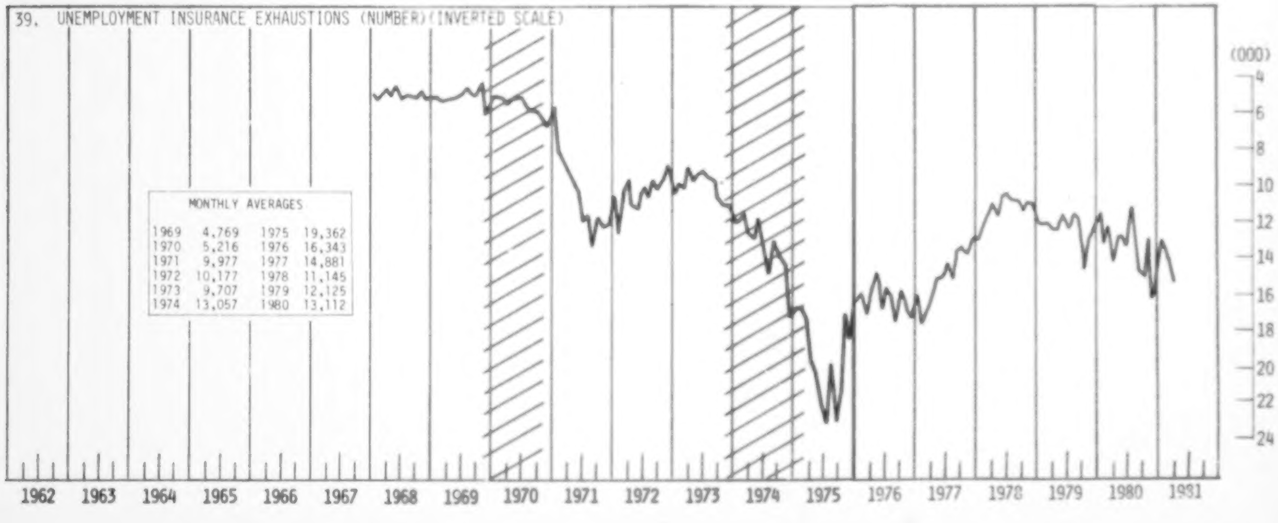
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	3.28	1975	7.77
1970	4.38	1976	6.35
1971	5.43	1977	5.60
1972	5.06	1978	5.10
1973	4.71	1979	4.65
1974	5.74	1980	4.67


38. INITIAL CLAIMS-WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER)(INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	9,629	1975	17,406
1970	12,685	1976	14,599
1971	12,871	1977	14,458
1972	12,220	1978	14,228
1973	12,456	1979	16,176
1974	16,607	1980	16,346


39. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER)(INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	4,769	1975	19,362
1970	5,216	1976	16,343
1971	9,977	1977	14,881
1972	10,177	1978	11,145
1973	9,707	1979	12,125
1974	13,057	1980	13,112

TABLE XIV UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - II

40. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	50.7	39.4	52.3	41.1	56.7	44.8	59.8	47.0
Feb	49.6	41.5	47.5	40.1	52.1	44.1	52.3	44.3
Mar	43.2	40.0	46.0	42.8	48.5	45.2	50.0	46.6
Apr	42.2	39.4	44.8	42.2	49.6	46.9	45.3	42.8
May	39.0	39.6	41.8	42.6	50.3	51.3		
Jun	40.0	42.3	37.1	39.2	51.8	54.5		
Jul	44.0	43.8	37.1	36.7	58.1	57.1		
Aug	35.5	40.1	37.8	42.6	55.8	62.9		
Sep	31.8	39.7	34.4	43.0	43.9	55.0		
Oct	34.0	40.0	37.7	44.3	46.6	54.8		
Nov	32.0	36.8	39.0	44.7	47.4	54.4		
Dec	44.8	42.4	48.6	45.7	50.2	46.9		

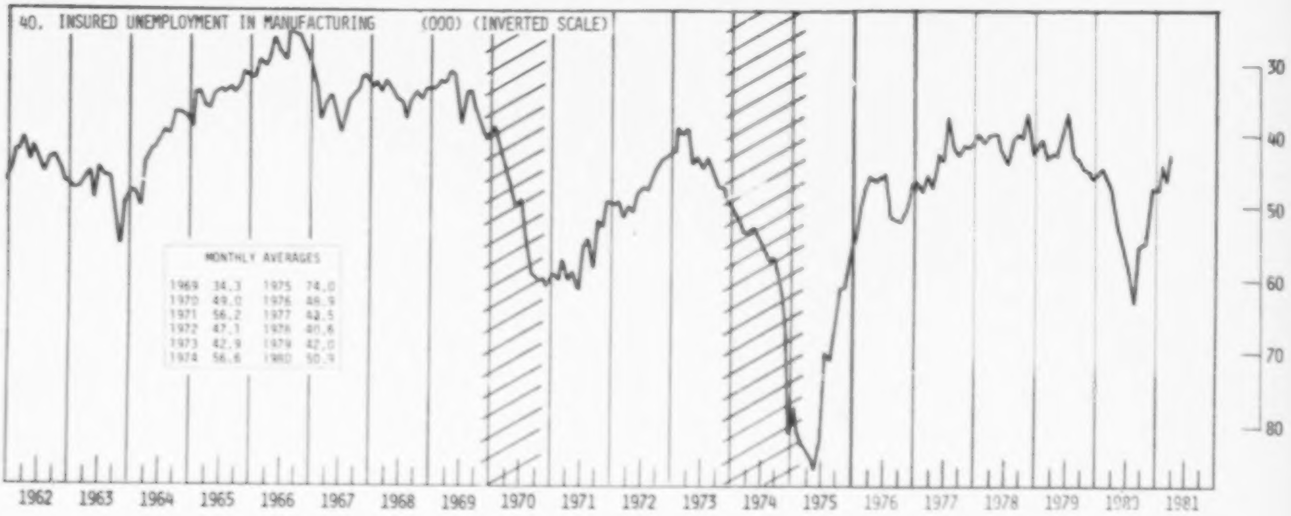
41. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

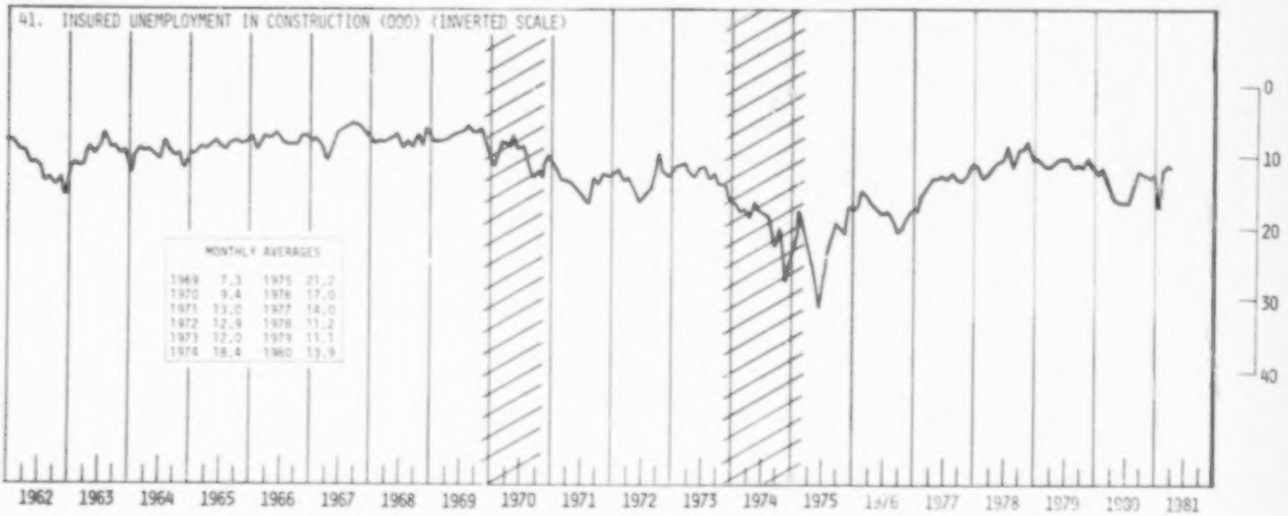
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14.2	11.3	12.6	10.3	15.3	12.6	20.8	17.0
Feb	25.9	13.1	23.2	11.6	24.0	11.8	24.5	12.1
Mar	24.4	12.5	22.9	11.5	27.4	13.6	22.4	11.1
Apr	16.1	11.6	15.7	11.1	22.6	15.8	16.2	11.3
May	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6	16.3	16.3		
Jun	7.7	10.6	7.6	10.4	11.8	16.4		
Jul	5.7	8.7	6.7	10.3	10.6	16.4		
Aug	6.2	11.4	6.5	12.0	7.9	14.6		
Sep	5.1	9.2	6.1	11.3	6.5	12.1		
Oct	5.3	9.1	6.5	11.7	7.0	12.7		
Nov	4.6	8.0	5.9	10.5	7.4	13.1		
Dec	7.9	10.6	8.7	11.8	9.5	12.9		

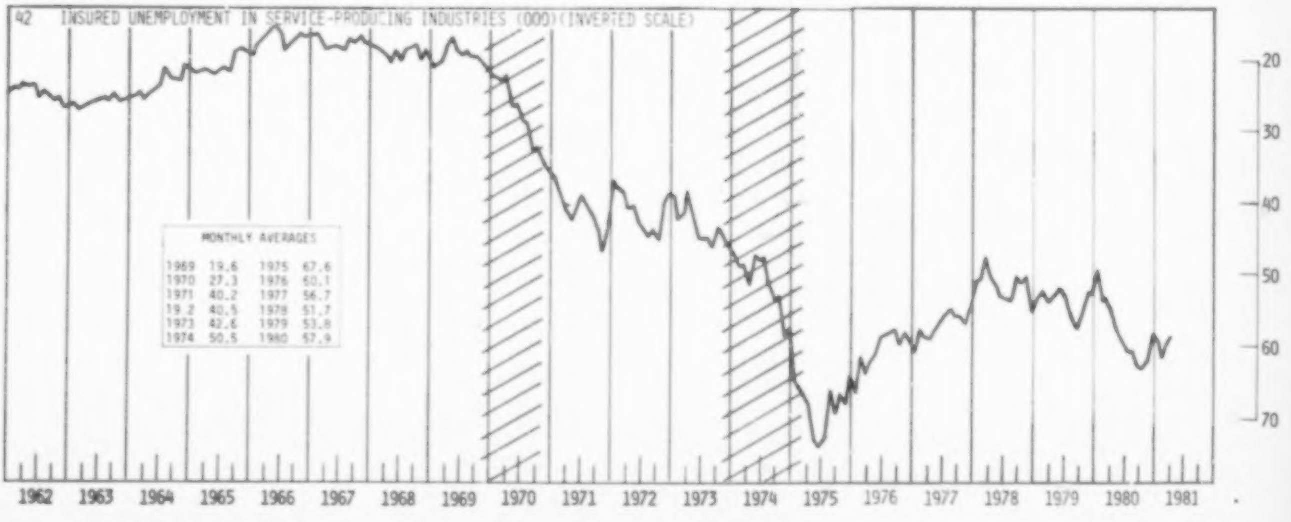
42. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	58.1	51.3	60.0	53.4	56.1	49.8	67.0	59.5
Feb	56.0	51.0	57.3	52.4	59.5	54.2	67.8	61.7
Mar	51.1	47.8	57.5	54.0	56.8	53.7	63.3	59.9
Apr	50.3	50.5	52.6	53.2	53.9	55.0	57.5	58.9
May	48.7	51.6	49.0	52.1	54.0	57.5		
Jun	48.8	53.1	47.7	52.2	53.9	59.0		
Jul	54.6	53.4	54.9	53.3	63.0	60.9		
Aug	57.6	53.6	61.0	56.0	66.3	60.5		
Sep	44.4	50.5	51.1	57.7	55.8	62.7		
Oct	45.9	51.2	49.9	55.5	56.6	63.0		
Nov	47.1	50.6	49.3	52.8	57.8	62.1		
Dec	57.4	55.2	55.5	52.9	60.9	58.3		

CHART XIV UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – II







NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1980 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3059.2	3052.1	3042.5	3037.8	3035.5	3044.7	3053.5	3057.9	3073.3	3082.2	3095.5	3089.5	3087.9
PRIVATE SECTOR	2533.2	2524.1	2518.4	2513.9	2512.2	2518.3	2525.6	2530.3	2546.8	2556.6	2571.4	2566.0	2567.0
GOVERNMENT	526.0	528.0	524.1	523.9	522.9	526.4	527.9	527.6	526.5	525.6	524.1	523.5	520.9
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3041.8	3059.4	3103.1	3085.8	3084.2	3057.3	3065.4	3066.8	3074.8	3016.1	3015.1	3039.0	3069.9
MANUFACTURING	790.5	784.5	790.8	770.9	772.6	782.2	782.3	779.0	775.2	770.2	711.1	773.6	775.4
Durable Goods	394.1	387.3	390.7	380.2	375.6	382.8	384.1	383.7	383.2	381.4	380.6	382.7	385.7
Lumber & Wood Products	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4
Furniture & Fixtures	10.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	10.0	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	33.8	33.4	33.2	33.3	33.6	33.7	33.2	32.9	32.1	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.8
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.2
Pottery & related products	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	17.0	16.7	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.3	16.9	16.8	16.2	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.2
Primary Metal Industries	26.8	26.4	26.3	24.9	24.4	24.4	25.4	25.7	26.0	25.7	25.4	25.9	26.3
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
Iron & steel foundries	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.7
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	3.8	3.8	3.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	10.4	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.4
Other primary metal industries	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	62.2	60.9	60.1	57.1	58.9	59.8	59.7	59.9	59.8	59.4	58.8	59.5	59.9
Metal cans	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	8.0	7.4	7.2	4.6	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.4
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	14.3	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.9	12.9
Metal stampings	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.5
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	26.3	25.8	25.3	25.4	25.3	25.5	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.9	25.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	75.7	75.1	76.4	75.6	74.6	74.2	74.4	74.4	75.3	75.1	74.7	74.6	74.8
Construction & related machinery	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.8
Metalworking machinery	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3
Special industry machinery	11.2	11.1	11.6	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.3
General industry machinery	17.6	16.8	16.9	16.8	17.3	17.7	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.5	17.3	17.2	17.3
Service industry machinery	6.2	6.8	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.2
Other machinery, except elec.	24.6	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.1	23.3	23.5	23.7	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.2	23.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	93.5	92.8	92.8	91.9	91.3	92.6	92.3	92.1	92.2	92.5	92.6	92.4	92.9
Elec. test & Distribution equip.	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	13.9	13.6	13.3	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.6	13.7	13.9
Radio & TV receiving equipment	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
Communication equipment	34.3	34.4	34.8	35.4	35.0	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.9	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.3
Electronic components & access.	20.7	20.6	20.7	20.4	20.6	21.0	21.4	21.4	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.4	21.7
Other elec. equipment & supplies	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.1	7.0
Transportation Equipment	21.3	18.4	20.8	17.5	12.2	17.9	18.2	17.9	17.9	18.0	17.7	18.1	18.3
Motor vehicles	15.6	12.6	14.8	11.9	6.6	12.1	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.6	12.6
Aircraft & parts	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.4
Other transportation equipment	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Instruments & Related Products	37.8	37.6	38.0	37.4	37.3	37.0	37.3	37.0	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.5	37.5
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	27.0	27.2	27.7	27.3	27.7	28.3	28.6	28.4	27.6	26.7	27.3	27.7	28.3
Nondurable Goods	396.4	397.1	400.1	390.7	397.0	399.4	398.2	395.4	392.0	388.8	390.5	390.9	389.7
Food & Kindred Products	48.1	48.9	49.5	50.1	50.3	50.2	50.3	49.9	50.2	49.2	49.5	49.7	49.0
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.9	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.6	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.5
Grain mill & bakery products	13.1	13.0	13.1	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.1	13.9	14.1	14.0	14.0
Beverages	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.2
Other food & kindred products	18.6	19.4	19.6	19.8	19.2	19.3	19.6	19.1	19.7	19.2	19.2	19.4	19.3
Tobacco Manufactures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Textile Mill Products	21.1	20.9	20.5	19.3	19.7	20.2	20.2	20.2	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.9	20.1
Broad woven fabric mills	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Textile finishing, except wool	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9
Other textile mill products	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.1	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.8

See note on page S-33.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1980									1981			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Apparel & Other Textile Products	53.1	55.9	58.4	52.1	57.4	59.0	58.9	56.4	53.5	53.0	53.4	53.2	53.0
Men's & boys' suits and coats	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0
Women's & misses' outerwear	26.7	29.1	31.3	27.0	31.0	32.0	31.6	29.7	26.9	27.3	27.9	27.5	27.1
Women's & children's undergarm.	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
Other apparel & related products	14.6	14.8	15.0	14.1	14.6	15.3	15.5	14.9	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.6	14.7
Paper & Allied Products	33.2	32.5	32.2	30.9	31.7	31.9	31.6	31.4	31.5	30.9	31.1	29.8	29.7
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg.pap.	3.6	3.3	3.4	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	13.5	13.4	13.4	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.9
Other paper & allied products	16.1	15.8	15.4	15.6	15.4	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.4	14.4
Printing & Publishing	55.3	54.9	55.2	54.6	54.3	54.3	54.5	54.7	55.0	54.0	54.2	54.4	54.1
Newspapers	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.2	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.6
Commercial printing	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.3
Other printing & publishing	24.4	24.1	24.4	24.2	24.0	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.2	23.9	24.0	24.1	24.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	128.6	127.7	128.4	128.5	128.1	127.7	126.9	126.8	126.7	126.5	127.0	128.0	127.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.6	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4
Plastic materials & synthetics	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8
Drugs	41.1	40.5	41.0	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.9
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	23.8	23.7	23.9	24.0	24.1	24.7	24.1	23.6	23.6	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.2
Paints & allied products	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3
Industrial organic chemicals	26.4	26.2	26.2	26.0	25.7	25.6	24.9	25.0	24.7	24.8	24.6	25.3	25.3
Other chemicals & allied prods.	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.8
Petroleum & Coal Products	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.3	12.1
Petroleum refining	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.3
Other petroleum & coal products	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	38.1	37.8	37.4	36.6	36.7	37.3	37.2	37.3	36.9	37.2	37.3	37.9	38.0
Rubber & rubber products	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	30.4	30.0	29.9	29.3	29.5	30.0	29.9	30.1	29.8	30.0	30.1	30.7	30.8
Leather & Leather Products	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4
Handbags, personal leather goods	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Other leather & leather products	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8
NONMANUFACTURING	2251.3	2274.9	2312.2	2314.8	2311.5	2275.1	2283.1	2287.8	2299.6	2245.9	2244.0	2265.4	2294.5
Mining	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Construction	106.2	110.0	115.9	117.4	117.8	117.3	117.3	114.2	110.4	101.3	99.0	105.4	115.1
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	193.9	194.3	195.4	190.6	189.6	193.2	189.9	190.0	189.0	187.4	187.8	188.9	188.2
Railroad transportation	7.6	7 6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
Other transportation	108.1	107.8	107.7	103.0	102.2	106.4	103.5	103.4	102.5	100.9	101.3	102.3	101.5
Communications	52.3	52.8	53.9	54.2	54.3	54.1	53.7	53.9	53.8	53.8	53.9	53.8	53.8
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv	25.9	26.0	26.2	25.8	25.7	25.3	25.33	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.9	26.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	668.2	677.1	690.0	685.0	683.3	681.0	678.1	682.9	696.3	662.9	659.3	660.8	671.9
Wholesale trade	198.7	199.0	200.3	200.3	201.3	200.3	200.7	200.3	200.4	199.8	199.4	199.3	199.2
Retail trade	469.5	478.1	489.7	484.7	482.0	480.7	477.4	482.7	495.8	463.1	459.9	461.5	472.7
Retail General merchandise	74.5	74.6	74.5	73.0	72.2	72.7	75.1	78.4	85.9	75.6	73.8	72.6	72.8
Food stores	79.8	81.2	82.8	82.0	81.3	81.1	81.0	81.0	81.5	80.0	81.4	80.7	82.4
Auto dealers & service sta.	48.0	47.9	48.0	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.5	47.6	47.4	46.9	46.2	45.9	46.1
Apparel & accessories	37.7	38.2	38.7	37.5	36.8	39.9	41.0	42.8	45.9	39.6	38.2	38.1	38.6
Eating & drinking places	127.5	133.9	142.2	142.3	142.4	136.7	128.0	125.6	124.9	119.1	119.5	123.1	130.2
Other retail trade	101.9	102.2	103.4	102.2	101.7	102.5	104.7	107.2	110.3	101.9	100.8	101.1	102.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	155.9	157.2	159.2	160.3	159.9	157.2	156.9	156.9	156.5	156.2	155.8	155.7	156.6
Banking	44.7	44.9	45.8	46.1	46.0	45.1	45.3	45.4	45.7	45.3	45.3	45.6	45.7
Insurance agents & carriers	65.2	65.7	65.6	66.0	65.8	65.0	65.3	65.4	65.7	65.4	65.2	65.0	65.0
Other fin.,insur. & real estate	45.9	46.6	47.8	48.2	48.0	47.0	46.3	46.0	46.1	45.5	45.3	45.1	45.9
Services	596.3	603.9	619.4	624.5	631.0	618.0	614.7	612.9	617.2	613.9	616.4	627.0	637.1
Medical & other health services	163.7	164.3	166.4	166.8	167.8	166.9	167.9	168.3	169.7	170.5	171.4	171.9	172.1
Hospitals	92.7	93.0	94.3	95.3	95.4	94.6	95.2	95.5	96.5	97.5	97.8	98.2	98.1
Educational services	41.8	41.7	40.9	37.2	36.2	38.4	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.1	42.1	42.6	42.8
Other services	390.8	397.9	412.1	420.5	427.0	412.6	405.1	403.1	405.6	402.3	402.9	412.5	422.2
Government	528.4	529.9	529.8	534.5	527.4	506.1	523.8	528.5	526.8	522.0	523.5	525.3	523.3
Federal	79.1	81.6	78.2	77.6	76.7	73.3	73.1	73.1	73.1	72.5	72.2	72.0	72.1
State	95.9	95.5	94.6	94.2	92.7	93.0	99.9	101.3	101.2	99.8	101.5	101.8	101.6
Local	353.4	352.8	356.9	362.7	358.1	339.8	350.8	354.0	352.5	349.7	349.8	351.5	349.6

NOTE: Nonagricultural wage and salary workers include civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980									1981			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	294.26	293.54	295.97	293.86	296.79	304.63	307.84	315.74	319.42	317.65	316.88	320.44	317.87
Durable Goods	305.53	304.47	308.51	301.32	303.96	317.48	321.51	327.18	337.88	333.15	330.68	333.90	330.79
Lumber & Wood Products	191.66	194.93	195.12	203.86	198.74	201.45	210.72	205.67	208.03	195.80	201.91	205.25	220.46
Furniture & Fixtures	194.18	199.43	215.51	213.24	219.45	213.57	205.89	205.72	216.75	210.86	208.08	208.31	209.76
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	304.51	308.43	316.01	310.78	307.80	314.47	313.24	327.85	337.18	337.30	339.75	335.32	344.01
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	300.76	314.50	326.37	319.49	321.30	322.15	323.00	327.89	345.83	340.52	339.21	331.50	362.61
Pottery & related products	283.33	283.58	300.30	281.13	248.73	276.50	292.44	306.07	309.34	289.81	305.53	291.72	281.78
Primary Metal Industries	327.36	330.13	333.16	316.17	318.08	329.00	335.79	344.56	348.75	359.45	357.42	358.21	337.82
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	356.58	343.73	337.90	369.64	356.40	359.79	344.08	369.15	381.91	369.82	393.55	395.76	368.74
Iron & steel foundries	293.78	290.02	299.20	294.68	284.61	305.83	311.88	327.97	329.69	321.00	329.18	331.91	307.16
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	475.71	478.60	483.06	441.00	438.22	447.17	474.21	460.70	449.30	510.98	464.51	474.30	481.17
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	306.31	312.05	318.25	307.65	310.86	320.36	317.50	322.68	334.15	337.93	345.35	341.22	316.57
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	308.76	306.61	305.59	299.30	306.00	311.95	319.61	326.09	330.12	327.47	329.89	332.80	328.43
Metal cans	401.38	391.47	393.69	385.06	396.63	386.26	384.08	375.33	384.92	399.04	413.48	388.32	401.46
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	330.88	326.11	330.22	329.24	360.77	377.48	377.34	429.14	412.93	379.60	384.35	413.10	394.62
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	322.50	323.51	320.23	305.87	304.19	309.96	320.45	309.83	330.60	334.19	329.30	333.69	329.51
Metal Stampings	268.60	271.55	267.11	270.36	270.36	284.90	289.67	290.40	289.76	292.07	288.75	295.87	303.64
Machinery, Except Electrical	340.13	337.68	340.59	334.10	343.21	357.00	363.78	370.66	381.50	373.58	368.68	380.88	378.53
Construction & related machinery	337.74	347.58	334.78	319.95	334.57	337.66	365.38	378.51	380.37	381.50	391.40	402.06	392.44
Metalworking machinery	339.21	353.33	349.43	344.96	340.26	349.43	364.83	374.74	371.77	363.19	364.53	374.78	382.90
Special industry machinery	362.34	360.36	370.72	351.05	349.80	348.93	366.03	378.64	379.85	394.16	383.45	395.72	388.97
General industry machinery	370.98	355.12	373.50	363.94	387.81	411.70	417.08	421.31	463.30	436.72	429.71	438.44	438.76
Service industry machinery	253.80	246.40	242.18	245.66	230.86	235.29	236.49	248.43	237.87	237.54	231.75	261.41	269.39
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	276.29	279.39	275.89	271.35	278.20	280.80	282.40	286.94	288.77	292.23	285.52	287.94	285.02
Elec. test & distribution equip.	225.36	226.46	223.91	221.92	246.84	267.53	256.88	272.59	280.35	281.44	260.62	270.07	266.88
Electrical industrial apparatus	232.80	231.72	241.30	229.63	249.07	245.12	249.07	258.24	263.16	257.02	268.46	269.28	254.53
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	210.10	217.74	216.79	210.24	212.78	219.24	226.56	229.52	230.66	227.92	228.14	228.15	224.23
Radio & TV receiving equipment	185.35	205.77	196.53	208.98	214.64	227.71	221.12	228.66	233.25	208.32	197.64	204.13	208.15
Communication equipment	370.35	366.39	361.79	348.87	350.00	353.76	354.62	356.00	356.98	372.36	358.70	361.68	366.79
Electronic components & access.	262.29	260.63	253.50	255.23	256.67	258.54	262.50	266.07	262.03	274.32	276.78	280.08	271.42
Transportation Equipment	421.41	417.69	438.18	439.75	460.41	499.12	501.42	503.24	588.35	520.93	515.69	506.55	491.25
Motor vehicles & equipment	434.52	442.68	457.09	468.66	546.90	539.66	539.83	537.58	670.20	560.50	565.70	547.27	527.13
Aircraft & parts	372.83	389.91	390.10	390.34	391.68	415.65	416.66	423.85	429.28	429.77	439.64	446.50	446.76
Ship & boat building & repairing	387.19	342.79	385.43	361.54	362.52	400.45	407.10	422.27	348.98	395.66	312.93	325.93	345.54
Instruments & Related Products	315.67	313.55	317.43	316.77	325.29	335.23	331.78	336.44	340.86	343.63	348.50	348.80	347.87
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	221.75	218.27	214.68	215.25	228.54	233.24	240.00	240.12	245.86	247.50	236.62	244.95	245.30
Nondurable Goods	282.80	282.80	284.00	286.48	289.67	292.01	294.44	304.47	302.17	301.73	303.35	306.47	305.56
Food & Kindred Products	301.84	303.26	310.09	313.17	314.25	315.25	315.74	334.34	319.01	324.90	337.03	332.17	334.56
Canned, cured & frozen foods	286.21	279.86	288.98	294.77	301.78	281.63	295.80	296.42	295.58	297.93	307.82	304.73	290.39
Grain mill & bakery products	260.40	265.03	267.08	268.97	265.74	279.55	271.47	272.03	274.04	282.63	279.28	300.48	291.33
Beverages	392.43	392.45	384.80	393.82	395.95	385.90	370.94	398.98	342.11	356.57	404.60	389.00	396.76
Textile Mill Products	241.08	250.98	251.32	233.86	251.93	258.07	258.94	261.02	263.94	261.53	266.85	271.99	266.43
Textile finishing, except wool	330.17	333.68	354.20	311.46	345.07	353.80	353.89	355.58	361.42	363.63	376.62	371.11	366.27
Apparel & other Textile Products	168.90	168.26	172.16	175.74	178.57	176.44	173.88	174.93	180.58	177.85	179.23	180.78	176.82
Men's & boys' suits & coats	184.14	193.14	197.75	201.14	203.76	189.26	193.00	198.60	206.50	207.69	205.37	199.17	183.14
Men's & boys' furnishings	180.03	185.26	184.92	176.51	185.32	186.59	177.84	179.25	206.44	176.85	177.50	183.90	193.93
Women's & misses' outerwear	163.35	159.07	163.90	172.20	177.67	173.11	169.19	168.32	173.44	173.51	172.73	175.68	172.70
Women's & children's undergarm.	164.42	169.63	168.78	164.66	174.70	185.04	178.06	174.92	167.28	174.24	180.78	177.16	170.63
Paper & Allied Products	304.58	300.66	296.12	293.49	306.40	313.40	319.37	329.44	326.30	334.54	336.14	342.51	330.91
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg.pap.	342.45	345.97	355.71	356.16	351.71	376.48	377.48	388.69	411.31	397.99	407.34	412.48	399.69
Paperboard containers & boxes	271.35	275.52	278.83	272.62	282.84	290.37	300.50	307.19	298.12	309.70	313.57	314.05	317.87
Printing & Publishing	276.19	285.29	288.73	288.73	290.16	292.11	285.38	299.34	304.36	282.34	281.24	289.18	284.63
Newspapers	285.60	286.40	290.39	289.57	289.78	292.28	293.70	307.21	316.11	302.18	305.30	296.30	296.01
Commercial printing	303.03	317.60	316.41	322.40	326.38	323.19	305.14	329.10	333.98	292.99	290.65	315.54	309.70
Chemicals & Allied Products	346.09	344.02	342.37	339.39	345.22	352.78	363.74	370.62	370.52	376.80	378.00	384.02	384.79
Industrial inorganic chemicals	367.69	358.22	372.70	364.08	377.48	383.88	405.36	412.52	408.71	402.32	398.54	403.85	402.05
Plastic materials & synthetics	327.54	339.80	341.55	346.93	353.64	366.61	376.92	390.77	372.30	383.24	377.50	373.20	396.48
Drugs	361.44	386.51	388.80	387.55	392.48	400.47	402.72	410.35	410.37	419.48	422.70	422.20	422.14
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	258.33	260.96	248.18	227.07	239.63	250.51	248.07	245.46	242.12	256.13	246.01	259.18	257.10
Industrial organic chemicals	385.13	365.19	361.38	369.16	365.59	370.75	396.50	397.96	395.92	412.41	430.85	443.15	420.40
Paints & allied products	368.08	356.58	358.13	393.16	384.42	388.67	378.72	396.40	423.54	414.45	414.40	432.88	439.93
Petroleum & Coal Products	577.39	569.98	573.79	576.99	591.93	595.87	580.02	612.65	522.46	542.27	532.16	532.44	589.62
Petroleum refining	644.80	633.04	633.56	633.51	651.46	654.15	634.76	674.26	561.65	590.90	578.87	578.87	644.06
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	225.27	223.86	224.43	225.22	229.89	237.20	239.57	247.01	253.76	254.82	255.23	256.68	249.27
Rubber & rubber products	231.27	217.34	222.08	228.38	232.86	239.46	244.05	255.96	271.41	265.72	261.10	266.38	265.60
Miscellaneous plastic products	223.60	225.72	224.93	224.19	228.85	236.96	238.50	244.91	249.18	251.93	253.98	254.18	254.43
Leather & Leather Products	175.87	182.05	191.63	185.84	183.66	187.86	192.10	192.38	191.83	185.97	187.54	194.73	185.81

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.2	40.6	41.0	41.1	41.6	41.7	41.2	41.1	41.4	40.7
Durable Goods	41.4	41.2	41.3	40.5	40.8	41.5	41.7	42.0	42.5	41.8	41.7	42.0	41.4
Lumber & Wood Products	37.0	36.3	36.2	37.2	36.6	37.1	37.9	37.6	38.1	35.6	35.8	36.2	36.5
Furniture & Fixtures	38.3	37.7	38.9	38.7	38.5	37.8	36.7	37.0	37.5	35.8	36.0	37.0	36.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	41.6	41.4	41.8	41.0	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.5	42.2	41.9	42.1	41.5	41.8
Glass & Glassware/pressed,blown	41.2	42.5	43.4	43.0	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.2	43.5	43.6	43.6	42.5	43.9
Pottery & related products	42.1	42.2	42.9	39.1	36.1	39.5	40.9	42.1	41.3	39.7	41.4	40.8	39.3
Primary Metal Industries	44.0	43.9	44.6	42.9	43.1	44.4	44.3	45.1	45.0	45.5	45.3	45.4	43.2
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	42.5	39.6	39.8	41.3	40.5	40.7	39.1	41.2	42.2	41.0	42.5	43.3	41.2
Iron & steel foundries	42.7	42.4	43.3	42.4	40.6	42.3	42.9	44.5	43.9	42.8	43.6	43.5	40.9
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	48.1	48.1	48.5	44.5	44.9	46.1	47.9	47.3	45.8	49.9	45.9	46.5	46.4
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	44.2	44.2	45.4	43.7	44.6	45.7	45.1	45.9	46.8	47.0	47.7	47.0	44.4
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	41.5	41.1	40.8	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.7	42.0	41.4	41.6	41.6	40.9
Metal cans	44.4	43.4	42.7	41.9	43.3	42.4	42.3	41.2	41.3	43.0	44.7	41.8	42.8
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	37.6	37.1	38.0	37.8	40.4	40.2	40.1	42.7	41.5	39.5	39.1	40.5	39.7
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	44.3	43.6	43.1	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.5	41.7	43.5	42.9	42.6	42.4	41.5
Metal Stampings	39.5	39.7	38.6	38.9	38.9	40.7	40.4	40.0	40.3	39.9	39.5	40.2	39.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	42.2	42.0	42.1	41.4	41.4	42.0	42.3	43.0	43.5	42.5	41.8	42.7	42.2
Construction & related machinery	41.8	42.7	41.9	39.5	38.5	39.4	39.5	40.7	40.9	40.2	41.2	42.1	39.6
Metalworking machinery	43.6	44.5	44.4	43.5	42.8	43.3	44.6	45.7	44.9	43.6	43.5	44.3	45.1
Special industry machinery	44.9	44.0	45.1	43.5	43.4	42.5	44.1	45.4	45.6	46.1	44.9	46.5	45.6
General industry machinery	40.5	40.4	41.5	40.8	41.7	42.4	42.3	42.6	45.2	42.9	42.8	42.9	43.1
Service industry machinery	36.0	35.2	34.4	34.6	32.7	33.0	32.8	34.6	32.9	32.1	30.9	33.6	34.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	40.1	40.2	40.1	39.1	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.9	40.2
Elec. test & distribution equip.	41.2	41.1	40.2	39.7	40.8	43.5	42.6	43.2	44.5	43.1	41.5	42.8	41.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	38.8	38.3	39.3	36.8	39.1	38.3	39.1	40.1	40.8	39.3	40.8	40.8	38.8
Electric lighting & wiring equip	38.2	38.2	38.1	36.5	37.2	37.8	38.4	39.1	39.7	38.5	38.8	39.0	38.2
Radio & TV receiving equipment	33.7	35.6	34.6	35.3	37.2	37.7	37.1	37.0	37.5	33.6	32.4	33.3	33.9
Communication equipment	41.8	41.4	41.3	40.1	40.0	40.2	39.8	40.0	40.2	42.8	42.2	42.5	42.6
Electronic components & access.	41.9	41.7	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.7	42.0	42.1	41.2	41.5	42.0	42.5	41.0
Transportation Equipment	43.4	43.6	43.6	43.8	46.6	47.4	47.8	47.7	51.7	47.1	46.5	45.8	44.7
Motor vehicles & equipment	42.6	43.4	43.0	43.8	48.7	47.8	47.9	47.7	54.8	47.5	47.9	46.3	44.9
Aircraft & parts	48.8	48.8	48.4	47.2	48.0	48.5	50.2	50.1	49.8	49.8	51.3	52.1	51.0
Ship & boat building & repairing	44.2	41.4	43.7	41.7	42.4	45.3	46.0	46.2	39.3	43.1	35.2	38.3	39.4
Instruments & Related Products	42.6	42.2	42.1	41.3	42.3	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.7	42.9	43.4	43.6	43.0
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	38.7	38.7	38.2	37.5	39.0	39.2	40.0	39.3	39.4	39.1	38.6	39.7	39.5
Nondurable Goods	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.4	40.5	40.5	41.2	41.0	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.1
Food & Kindred Products	40.9	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.6	42.7	41.7	41.6	42.5	42.1	42.0
Canned, cured & frozen foods	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.4	43.8	41.6	43.5	43.4	42.9	42.2	43.6	42.5	40.5
Grain mill & bakery products	40.0	40.9	40.9	41.7	41.2	41.6	40.7	40.3	40.3	41.2	40.3	42.5	41.5
Beverages	43.7	43.8	41.6	42.9	43.8	42.5	41.4	42.4	38.7	39.4	42.5	42.1	42.8
Textile Mill Products	41.0	41.9	41.2	38.4	41.3	42.1	41.9	42.1	41.5	40.8	41.5	42.3	41.5
Textile finishing, except wool	47.1	47.6	49.4	43.5	47.4	48.4	45.9	46.3	46.1	46.5	48.1	47.7	47.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	34.4	34.2	34.5	34.8	35.5	34.8	34.5	34.3	35.2	34.4	34.6	34.9	33.3
Men's & boys' suits & coats	33.0	34.8	35.0	35.6	36.0	34.6	33.8	34.3	35.0	34.5	34.4	33.7	31.2
Men's & boys' furnishings	37.9	39.5	40.2	39.4	40.2	39.7	38.0	37.5	39.7	35.3	35.5	36.2	38.1
Women's & misses' outerwear	33.0	32.2	32.2	32.8	34.3	33.1	32.6	32.0	33.1	32.8	32.9	33.4	31.4
Women's & children's undergarm.	33.9	34.2	34.8	33.4	34.8	36.0	35.4	34.5	34.0	34.3	34.9	34.4	32.5
Paper & Allied Products	44.4	43.7	44.0	44.2	44.6	44.9	45.3	46.4	45.7	46.4	46.3	46.6	44.9
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg. pap.	42.7	43.3	44.8	44.8	43.8	45.8	45.7	47.0	49.2	48.3	48.9	48.3	47.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	45.0	44.8	44.9	44.4	45.4	45.8	47.1	47.7	46.8	47.5	47.8	47.8	47.8
Printing & Publishing	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.0	39.7	40.1	38.0	37.7	38.1	37.5
Newspapers	35.7	35.8	35.5	35.4	35.6	35.3	35.3	36.1	36.8	35.3	35.5	34.9	34.5
Commercial printing	39.1	39.9	39.8	40.1	40.9	40.5	38.0	41.5	41.8	38.2	37.6	39.1	38.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.5	41.0	41.7	42.1	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.0	42.2	42.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	41.5	40.8	42.4	41.0	41.3	42.0	43.4	44.5	43.9	43.4	42.9	42.6	42.5
Plastic materials & synthetics	41.2	40.5	41.2	41.4	42.2	43.8	44.5	46.3	43.8	44.0	44.1	43.7	44.8
Drugs	43.6	45.1	45.0	44.7	44.6	45.2	45.3	45.9	45.8	45.3	45.5	45.3	45.1
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	39.2	39.6	38.3	36.1	37.5	38.6	37.7	36.8	36.3	36.8	36.5	37.4	37.1
Industrial organic chemicals	39.5	39.1	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.4	40.5	40.9	40.4	41.2	40.8	41.3	41.0
Paints and allied products	43.0	42.5	43.2	45.4	44.7	45.3	44.1	45.2	46.8	45.0	44.8	46.1	45.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	47.6	48.8	49.0	49.4	49.7	50.2	48.7	50.3	46.4	45.8	43.3	43.5	46.5
Petroleum refining	49.6	51.3	51.3	51.8	52.2	52.5	50.7	52.8	47.8	47.5	44.7	44.7	48.1
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	39.8	39.0	39.1	39.1	39.5	40.0	40.4	41.1	41.6	41.1	41.1	41.4	40.4
Rubber and rubber products	39.0	36.9	37.2	38.0	38.3	39.0	39.3	40.5	41.5	40.2	39.5	40.3	40.0
Miscellaneous plastic products	40.0	39.6	39.6	39.4	39.8	40.3	40.7	41.3	41.6	41.3	41.5	41.6	40.5
Leather & Leather Products	39.7	40.1	40.6	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.7	40.5	40.3	39.4	39.4	40.4	39.2

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	7.23	7.23	7.29	7.31	7.31	7.43	7.49	7.59	7.66	7.71	7.71	7.74	7.81
Durable Goods	7.38	7.39	7.47	7.44	7.45	7.65	7.71	7.79	7.95	7.97	7.93	7.95	7.99
Lumber & Wood Products	5.18	5.37	5.39	5.48	5.43	5.43	5.56	5.47	5.46	5.50	5.64	5.67	6.04
Furniture & Fixtures	5.07	5.29	5.54	5.51	5.70	5.65	5.61	5.56	5.92	5.89	5.78	5.63	5.70
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.32	7.45	7.56	7.58	7.60	7.67	7.64	7.90	7.99	8.05	8.07	8.08	8.23
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	7.30	7.40	7.52	7.43	7.56	7.58	7.60	7.77	7.95	7.81	7.78	7.80	8.26
Pottery & related products	6.73	6.72	7.00	7.19	6.89	7.00	7.15	7.27	7.49	7.30	7.38	7.15	7.17
Primary Metal Industries	7.44	7.52	7.47	7.37	7.38	7.41	7.58	7.64	7.75	7.90	7.89	7.89	7.82
Blast Furn. & basic steel prod.	8.39	8.68	8.49	8.95	8.80	8.84	8.80	8.96	9.05	9.02	9.26	9.14	8.95
Iron and Iron foundries	6.88	6.84	6.91	6.95	7.01	7.23	7.27	7.37	7.51	7.50	7.55	7.63	7.51
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	9.89	9.95	9.96	9.91	9.76	9.70	9.90	9.74	9.81	10.24	10.12	10.20	10.37
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	6.93	7.06	7.01	7.04	6.97	7.01	7.04	7.03	7.14	7.19	7.24	7.26	7.13
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	7.44	7.46	7.49	7.39	7.50	7.59	7.72	7.82	7.86	7.91	7.93	8.00	8.03
Metal cans	9.04	9.02	9.22	9.19	9.16	9.11	9.08	9.11	9.32	9.28	9.25	9.29	9.38
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	8.80	8.79	8.69	8.71	8.93	9.39	9.41	10.05	9.95	9.61	9.83	10.20	9.94
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	7.28	7.42	7.43	7.30	7.26	7.38	7.54	7.43	7.60	7.79	7.73	7.87	7.94
Metal stampings	6.80	6.84	6.92	6.95	6.95	7.00	7.17	7.26	7.19	7.32	7.31	7.36	7.61
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.06	8.04	8.09	8.07	8.29	8.50	8.60	8.62	8.77	8.79	8.82	8.92	8.97
Construction & related machinery	8.08	8.14	7.99	8.10	8.69	8.57	9.25	9.30	9.30	9.49	9.50	9.55	9.91
Metalworking machinery	7.78	7.94	7.87	7.93	7.95	8.07	8.18	8.20	8.28	8.33	8.38	8.46	8.49
Special industry machinery	8.07	8.19	8.22	8.07	8.06	8.21	8.30	8.34	8.33	8.55	8.54	8.51	8.53
General industry machnery	9.16	8.79	9.00	8.92	9.30	9.71	9.86	9.89	10.25	10.18	10.04	10.22	10.18
Service industry machinery	7.05	7.00	7.04	7.10	7.06	7.13	7.21	7.18	7.23	7.40	7.50	7.78	7.90
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	6.89	6.95	6.88	6.94	6.99	7.02	7.06	7.12	7.13	7.18	7.05	7.04	7.09
Elec. test & distribution equip.	5.47	5.51	5.57	5.59	6.05	6.15	6.03	6.31	6.30	6.53	6.28	6.31	6.40
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.00	6.05	6.14	6.24	6.37	6.40	6.37	6.44	6.45	6.54	6.58	6.60	6.56
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	5.50	5.70	5.69	5.76	5.72	5.80	5.90	5.87	5.81	5.92	5.88	5.85	5.87
Radio & TV receiving equipment	5.50	5.78	5.68	5.92	5.77	6.04	5.96	6.18	6.22	6.20	6.10	6.13	6.14
Communication equipment	8.86	8.85	8.76	8.70	8.75	8.80	8.91	8.90	8.88	8.70	8.50	8.51	8.61
Electric components & access.	6.26	6.25	6.05	6.15	6.17	6.20	6.25	6.32	6.36	6.61	6.59	6.59	6.62
Transportation Equipment	9.71	9.58	10.05	10.04	9.88	10.53	10.49	10.55	11.38	11.06	11.09	11.06	10.99
Motor vehicles & equipment	10.20	10.20	10.63	10.70	11.23	11.29	11.27	11.27	12.23	11.80	11.81	11.82	11.74
Aircraft & parts	7.64	7.99	8.06	8.27	8.16	8.57	8.30	8.46	8.62	8.63	8.57	8.57	8.76
Ship & boat building & repairing	8.76	8.28	8.82	8.67	8.55	8.84	8.85	9.14	8.88	9.18	8.89	8.51	8.77
Instruments & Related Products	7.41	7.43	7.54	7.67	7.69	7.76	7.68	7.77	7.80	8.01	8.03	8.00	8.09
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	5.73	5.64	5.62	5.74	5.86	5.95	6.00	6.11	6.24	6.33	6.13	6.17	6.21
Nondurable Goods	7.07	7.07	7.10	7.18	7.17	7.21	7.27	7.39	7.37	7.45	7.49	7.53	7.62
Food & Kindred Products	7.38	7.29	7.49	7.51	7.50	7.56	7.59	7.83	7.65	7.81	7.93	7.89	7.96
Canned, cured & frozen foods	6.88	6.76	6.93	7.12	6.89	6.77	6.80	6.83	6.89	7.06	7.06	7.17	7.17
Grain mill & bakery products	6.51	6.48	6.53	6.45	6.45	6.72	6.67	6.75	6.80	6.86	6.93	7.07	7.02
Beverages	8.98	8.96	9.25	9.18	9.04	9.08	8.96	9.41	8.84	9.05	9.52	9.24	9.27
Textile Mill Products	5.88	5.99	6.10	6.09	6.10	6.13	6.18	6.20	6.36	6.41	6.43	6.43	6.42
Textile finishing, except wool	7.01	7.01	7.17	7.16	7.28	7.31	7.71	7.68	7.84	7.82	7.83	7.78	7.76
Apparel & Other Textile Products	4.91	4.92	4.99	5.05	5.03	5.07	5.04	5.10	5.13	5.17	5.18	5.18	5.31
Men's & boys' suits & coats	5.58	5.55	5.65	5.65	5.66	5.47	5.71	5.79	5.90	6.02	5.97	5.91	5.87
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.75	4.69	4.60	4.48	4.61	4.70	4.68	4.78	5.20	5.41	5.00	5.08	5.09
Women's & misses' outerwear	4.95	4.94	5.09	5.25	5.18	5.23	5.19	5.26	5.24	5.29	5.25	5.26	5.50
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.85	4.96	4.85	4.93	5.02	5.14	5.03	5.07	4.92	5.08	5.18	5.15	5.25
Paper & Allied Products	6.86	6.88	6.73	6.64	6.87	6.98	7.05	7.10	7.14	7.21	7.26	7.35	7.37
Paper/p'b'd mills ex bldg. pap.	8.02	7.99	7.94	7.95	8.03	8.22	8.26	8.27	8.36	8.24	8.33	8.54	8.45
Paperboard containers & boxes	6.03	6.15	6.21	6.14	6.23	6.34	6.38	6.44	6.37	6.52	6.56	6.57	6.65
Printing & Publishing	7.23	7.41	7.48	7.48	7.44	7.49	7.51	7.54	7.59	7.43	7.46	7.59	7.59
Newspapers	8.00	8.00	8.18	8.18	8.14	8.28	8.32	8.51	8.59	8.58	8.60	8.49	8.58
Commercial printing	7.75	7.96	7.95	8.04	7.98	7.98	8.03	7.93	7.99	7.67	7.73	8.07	8.15
Chemicals & Allied Products	8.38	8.35	8.31	8.38	8.42	8.46	8.64	8.70	8.78	8.95	9.00	9.10	9.14
Industrial inorganic chemicals	8.86	8.78	8.79	8.88	9.14	9.14	9.34	9.27	9.31	9.27	9.29	9.48	9.46
Plastic materials & synthetics	7.95	8.39	8.29	8.38	8.38	8.37	8.47	8.44	8.50	8.71	8.56	8.54	8.85
Drugs	8.29	8.57	8.64	8.67	8.80	8.86	8.89	8.94	8.96	9.26	9.29	9.32	9.36
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	6.59	6.59	6.48	6.29	6.39	6.49	6.58	6.67	6.67	6.96	6.74	6.93	6.93
Industrial organic chemicals	9.75	9.34	9.29	9.49	9.35	9.41	9.79	9.73	9.80	10.01	10.56	10.73	10.73
Paints & allied products	8.56	8.39	8.29	8.66	8.60	8.58	8.59	8.77	9.05	9.21	9.25	9.36	9.26
Petroleum & Coal Products	12.13	11.68	11.71	11.68	11.91	11.87	11.91	12.18	11.26	11.84	12.29	12.24	12.68
Petroleum refining	13.00	12.34	12.35	12.23	12.48	12.46	12.52	12.77	11.75	12.44	12.95	12.95	13.39
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	5.66	5.74	5.74	5.76	5.82	5.93	5.93	6.01	6.10	6.20	6.21	6.20	6.17
Rubber & rubber products	5.93	5.89	5.97	6.01	6.08	6.14	6.21	6.32	6.54	6.61	6.61	6.61	6.64
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.59	5.70	5.68	5.69	5.75	5.88	5.86	5.93	5.99	6.10	6.12	6.11	6.06
Leather & Leather Products	4.43	4.54	4.72	4.60	4.58	4.65	4.72	4.75	4.76	4.72	4.76	4.82	4.74

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 WORKERS FOR SELECTED NEW JERSEY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980 Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan	Feb	Mar
ACCESSION RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.3	5.6	4.1	3.2	2.6	2.1	3.6	3.0	3.4
Durable Goods	3.4	2.4	2.6	3.3	2.9	6.0	4.1	3.1	2.5	2.0	3.5	2.8	3.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.3	2.8	1.8	1.7	3.5	2.6	3.1
Primary Metals Industries	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.0	3.0	8.6	4.0	2.3	3.1	2.1	3.1	2.5	2.1
Fabricated Metals,incl. Ordnance	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.8	8.5	6.2	3.4	2.4	1.8	3.6	3.2	3.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.5	1.4	3.4	1.9	1.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.6	4.0	2.9	2.0	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.6	2.3
Transportation Equipment	1.7	2.2	3.4	2.6	5.4	38.3	5.7	6.6	1.4	3.1	3.1	3.7	4.3
Instruments & Related Products	3.1	2.5	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	6.5	4.8	4.9	9.0	5.0	6.0	7.6	5.6	4.2	3.4	5.2	5.3	8.7
Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.2	3.8	5.3	4.0	3.4	2.6	2.2	3.7	3.1	3.7
Food & Kindred Products	3.0	3.3	4.5	6.0	3.4	6.3	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.7
Textile Mill Products	5.3	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.4	7.1	7.3	6.2	3.2	2.0	5.1	3.9	7.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.4	6.7	8.0	6.4	7.5	12.3	5.8	5.5	3.3	3.1	7.2	6.0	6.2
Paper & Allied Products	3.7	2.2	2.7	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.4	2.9	2.5	2.0
Printing & Publishing	3.8	3.3	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.1	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.2	4.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	3.0	1.2	1.9	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.3
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	5.3	4.4	4.0	5.5	5.8	6.9	7.2	5.1	4.5	2.9	5.2	4.5	5.0
Leather & Leather Products	5.6	7.3	5.2	7.1	13.2	13.3	9.8	9.8	8.2	3.4	12.5	10.2	9.4
NEW HIRE RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.2
Durable Goods	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.3
Primary Metal Industries	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.7
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.8
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.9
Transportation Equipment	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	3.1
Instruments & Related Products	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	4.1	3.4	3.1	5.9	3.6	4.6	4.8	4.5	3.4	2.4	3.5	3.4	3.8
Nondurable Goods	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.3
Food & Kindred Products	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.6	1.8	3.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5
Textile Mill Products	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	3.0	3.6	4.5	1.9	1.2	2.9	2.0	3.9
Apparel & Other Textile Products	3.0	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.0	1.3	3.2	3.0	2.9
Paper & Allied Products	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.2
Printing & Publishing	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	3.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.9
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	4.6	3.1	3.0	3.7	4.0	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.2	2.0	3.9	3.4	3.8
Leather & Leather Products	2.6	4.4	3.5	4.8	4.3	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.2	2.7	5.7	8.2	7.4
SEPARATION RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	3.4	4.2	4.4	3.8	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.9	3.3	3.2
Durable Goods	3.4	4.3	4.6	3.6	5.8	5.3	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.3	2.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	4.7	3.6	4.9	3.7	2.3	4.5	5.0	3.6	3.8	3.1	4.1	3.9	4.5
Primary Metal Industries	2.6	3.9	4.1	6.4	4.4	6.8	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.9
Fabricated Metals, Incl.Ordnance	3.5	5.1	6.3	4.8	7.7	7.6	4.3	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.5	4.0	2.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.7	4.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	2.6	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.5	4.9	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.1	3.8	2.8	2.3
Transportation Equipment	3.0	4.4	6.4	2.4	42.0	5.6	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.3	3.3	2.4
Instruments & Related Products	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.8	2.4	1.8	3.2	3.7	2.3	2.4
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	6.4	7.8	9.0	6.3	7.1	9.1	6.4	5.7	5.6	4.6	6.9	3.9	4.0
Nondurable Goods	3.5	4.2	4.3	3.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.5	4.0	3.3	3.6
Food & Kindred Products	2.9	5.8	4.8	3.3	3.7	4.9	5.7	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6
Textile Mill Products	4.9	6.4	7.6	6.7	11.5	4.3	3.7	3.4	6.8	4.5	5.9	6.1	4.4
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.7	5.6	5.9	4.5	13.3	7.1	5.5	5.7	6.2	8.4	7.6	7.1	8.0
Paper & Allied Products	2.9	3.8	6.8	5.3	5.7	4.4	3.3	3.5	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.1	3.7
Printing & Publishing	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.8	3.2	2.7	3.2	4.7	2.8	3.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.5	2.1	3.2	1.1	1.0	2.9	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	5.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	5.3	9.1	5.8	5.6	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.1
Leather & Leather Products	7.9	9.9	10.6	10.1	11.2	9.3	14.7	7.5	5.6	10.8	10.7	6.8	9.0
QUIT RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1
Durable Goods	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9
Primary Metal Industries	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7
Fabricated Metals, Incl. Ordnance	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9
Transportation Equipment	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0
Instruments & Related Products	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.1
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.3	4.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
Nondurable Goods	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1
Food & Kindred Products	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Textile Mill Products	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
Paper & Allied Products	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.4
Printing & Publishing	2.1	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.8
Leather & Leather Products	3.1	2.3	2.6	3.8	1.9	3.9	4.1	3.1	2.6	1.4	5.1	2.4	3.7

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1980	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,561	3,585	3,513	-24.0	+48.0
Total Employment	3,294	3,277	3,287	+17.0	+ 7.0
Total Unemployment	268	308	226	-40.0	+42.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	288	312	244	-24.0	+44.0
Unemployment Rate	7.5	8.6	6.4	- 1.1	+ 1.1
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	7.9	8.6	6.8	- 0.7	+ 1.1

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1980	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
Regular State UI Program	132,187	150,907	138,741	-18,720	- 6,554
Federal Employees' Program	1,034	1,364	1,000	- 330	+ 34
Veterans' Program	1,431	1,794	1,763	- 363	- 332
Extended Benefits[1]	30,813	37,251	46,721	- 6,438	-15,908
TOTAL	165,465	191,316	188,225	-25,851	-22,760

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Current data may not be comparable with earlier data because benefits were not paid under the Extended Benefits (EB) program from November 1979 through mid-March 1980.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program only)
(thousands)

	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	Apr 1980	Net change from month ago	Net change from year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	132.2	150.9	138.7	-18.7	- 6.5
Male	77.4	91.5	83.2	-14.1	- 5.8
Female	54.8	59.4	55.6	- 4.6	- 0.8
White, not Hispanic	91.2	104.9	104.2	-13.7	-13.0
Black, not Hispanic	27.2	30.5	34.5	- 3.3	- 7.3
Hispanic	13.3	14.8	NA	- 1.5	NA
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2	0.4	NA	- 0.2	NA
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2	0.1	NA	+ 0.1	NA
INA	0.2	0.2	NA	0.0	NA
MANUFACTURING	45.3	50.0	49.6	- 4.7	- 4.3
Durable Goods	20.4	22.3	19.1	- 1.9	+ 1.3
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	3.5	3.4	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Machinery except electrical	2.6	2.6	2.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Electrical machinery	3.6	4.0	3.5	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	24.8	27.7	30.5	- 2.9	- 5.7
Food & kindred products	3.1	3.5	4.0	- 0.4	- 0.9
Textile mill products	1.5	1.9	1.7	- 0.4	- 0.2
Apparel & other textile products	10.5	11.6	12.9	- 1.1	- 2.4
Printing & publishing	1.8	2.0	1.4	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Chemicals & allied products	2.9	3.3	3.2	- 0.4	- 0.3
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.3	2.4	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
NONMANUFACTURING	84.1	98.1	78.5	-14.0	+ 5.6
Contract construction	16.2	22.4	22.6	- 6.2	- 6.4
Transportation & public utilities	5.6	7.5	6.2	- 1.9	- 0.6
Wholesale & retail trade	27.0	29.0	25.9	- 2.0	+ 1.1
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.9	4.0	3.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Services	21.0	22.9	18.1	- 1.9	+ 2.9
Information not available	2.8	2.8	10.6	0.0	- 7.8
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	28.5	32.4	30.2	- 3.9	- 1.7
25 through 34	40.4	45.1	41.8	- 4.7	- 1.4
35 through 44	23.7	26.8	23.6	- 3.1	+ 0.1
45 through 54	17.4	22.2	20.3	- 4.8	- 2.9
55 through 64	17.3	19.7	16.4	- 2.4	+ 0.9
65 & over	4.9	4.7	6.4	+ 0.2	- 1.5
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	11.1	12.2	11.5	- 1.1	- 0.4
3 to 4 weeks	13.3	13.5	13.1	- 0.2	+ 0.2
5 through 14 weeks	70.7	85.5	75.6	-14.8	- 4.9
15 weeks & over	37.1	39.8	38.6	- 2.7	- 1.5

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Mar 1981[1]	Feb 1981[2]	Year to Date[3] 1981	Year to Date[3] 1980	Year to Date[3] %change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	1,454	1,292	3,422	3,251	+ 5.3
Private Units	1,454	1,292	3,422	3,008	+ 13.8
Single family	940	574	1,981	2,158	- 8.2
Two-family	90	58	206	262	- 21.4
Three-or-four family	8	16	56	14	+300.0
Five or more family	416	644	1,179	574	+105.4
Public Units	0	0	0	243	--
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$95,478	$62,895	$205,999	$199,182	+ 3.4
New Buildings	$67,879	$49,448	$153,571	$144,983	+ 5.9
Additions and Alterations	$27,599	$13,447	$ 52,428	$ 54,199	- 3.3

[1] Based on reports received from 422 of 567 municipalities
[2] Based on reports received from 459 of 567 municipalities
[3] Does not include any late reports
Source: N.J. Department of Labor and Industry

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

	CASH RECEIPTS FROM N.J. FARM MARKETINGS (millions) Cumulative January-February 1981	1980	% change	INDEXES OF FARM PRICES RECEIVED BY N.J. FARMERS (1967 = 100) Apr 15 1981	Mar 15 1981	Apr 15 1980	% change month ago	% change year ago
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	41.8	42.5	- 1.6	222	221	209	+0.5	+ 6.2
Livestock products	21.0	19.0	+10.5	231	228	206	+1.3	+12.1
Poultry & eggs				211	199	172	+6.0	+22.7
Dairy products				244	249	225	-2.0	+ 8.4
Meat animals				237	228	227	+3.9	+ 4.4
Crops	20.8	23.6	-11.9	217	217	211	--	+ 2.8
Fresh vegetables				235	237	246	-0.8	- 4.5
Processed vegetables				148	148	148	--	--
Potatoes & sweet potatoes				351	339	321	+3.5	+ 9.3
Fruits & berries				186	189	177	-1.6	+ 5.1
Grains & hay				263	261	207	+0.8	+27.1
PRICES PAID BY U.S. FARMERS				305	302	276	+1.0	+10.5
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED BY N.J. FARMERS TO PRICES PAID BY U.S. FARMERS				73	73	76	--	- 3.9

SOURCE: New Jersey Crop Reporting Service

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

Year	Month	RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands) Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force) Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1980	Jan	3,324	±54	1.6%	270	±23	8.5%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Feb	3,326	±54	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Mar	3,302	±54	1.6%	243	±22	9.1%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Apr	3,287	±54	1.6%	226	±21	9.3%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	May	3,265	±55	1.7%	286	±24	8.4%	8.1%	±.7	8.6%
	Jun	3,352	±54	1.6%	290	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Jul	3,385	±54	1.6%	295	±24	8.1%	8.0%	±.6	7.5%
	Aug	3,371	±54	1.6%	250	±22	8.8%	6.9%	±.6	8.7%
	Sep	3,280	±55	1.7%	250	±22	8.8%	7.1%	±.6	8.5%
	Oct	3,343	±54	1.6%	234	±22	9.4%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
	Nov	3,330	±54	1.6%	252	±22	8.7%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,316	±54	1.6%	268	±23	8.6%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
1981	Jan	3,289	±54	1.6%	284	±24	8.5%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,254	±54	1.7%	270	±23	8.5%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Mar	3,277	±54	1.6%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,294	±54	1.6%	268	±23	8.6%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1980
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	747.9	1,952.0	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	756.2	1,997.5	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	767.3	2,069.6	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,962.4	786.8	2,175.6	2.6	105.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.7	523.0
1979	3,027.4	799.1	2,228.2	2.6	113.7	190.4	678.6	153.6	572.5	516.7
1980	3,053.9	783.4	2,270.5	2.4	110.7	192.1	677.1	157.1	606.6	524.5

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	386.7	5.8	9.8	33.5	25.8	60.9	75.4	92.6	18.4	37.3	27.3

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.7	49.8	0.4	20.4	55.3	32.2	55.0	127.9	12.1	37.6	6.1

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

7/25/81 S 5425-1 B

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Brendan Byrne
Governor

John J. Horn
Commissioner

Number 208 | Data through May 1981 | July 10, 1981

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The national economy remained essentially stalled during April, May, and early June, following a strong first quarter surge that raised inflation-adjusted gross national product at a (revised) 8.6% annual rate. Business investment continued to advance and sales gains were reported by department stores and some service-producing industries. Weakness persisted, however, in new home sales and orders for new automobiles where high prices, inflation-eroded consumer purchasing power, and near-record interest rates continued to take their toll.

New housing starts dropped sharply in May to an annual rate of 1,152,000, their smallest volume since a year earlier when they were at their recession lowpoint. The slowdown of homebuilding, which began last winter, has caused reduced production and layoffs in industries that produce construction materials and supplies. Since peaking in January, employment has been declining in the construction industry itself. These cutbacks and more recent layoffs in manufacturing have offset hiring in other industries, preventing total employment from increasing. At 98.4 million, June's employment level was the same as in early March. June's unemployment rate was also unchanged from March at 7.3%, but would have increased had it not been for a temporary pause in the nation's labor force growth.

The slower economic pace has been accompanied by some easing of inflation, with both attributable in part to Federal Reserve policies that have pushed prime interest rates back up to 20 1/2%. Prime lending rates had dropped to 17% in late March and early April, after peaking at 21 1/2% last Christmas. Even more important than the general economic slowdown have been the effects of cyclical reductions of farm prices and a leveling off of energy demand. The nation's consumer price index advanced at a still uncomfortable 8.4% rate during the first five months of 1981, but this represents a considerable improvement over inflation rates of 13% in 1979 and 12% in 1980. Higher meat prices are anticipated for the second half of the year, but most analysts expect inflation to remain slightly below the double-digit level.

The prevailing expectation among business forecasters is that the economy will continue to turn in a lackluster performance during the months ahead. There are no clear signals in currently available business cycle indicators to suggest that a bona fide recession is in the offing. More likely is a flat to sluggishly rising economy retarded by tight money, high interest rates, and reduced government spending.

This probably means some increase in unemployment until interest rates recede sufficiently to stimulate upturns of homebuilding and consumer demand for household durables and new cars. Later this year, federal tax cuts should provide some boost to consumer demand and--in the longer run--to business investment. Defense spending increases will also be stimulatory in those regions heavily oriented towards military and aerospace production. The timing and net effects of these developments are difficult to guage, but the Reagan Administration and many private forecasters are banking on a quickened economic pace in 1982.

THE STATE

New Jersey's economic pace was little changed from April to May, after allowing for normal seasonal developments and discounting the effects of labor disputes in construction that temporarily idled some 12,000 carpenters and masons. Tracking closely national trends, the state's economic recovery has paused following substantial gains during the second half of 1980 and early 1981 that restored unemployment to its pre-recession level. As in the nation, the pause is attributable primarily to the effects of inflation and high interest rates on consumer spending and homebuilding.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment dropped by 14,000 in May on a seasonally adjusted basis, but almost all of this was attributable to the aforementioned construction strikes and scattered labor disputes in other industries. If the effects of labor disputes are removed from the picture, employment changes in the various industrial sectors were small and mostly consistent with seasonal expectations. Hiring expanded slightly more than seasonally in services, an improvement that was offset by layoffs in machinery manufacturing, fewer than usual spring recalls in the garment industry, and a further phaseout of CETA workers by government agencies and nonprofit organizations.

Unemployment among New Jersey's 3.6 million workers dropped by 10,000 from April to May to approximately 234,000 based on N.J. Department of Labor and Industry estimates, with little further change suggested by partially available information for June. May's jobless rate was estimated at 6.6%, down one percentage point from last July's recession high and the lowest for any month since the 1974-1975 recession.[1]

The improvement of New Jersey's unemployment situation is clearly reflected in the trend of unemployment insurance (UI) claims, which returned to their pre-recession level by February and have remained there ever since, after adjusting for normal seasonal fluctuations. The number of claimants under the regular state UI program averaged 123,500 in May on a seasonally adjusted basis, a decline of 23,300 from last July's peak of 149,800. Nearly complete data for June indicate a continuation of claims at about the same seasonally adjusted level.

Though steady since February on a seasonally adjusted basis, the actual unadjusted volume of UI claims has, of course, dropped sharply since the winter months reflecting springtime recalls of construction workers and others in seasonal industries. Regular state UI program claims peaked at 164,200 during the week of January 24 and then declined steadily to 108,300 by the week of June 20. Extended benefits (EB) claims dropped from 36,000 to 23,850 over roughly the same period, partly because of seasonal hiring and partly because of more stringent federally mandated eligibility requirements that became effective April 1.

The extended benefits program, which is funded half by the federal government and half by the state UI Trust Fund, provides up to an extra 13 weeks of benefits to claimants who have exhausted all regular UI benefits for which the maximum duration is 26 weeks. It is intended to provide added relief during periods of high unemployment as measured by a statutory trigger formula. Because of the substantial decline of claims over the past several months, the EB program will terminate effective July 18.

Declining unemployment insurance claims have eased the drain on the state's beleaguered UI Trust Fund. Thanks to the comparative mildness of last year's recession within the boundaries of New Jersey and the considerable job market improvement since that time, the State weathered both the recession and a wintertime cash flow problem that followed in its wake without having to add to its federal UI debt. A number of other states were not as fortunate. Ten states have had to borrow since January 1980. As of June 30, 1981, seventeen had outstanding debts totaling $6.2 billion of which $614 million was owed by New Jersey. The biggest debtor states were Pennsylvania ($1.6 billion), Illinois ($1.4 billion), and Michigan ($1.0 billion).

While New Jersey's recent economic performance has to be considered encouraging, especially when contrasted with its dismal record vis-a-vis national trends during the early and mid-1970s, neither the state nor the national economy is currently operating at full capacity, at least not as far as the labor market is concerned. There is still room for more recovery of manufacturing and construction -- as well as continued growth of services -- not only out of the existing pool of unemployed but also through attracting "discouraged workers" back into the market.

Nationally, the continued slack in labor markets is attributable in large part to the direct and indirect effects of the prolonged slump of new car sales and conditions adversely affecting the homebuilding sector. Both of these problems are evident in New Jersey. New passenger car registrations in the state, a rough proxy for the volume of new car sales, totaled 23% fewer during the first five months of this year than during the same period in 1980. Registrations haven't been lower for this period since 1975. As for housing, the number of building permits for new residential construction has dropped in recent months, following an incomplete recovery during the second half of last year. Fortunately, a smaller proportion of New Jersey's labor force is dependent upon these industries than is the case in some other parts of the country, which helps to explain this state's better-than-national unemployment trend over the past two years.

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[1] Independent estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) put the New Jersey's jobless rate at a higher level (7.8% in May and 7.0% in June). This could be due to the high degree of sampling error associated with these estimates, which are based on a small household survey. BLS estimates are highly erratic from month to month and therefore of limited usefulness for current analysis of labor market conditions. At the same time, the N.J. Department of Labor and Industry estimates are also subject to potential error and could be slightly understating the current jobless level.

Projected federal income tax cuts and potentially reduced interest rates later this year could boost homebuilding and consumer spending on autos and other big-ticket items, enabling the national economy as well as New Jersey to grow more rapidly in 1982. In the meantime, this state will probably share in at least some upward drift of unemployment as the pace of business and construction activity falls short of that needed to meet the requirements of a growing labor force. Few economists expect an actual recession, however. Any unemployment increase is likely to be moderate, both nationally and in the Garden State.

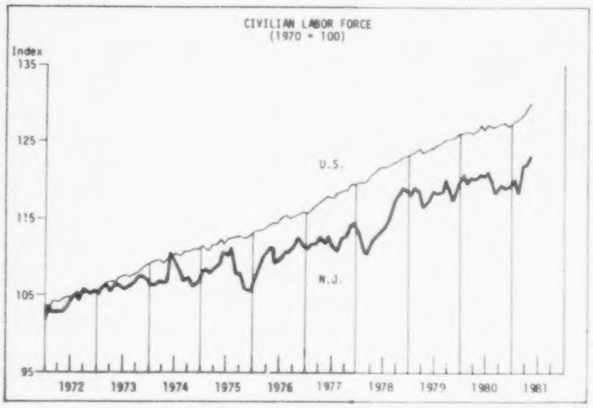
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

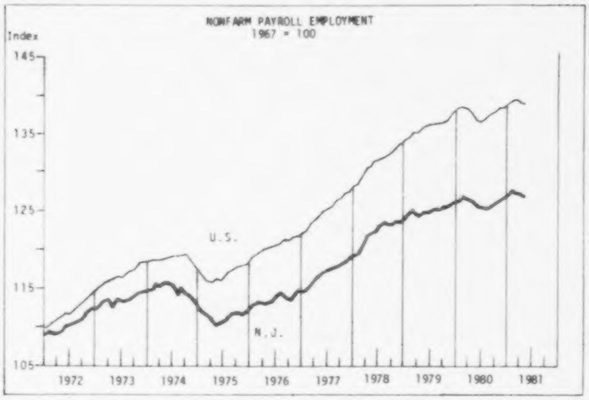
New Jersey Data				Series		Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 7065	$ 7013r	$ 6442	Feb.	Personal income (millions)		+ 9.8	+10.9
$ 2832	$ 2818	$ 2610	Mar.	Retail Sales (millions)	S-24	+ 7.7	+ 8.8
2194	1902	1295	Apr.	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-18	+18.2	NA
61	35	40	Feb.	Business Failures (number)	S-18	+14.3	+60.1
49.8	48.9	37.5	Apr.	Dwelling Units Authorized (1967=100)	S-22	+14.4	+ 9.1
$ 280.7	$ 338.1	$ 357.1	May	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-20	+ 0.2	+14.1
$ 118.5	$ 134.2	$ 116.4	May	Residential*	S-20	+15.1	+24.2
$ 127.0	$ 126.4	$ 157.9	May	Nonresidential*	S-20	+ 0.8	+18.1
$ 35.2	$ 77.5	$ 82.9	May	Nonbuilding*		-24.2	- 9.0
3074.8	3088.9	3052.1	May	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 0.8	+ 0.7
776.3	777.7	783.4	May	Manufacturing (thous.)		- 2.0	- 1.8
2298.5	2311.2	2268.7	May	Nonmanufacturing (thous.)		+ 1.7	+ 1.4
286	288	287	May	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	+12.5	+13.4
7.8	7.9	8.0	May	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
123.5	124.3	140.0	May	Insured Unemployment (thous.)	S-26	- 3.6	- 4.2
4.2	4.3	4.9	May	Percent of covered employment	S-28	--	--
41.1	41.0	40.6	May	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
$ 7.88	$ 7.82	$ 7.23	May	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-36	+ 8.9	+10.8
$323.08	$319.06	$293.54	May	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-34	+ 9.2	+11.4

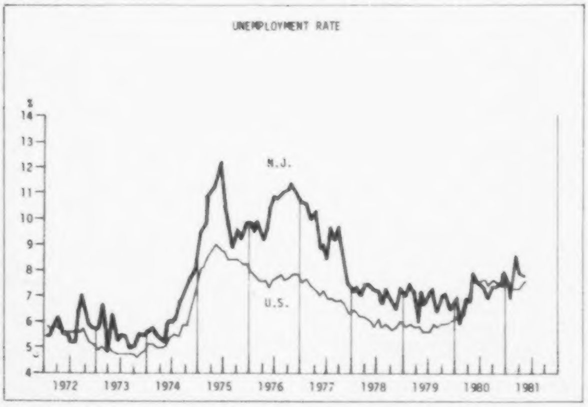
*Not seasonally adjusted

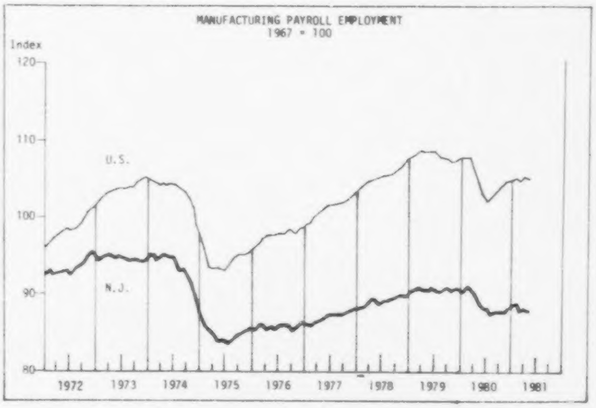
Comparisons of Economic Trends in

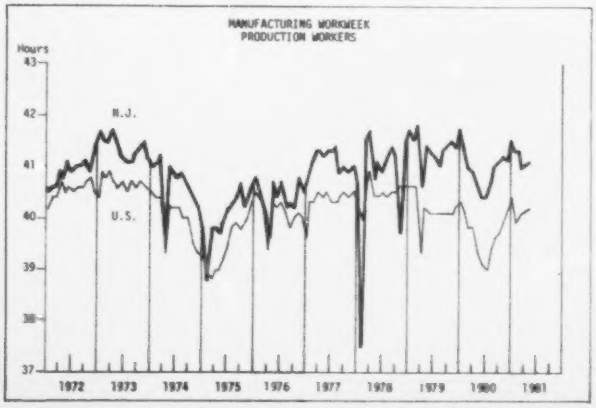
New Jersey and the United States

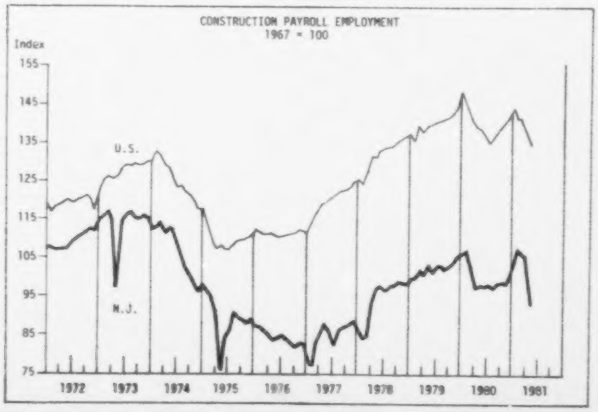




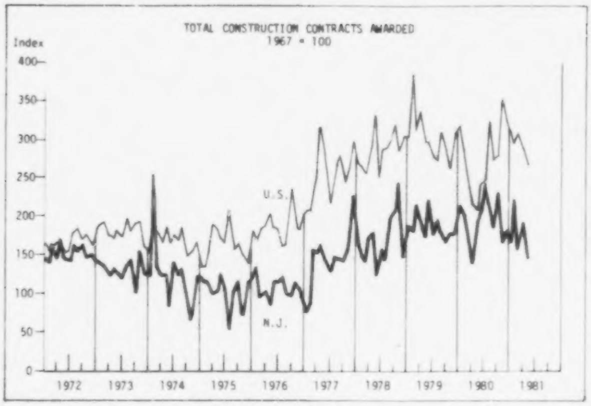


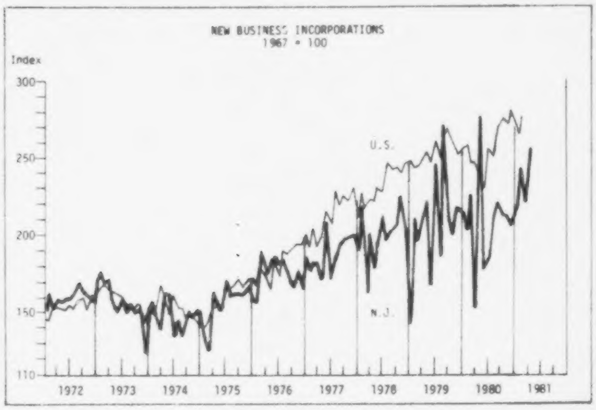


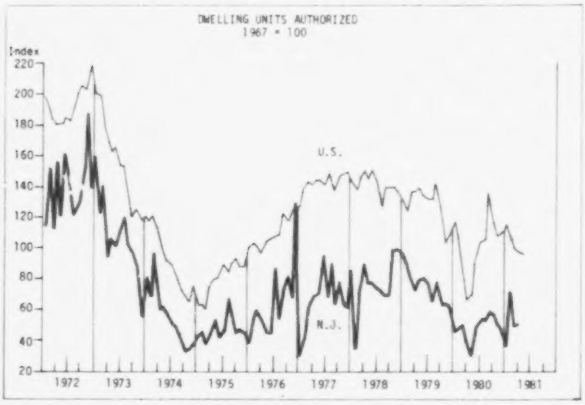


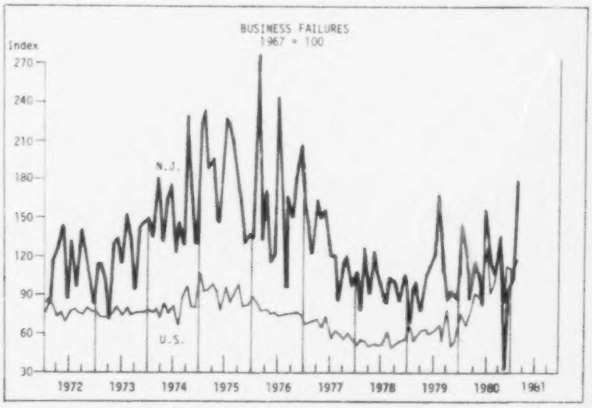


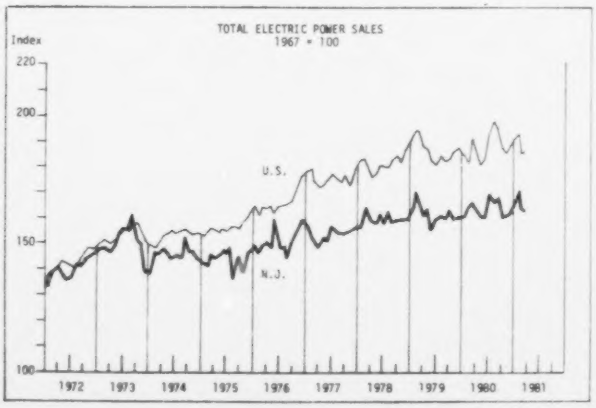
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1967 base with three exceptions. The data on civilian labor force have been indexed to a 1970 base (New Jersey data from 1970 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier data), and data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

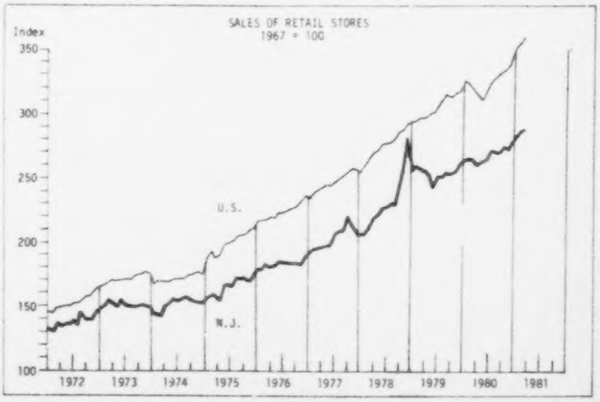












Homebuilding Plummets to Record Low in 1980

Edward E. Butterer, Jr.
Office of Demographic & Economic Analysis

This report summarizes residential building permit statistics for New Jersey covering the full year 1980. These tabulations are more complete than the sums of the monthly data previously published and regularly included in New Jersey Economic Indicators since they include information obtained after follow-up contacts with municipalities that did not originally report on a monthly basis. Further information on building permit statistics can be obtained by contacting William Birkholtz, Division of Planning and Research, telephone 609/292-0076.

TABLE 1
RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY
1960-1980

	RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS (thousands)			DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED (number)					
Year	Total	New Buildings	Additions & Alterations	Total	Single Family	Two Family	3-or-4 Family	5-or-More Family	Public
1960	$ 558,591	$ 497,534	$ 61,057	41,166	30,690	2,570	599	6,244	1,063
1961	622,482	553,029	69,453	46,963	29,555	2,784	733	10,525	3,366
1962	618,663	549,825	68,838	46,655	29,025	2,638	790	13,708	494
1963	681,597	608,660	72,937	54,488	28,685	3,036	891	21,191	685
1964	778,540	704,809	73,731	68,078	27,673	2,889	1,014	35,284	1,218
1965	804,151	727,586	76,565	64,933	30,675	3,684	822	28,040	1,712
1966	665,653	588,874	76,779	50,163	23,868	2,830	1,883	19,258	2,324
1967	652,963	572,646	80,317	46,958	24,380	2,338	1,092	17,412	1,736
1968	680,816	597,980	82,836	43,661	23,781	2,586	705	14,040	2,549
1969	661,820	562,616	99,204	37,887	21,030	2,814	787	12,854	402
1970	702,116	599,034	103,082	39,897	19,571	2,102	713	16,789	722
1971	990,471	876,144	114,327	58,040	28,424	2,912	1,098	24,589	1,017
1972	1,200,400	1,062,430	137,970	65,539	29,602	3,648	1,383	30,309	597
1973	1,187,837	1,030,506	157,331	52,145	27,851	2,322	1,138	20,376	458
1974	764,704	588,291	176,413	25,878	14,994	1,344	336	8,695	509
1975	751,581	574,101	177,480	23,215	15,720	1,220	502	5,523	250
1976	1,033,733	832,433	201,300	32,528	20,551	1,974	521	8,644	838
1977	1,206,053	998,931	207,122	34,887	23,689	1,808	459	8,220	711
1978	1,503,974	1,262,831	241,143	39,058	27,672	2,142	617	7,583	1,044
1979	1,575,051	1,274,353	300,698	34,908	22,759	1,906	618	8,845	780
1980	1,354,770	1,010,084	344,686	22,257	14,663	1,594	316	5,137	547

Extremely high mortgage interest rates prevailed throughout 1980, even with the economy in recession during much of the year. As a result, the number of dwelling units authorized for construction in New Jersey dropped to the lowest level for any year since complete recordkeeping began in 1960. With final tabulation of late reports complete, planned 1980 homebuilding totalled only 22,300 units. The previous low, established in the recession year of 1975, was 23,200.

Compared with the 1979 total of 34,900 units, the volume in 1980 was down by 12,600, or 36%. This marked the second straight yearly decline in residential construction figures. In 1978, a total of 39,100 dwellings were authorized for construction in New Jersey.

At the national level the homebuilding industry also fared poorly although the percentage decline from 1979 was not nearly so severe. Units authorized in the United States were off by 23%, compared with the 36% drop here. In the previous two years residential construction in New Jersey had compared favorably with national trends.

	NEW JERSEY		UNITED STATES	
	Units Authorized	% Change From Prior Year	Units[1] Authorized (000)	% Change From Prior Year
1978	39,058	+12.0	1,800.5	- 0.3[2]
1979	34,908	-10.6	1,551.8	-13.8
1980	22,257	-36.2	1,190.6	-23.3

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[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census 16,000 Place Series for privately owned residential construction. U.S. data for public housing was undergoing revision at the time of this printing.

[2] 1977-1978 change for U.S. as measured by 14,000 Place Series, now discontinued.

ALL TYPES OF NEW HOUSING DECLINE

Statistics by housing type for 1980 showed an across-the-board decline when compared with 1979 data. All categories of dwellings--single family, 2-to-4 family, apartments and public housing units--showed lower numbers of authorizations than in the previous year.

The two major components of residential construction, single-family and five-or-more family structures (apartments), both fell to levels somewhat below their previous record lows. In absolute terms, the drop from 1979 was much greater in the single-family component, where the number of units authorized fell by 8,100 to a 1980 total of 14,100. Planned apartment construction was off by 3,700 to 5,100 units. Although single-family homebuilding absorbed most of the 1979 to 1980 loss, activity in this segment has been much more vigorous in recent years. After sinking to a low of about 15,000 units, during the 1974-1975 economic downturn, construction of single-family units rose steadily, and in 1978 exceeded 27,000, a level consistent with the annual totals recorded in the early 1970s. Apartment building, by contrast, never really rebounded from its 1975 low of 5,500 units authorized. In the late 1970s the average number of apartment units planned annually rose to only about 8,000, compared with an average of 25,000 per year at the beginning of the decade.

OCEAN COUNTY TOP CHOICE OF HOMEBUILDERS

Ocean topped all other New Jersey counties in the amount of 1980 homebuilding authorized, continuing a remarkable string of 13 consecutive years that Ocean has been the state leader in new residential construction. On the outer

TABLE II
RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS
NEW JERSEY COUNTIES
ANNUAL SUMMARY 1980

	Cost of Residential Construction			Dwelling Units Authorized					
					Private				
County	Total (000's)	New Buildings (000's)	Additions & Alterations (000's)	Total	Single Family	Two Family	3-4 Family	5 or More	Public
ALL COUNTIES	$1,354,769.5	$1,010,084.0	$344,685.5	22,257	14,663	1,594	316	5,137	547
Atlantic	69,255.1	56,385.2	12,869.9	1,290	700	74	13	503	
Bergen	146,875.3	92,503.7	54,371.6	1,310	864	194		252	
Burlington	47,857.6	38,189.1	9,668.5	924	872	6		46	
Camden	62,038.1	48,182.4	13,855.7	1,460	1,206	114		40	100
Cape May	96,463.5	81,225.9	15,237.6	1,564	583	476	33	472	
Cumberland	14,589.5	10,453.9	4,135.6	223	201	14	3	5	
Essex	81,260.8	44,964.6	36,296.2	1,225	180	32	4	1,009	
Gloucester	45,167.5	36,027.4	9,140.1	993	809	82		102	
Hudson	50,153.1	33,211.1	16,942.0	1,188	104	194	18	872	
Hunterdon	30,746.4	25,704.8	5,041.6	472	448			24	
Mercer	51,260.4	34,582.0	16,678.4	512	495			17	
Middlesex	101,077.8	79,066.3	22,011.5	1,918	1,199	100	4	411	204
Monmouth	134,664.5	109,481.5	25,183.0	2,358	1,612	8	52	686	
Morris	122,218.6	100,266.0	21,952.6	1,773	1,364	6	19	284	100
Ocean	134,449.9	110,352.2	24,097.7	2,950	2,465	156	105	224	
Passaic	47,486.6	32,431.8	15,054.8	661	364	24	8	122	143
Salem	9,579.2	6,924.3	2,654.9	170	146	24			
Somerset	37,394.1	26,025.8	11,368.3	453	390	24	7	32	
Sussex	27,411.5	20,583.3	6,828.2	370	352			18	
Union	32,091.6	16,553.4	15,538.2	319	185	66	50	18	
Warren	12,728.4	6,969.3	5,759.1	124	124				

fringe of growth emanating from the population centers of northeastern New Jersey, the county has long proved an attractive site both for conventional housing and for development of new retirement communities.

TABLE III
NEW JERSEY COUNTIES RANKED BY NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED

	1980		1979	
County	Rank	# of Units Authorized	Rank	# of Units Authorized
Atlantic	8	1,290	10	1,402
Bergen	7	1,310	7	1,689
Burlington	12	924	5	2,545
Camden	6	1,460	3	3,181
Cape May	5	1,564	12	1,240
Cumberland	19	223	21	278
Essex	9	1,225	9	1,495
Hudson	10	1,188	13	1,030
Gloucester	11	993	8	1,512
Hunterdon	15	472	18	644
Mercer	14	512	15	767
Middlesex	3	1,918	2	5,049
Monmouth	2	2,358	4	2,965
Morris	4	1,773	6	1,733
Ocean	1	2,950	1	5,170
Passaic	13	661	14	815
Salem	20	170	20	281
Somerset	16	453	11	1,264
Sussex	17	370	17	662
Union	18	319	16	728
Warren	21	124	19	458

Following Ocean County's total of 2,950 units authorized came Monmouth County, with 2,358 new dwellings approved. Middlesex County reported the third largest amount of new homebuilding, with 1,918 units.

Morris and Cape May counties, with the fourth and fifth highest totals, were two of only three New Jersey counties to show more residential construction in 1980 than in 1979. These two areas plus Hudson County succeeded in bucking the overall trend that saw 18 of New Jersey's 21 counties decline in homebuilding activity.

Sharp reductions in new construction were most prevalent in counties that has showed the greatest amount of building activity in recent years. Even though Ocean County was the state leader in both 1979 and 1980 the number of housing units authorized there fell by more than 2,000 over the year. In Middlesex, the drop was even sharper--from over 5,000 new dwellings in 1979 to less than 2,000 in 1980. Camden and Burlington counties also registered over-the-year declines in excess of 1,500 units.

In terms of individual municipalities, the highest number of units authorized in 1980 were reported in the state's two largest cities, Newark and Jersey City. New apartment construction comprised the bulk of the 951 units planned in Jersey City and the 749 approved for construction in Newark. Fast-growing Berkeley and Manchester Townships in Ocean County each reported about 500 new dwellings in 1980. Communities with around 400 units authorized included Manalapan Township (Monmouth Co.), Gloucester Township (Camden Co.), Old Bridge (Middlesex Co.), and Ocean City (Cape May Co.).

CONSTRUCTION SPENDING DECLINES IN 1980

Planned expenditures for residential construction in New Jersey as reported to local construction officials on building permit applications dropped to $1.35 billion in 1980. In 1979, $1.58 billion in spending was planned. The decline, the first since 1975, occurred entirely within the new construction component. In spite of sharply higher costs per unit reported for both single-family homes and apartments, the drastically lower number of new units authorized resulted in a smaller dollar volume of construction expenditures.

Spending on additions and alterations to existing structures, however, continued to rise, as it has every year since the early 1960s. Spending on improvements to residential structures totalled $345 million in 1980, compared with $301 million in 1979.

TABLE IV
AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION COSTS OF DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY
1970 - 1980

	Single Family		5-or-More Family	
Year	Cost Per Unit	Annual Change	Cost Per Unit	Annual Change
1970	$19,850	--	$ 9,850	--
1971	20,550	+ 3.5%	9,500	- 3.6%
1972	22,000	+ 7.1%	11,150	+17.4%
1973	24,250	+10.2%	14,750	+32.2%
1974	27,450	+13.2%	16,250	+10.2%
1975	29,000	+ 5.6%	14,700	- 9.5%
1976	30,800	+ 6.2%	16,050	+ 9.2%
1977	32,850	+ 6.7%	19,600	+22.1%
1978	36,300	+10.5%	23,450	+19.6%
1979	42,350	+16.7%	25,700	+ 9.6%
1980	51,600	+21.8%	34,600	+34.6%
10-Year Average		+10.2%		+14.2%

Note:

These cost estimates are based on data supplied by local building inspectors. They do not include the cost of land, sewerage, or other improvements, nor the other differences between costs of construction and selling prices. The data do not standardize for qualitative changes in the mix of housing authorized and, therefore, should not be interpreted as indicators of the impact of inflation on building costs.

Atlantic City Wage Survey

# of Selected Occupations:

Casino Versus Noncasino Wages

John T. Drdak
Office of Labor Market Information
Division of Planning and Research

The establishment of the casino gambling industry in Atlantic City in 1978 was probably the single most significant economic development to affect the area during the past several decades. Prior to the preparatory activities for the opening of the first casino on May 26, 1978, the decline in the popularity of the resort city and the resulting adverse effects on the economic vitality of the area were quite evident.

The rejuvenation of Atlantic City due to casino-related development can be measured in part by reviewing employment trends in the area. Total nonfarm wage and salary employment in December 1976 was 60,900. By December 1980, this figure had grown dramatically to a total of 96,700. The six casinos in operation in December 1980 had a combined payroll total of 23,465; therefore, over 65% of the 1976-1980 increase of 35,800 in total nonfarm wage and salary employment can be attributed to casino jobholding.

In order to assess the casino impact on wages in the area, the Division of Planning and Research of the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry conducted a survey of typical area employers to determine the prevailing salaries and wages in the business firms which employ 10 or more workers in Atlantic County. The primary purpose of the survey was to determine if there were significant differences between the level of salaries and wages paid by the casino industry and the level paid in typical or average noncasino business establishments.

Questions regarding this report should be directed to John T. Drdak, Office of Labor Market Information, Division of Planning and Research, (609) 757-2811. Copies of the complete study may be obtained by writing to:

State of New Jersey
Department of Labor and Industry
Division of Planning and Research
CN 056
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Attn: Frederick T. Seman

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

Food service and hotel-housekeeping workers employed in the casinos have apparently benefitted most from these employment opportunities. Hourly wage rates for workers in this selected group of occupations ranged from 13% to 76% higher for workers in the casinos as compared with those in similar jobs in noncasino establishments. Or, in other words, workers employed in the food service and hotel-housekeeping occupations earned an average of 34% more than their counterparts in the noncasino establishments. The data reported for the clerical and maintenance occupations that constituted the remaining workers in the survey showed that casino wages were an average of 21% higher.

When the mean wage data wire tested for statistical significance using conventional statistical methods, the mean wages in the casinos were significantly higher[1] than the mean wages in noncasino establishments for the following occupations:

PROFESSIONAL AND CLERICAL

- Computer Operator
- Keypunch Operator
- Secretary
- Switchboard Operator
- Systems Analyst
- Teller

MAINTENANCE WORKERS

- Janitor
- Maintenance Carpenter
- Maintenance Electrician
- Stationary Engineer

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES

- Busperson
- Cafeteria-Counter Attendant
- Cashier
- Chef
- Cook
- Desk Clerk
- Dishwasher
- Kitchen Worker
- Restaurant Manager
- Short-Order Cook

Mean wages were found to be significantly higher[1] in noncasino establishments for clerk-typists and parking-lot attendants. No significant differences were produced when casino versus noncasino mean wage rates were tested for statistical significance for maintenance electricians, payroll clerks, and computer programmers.

Average casino wages reported were higher than those reported by noncasino establishments in all occupations except clerk-typist, parking-lot attendant, and computer programmer.

Clerk-typists employed by the casinos earned an estimated mean hourly rate of $4.39 as compared with $4.59 earned in noncasino establishments. It is interesting to note that both rates differ only slightly from the August 1980 *Area Wage Survey* of the Atlantic County mean rate of $4.49 per hour reported by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, indicating perhaps that the supply for this occupation is plentiful.

Parking-lot attendants at the casinos earned an estimated average of $3.31 per hour, while their counterparts in noncasino establishments earned $3.71.[2]

Computer programmers employed at the casinos earned estimated hourly rates of $8.48 on the average. Programmers employed in noncasino establishments earned an estimated average of $9.10 per hour. Caution should be used in drawing any conclusions from the rates reported for this occupation due to the great variance in sample size. Data were reported by the casinos for only 5 programmers while noncasino establishments reported 45 workers in this occupation.

Table 1 presents complete survey results for casino and noncasino occupations. Column G under Table 1 lists the percent differences between the mean hourly rate paid to casino workers versus noncasino workers in the same occupations.

The data presented in Table 2 is a comparison between the wages reported in the August 1980 *Area Wage Survey* of the Atlantic City SMSA (Atlantic County) conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and wages for similar occupations covered in this July-September 1980 survey by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry. Table 2 shows that changing the composition (types of firms included and excluded from a survey) of the universe of data can produce substantially different results even in a small geographic area.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND DATA LIMITATIONS

Questionnaires were mailed to all business establishments in Atlantic County employing 10 or more workers. A second questionnaire with a follow-up letter was sent to all nonresponding employers two week after the initial mailing. In addition, a telephone follow-up was made to all employers whose questionnaires showed either incomplete or inconsistent data. A third questionnaire was sent to nonresponding establishments which were selected on a sample basis from among each of the three size categories of employers as a final survey effort.

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[1] Differences in mean wages were statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. This means that the probability of the sample data indicating a significant difference in mean wages when such a difference did not really exist is no more than .05.

[2] Casinos use leased valet parking service; but for purposes of this survey they may have erroneously reported these workers as their own payroll "parking-lot attendants". Tips received by valet service workers could raise their wages to levels above those received by regular parking-lot attendants employed by noncasino establishments included in this survey.

Survey questionnaires were mailed to 1,082 business establishments in Atlantic County. Responses were received from 482 establishments and the four casinos then in operation: Resorts International, Caesar's Boardwalk Regency, Bally's Park Place, and Great Bay's Brighton. Table 3 lists the responses received and the total number of workers employed by the responding companies in accordance with establishment size.

CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Casino-hotels were requested to provide salary or wage data for only those workers actually employed by them and working on the casino-hotel premises. Other workers, whether full-time or part-time, who were employed by noncasino-hotel establishments but assigned to work on the casino-hotel premises, e.g., privately hired construction or craft workers, were not considered

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TABLE 1
NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY WAGE SURVEY
ATLANTIC COUNTY, N.J., SEPTEMBER 1980

	CASINO WAGES[1]			NONCASINO WAGES[1]			
OCCUPATION	A. NUMBER OF WORKERS STUDIED	B. MEAN	C. RANGE	D. NUMBER OF WORKERS STUDIED	E. MEAN	F. RANGE	G. CASINO "MEAN" PREMIUM[2]
PROFESSIONAL & CLERICAL EMPLOYEES							
Clerk-Typist	57	$4.39	$3.85- 5.00	306	$4.59	$2.57- 7.60	(4.5)%
Computer Operator	23	7.22	5.41-10.58	56	6.08	4.00- 9.95	18.7
Keypunch Operator	4	5.86	5.45- 6.00	38	4.95	3.50- 7.50	18.4
Payroll Clerk	10	5.32	5.00- 5.75	76	5.24	3.10- 9.95	1.5
Programmer	5	8.48	7.93- 8.85	45	9.10	3.65-15.25	(7.3)
Secretary	107	5.69	5.00- 6.13	365	5.52	3.15-12.86	3.1
Stenographer, General	--	--	No data given	39	4.80	3.22- 7.44	--
Switchboard Operator	41	5.37	4.62- 5.63	74	4.26	3.10- 6.54	26.1
Systems Analyst	5	15.18	13.13-18.25	3	11.48	9.54-13.25	32.2
Teller	100	7.00	*	317	4.06	3.10- 8.70	72.4
MAINTENANCE WORKERS							
Janitor	287	4.63	*	430	4.98	2.53- 7.16	16.3
Maintenance Carpenter	11	9.04	*	52	5.86	2.85- 9.52	20.6
Maintenance Electrician	42	8.52	8.28- 9.04	51	7.03	3.10-11.60	54.0
Stationary Engineer	19	9.32	*	42	6.05	3.10- 5.25	76.4
HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES							
Busperson	249	3.65	3.13- 4.63	92	3.21	1.75- 7.25	13.7
Cafeteria Attendant	79	4.63	*	158	3.42	2.95- 5.20	35.4
Cashier	219	4.63	*	164	4.01	3.00- 8.42	15.5
Chef	27	9.93	9.01-10.00	20	6.04	3.10-12.50	64.4
Cook	164	7.16	6.88- 7.50	151	4.63	2.81- 8.33	54.6
Desk Clerk	42	5.42	5.00- 5.75	55	4.48	3.10- 8.75	21.0
Dishwasher	103	4.63	*	93	3.45	3.00- 4.76	34.2
Kitchen Worker	89	4.63	*	135	3.84	2.85- 9.52	20.6
Parking-Lot Attendant	76	3.31	3.00- 3.45	44	3.71	1.75- 8.00	(12.1)
Restaurant Manager	16	8.59	7.50-14.42	40	6.92	2.40-15.00	24.1
Security Guard	511	6.29	5.25- 6.50	311	4.90	3.10-12.00	28.4
Short-Order Cook	16	6.88	*	28	3.90	3.10- 5.25	76.4

*Where no range is given, the mean is the union rate being paid at the time of the survey.

[1] Casino wages appear to be significantly affected by union contracts whereas the noncasino wages appear to be little affected by union contracts.

[2] Figures in parentheses are minus percentages (workers in casinos earned less).

TABLE 2
N.J. DEPT. OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY WAGE SURVEY
ATLANTIC COUNTY, JULY-SEPT., 1980[1]
VERSUS
U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
"AREA WAGE SURVEY", ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., AUGUST 1980[2]
(Comparable Occupations)

	BLS AREA WAGE SURVEY AUGUST 1980		N.J. L&I AREA WAGE SURVEY JULY-SEPT. 1980	
COMPARABLE OCCUPATIONS	NUMBER OF WORKERS	MEAN HOURLY RATE	NUMBER OF WORKERS	MEAN HOURLY RATE
Clerk Typist	161	$4.49	363	$4.56
Computer Operator	47	7.22	79	6.41
Guard	1,034	6.00	822	5.76
Janitor	456	4.44	717	4.24
Maintenance Carpenter	26	9.49	63	6.42
Maintenance Electrician	61	9.46	93	7.71
Secretary	245	6.06	472	5.56
Stationary Engineer	32	9.04	61	7.07
Switchboard Operator	45	4.43	115	4.65

[1] Excludes workers employed by the N.J. Bell Telephone Co., and includes four casinos and establishments employing ten or more workers.

[2] Includes three casinos and N.J. Bell Telephone Co. and all establishments employing 50 or more workers.

Note: The above comparison is presented for informational purposes only. No valid statistical comparison can be made since each survey utilized a different universe of data as noted in [1] and [2].

to be casino-hotel employees. All supportive services to casino-hotels, e.g., garbage collectors, outside linen suppliers, out-service valet-parking attendants, are all included in "noncasino-hotel" industries for purposes of this survey.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

The occupational classification was based on job descriptions from the 1977 edition of the U.S. Department of Labor's *Dictionary of Occupational Titles.*

Salary or wage data were requested for 26 occupations common to both casino and noncasino establishments. Total employment reported in the selected occupations by the respondents was 5,487. Casinos reported an employment total of 2,302; noncasinos, a total of 3,185.

SURVEY EXCLUSIONS

1. Earnings derived from tips are not included in the data. Although tips may constitute a significant portion of total earnings in some occupations, data on tips were not solicited. Tips constitute a variable that cannot be verified for credibility or completeness and that may not have been reported to the employers who completed the questionnaires.

2. Firms employing less than 10 workers were excluded from the survey since establishments that size may include a disproportionate number of owners, or relatives of owners, who were excluded from the survey. Data on those persons may have distorted the conventional definitions of "wage" and "salary".

3. Data reported by the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company were also excluded from the survey results. The large number of employees reported by that single company in the occupations surveyed, in relation to the total reported by all employers, would have produced survey results unduly influenced by one large employer. In addition, the inclusion of the relatively higher level of wages paid by the Bell Telephone Company would have skewed the survey results upward for noncasino establishments. Further, the survey sought to compare wages between the casinos and the typical Atlantic County employer. By its size and union-set wage rates, New Jersey Bell is not a typical county employer.

COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER DATA

The standard *Area Wage Survey,* which is conducted biennially by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in Atlantic County, covers establishments employing 50 or more workers. However, in order to obtain a more representative universe

TABLE 3
ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS WITHIN SCOPE OF SURVEY
AND
NUMBER STUDIED IN ATLANTIC COUNTY, N.J.
SEPTEMBER 1980

ESTABLISHMENT SIZE (No. of employees)	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS[1]			WORKERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS[1]		
	WITHIN SCOPE OF STUDY[2]	STUDIED[3]	PERCENT STUDIED	WITHIN SCOPE OF STUDY	STUDIED	PERCENT STUDIED
10-19	507	222	43.8%	6,615	2,828	42.7%
20-50	338	130	38.5%	9,474	4,102	43.3%
50 or more	237	130	54.5%	51,716	33,182	64.2%
Total	1,082	482	45.0%	67,805	40,112	59.2%

[1] Totals exclude employees of the Bell Telephone Co. Other public utility workers are included.

[2] Totals include all establishments with total employment of 10 or more persons.

[3] All outlets (within the area) of the same companies in industries such as finance, trade, and motion picture theaters were considered as one establishment. All employers who reported that they had no workers in the survey's selected group of occupations were excluded from these totals.

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of data, all establishments employing as few as 10 workers were included in the Planning and Research survey.

In addition, since the Bureau of Labor Statistics August 1980 *Area Wage Survey* included communication and other public utility workers and casino employees, the data on Table 3 of this report are not directly comparable in coverage.

FUTURE SURVEYS

No inference is intended, nor should any inference be drawn, from the data presented herein that similar studies in the future will produce the same degree of wage variances since future surveys will be conducted after the casino industry is well established.

In addition, outside influences may well have a stronger affect on future surveys. Legalization of casino gambling in neighboring states such as New York and Pennsylvania could restrict the future growth and profitability of the industry in New Jersey and its ability to pay premium wages. Given a different competitive environment, the state of the economy, and possible further changes to casino-hotel regulations within New Jersey, among other factors, future wage studies may produce dissimilar results.

SURVEY CONCLUSIONS

Of the 26 occupations studied, 22 had higher average hourly earnings reported in the casino establishments than in the typical Atlantic County noncasino establishments studied.

The casino wage differentials can be explained in part by the union contracts negotiated for the casino workers. The collective bargaining agreements are more occupation specific than area specific; that is, the unions bargain for contracts for persons of similar occupations in different geographic areas rather than with other workers in the same geographic area. The typical noncasino Atlantic County establishment is a small (50-75 employees), nonunion firm whose wages are set primarily by being competitive with the prevailing wages paid by other area firms.

Another factor accounting for the casino differentials relates to the nature of the industry. The casinos, have been paying wages high enough to attract and maintain skilled workers in occupations unique to the industry. It would appear from our survey that the casino salary structures may be predicated on the higher-paying unique-skill occupations and have brought up the other casino salary levels of the occupations studied.

In addition, most casinos may be willing to pay premium wages for minimal skill occupations in order to maintain a stable labor force and a low turnover rate. As more casinos open and competition for qualified workers increases, a stable labor force takes on increasing significance.

In the long run, the typical Atlantic County noncasino establishment may raise its salary levels for comparable occupations in order to attract the best workers. However, due to firm profitability, required skill levels, or working condition differences, the typical noncasino firm may not seek to become comparable; only a future wage survey will tell.

The Age of New Jersey's Population

Connie O. Hughes
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The median age of New Jersey's population as of April 1, 1980 was 32.2 years, according to early tabulations of the 1980 census counts. The corresponding figure for 1970 was 30.1 years. Declining fertility, aging of the "baby boom" cohorts, and increasing longevity of the population account for the rise in median age. Less than one quarter (21.4%) of the state's population were under 15 years of age and 11.7% were 65 years of age and over.

THE NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

For the nation as a whole, the 1980 census indicated that the median age was 30 years, up from 28 years in 1970. Nationally, 22.6% of the population were under 15 years of age and 11.3% were 65 years of age and over.

Nineteen states and the District of Columbia had populations with a median age equal to or greater than the U.S. average. Of these states, Florida had the highest median age, 34.7 years, reflecting the continued immigration of older adults. New Jersey's median age (32.2) was the second highest, followed by other states concentrated in the Northeast Region: Pennsylvania (32.1), Connecticut (32.0), New York (31.9), Rhode Island (31.8), and Massachusetts (31.2).

The lowest median age, 24.2 years, was recorded for Utah. Other states with low median ages were Alaska (26.1), Wyoming (27.1), New Mexico and Louisiana (27.4), Idaho (27.6), and Mississippi (27.7). A complete listing of median age by state is contained in Table 1.

TABLE 1
MEDIAN YEARS OF AGE BY STATE
1980

United States 30.0

Alabama	29.3	Montana	29.0
Alaska	26.1	Nebraska	29.7
Arkansas	30.6	Nevada	30.3
Arizona	29.2	New Hampshire	30.1
California	29.9	New Jersey	32.2
Colorado	28.6	New Mexico	27.4
Connecticut	32.0	New York	31.9
Delaware	29.7	North Carolina	29.6
Florida	34.7	North Dakota	28.3
Georgia	28.7	Ohio	29.9
Hawaii	28.4	Oklahoma	30.1
Idaho	27.6	Oregon	30.2
Illinois	29.9	Pennsylvania	32.1
Indiana	29.2	Rhode Island	31.8
Iowa	30.0	South Carolina	28.2
Kansas	30.1	South Dakota	28.9
Kentucky	29.1	Tennessee	30.1
Louisiana	27.4	Texas	28.2
Maine	30.4	Utah	24.2
Maryland	30.3	Vermont	29.4
Massachusetts	31.2	Virginia	29.8
Michigan	28.9	Washington	29.8
Minnesota	29.2	West Virginia	30.4
Mississippi	27.7	Wisconsin	29.4
Missouri	30.9	Wyoming	27.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin of the Population by Regions, Divisions, and States 1980," PC80-S1-S, issued May 1981.

NEW JERSEY'S CHANGING AGE STRUCTURE

Using estimates and projections of intercensal age distributions, much has been written about the changing age structure of the population during the 1970s, i.e., a tendency toward a higher median age resulting from the baby bust of the 1960s and 1970s, an increase in persons 20 to 35 years old because of the aging of the baby boom generation, and an increase in the number of elderly due to increased longevity. With the advent of the first detailed data from the 1980 census, these trends are confirmed.

When the 1970-to-1980 changes in 5-year age groups for New Jersey are examined, the following patterns are observed: for the age groups under 15 years, there was a decline of almost 417,000; for the age groups from 15 to 39 years, there was an increase of just over 499,000; for the age groups from 40 to 54 years, there was a decrease of about 157,000; and for the age groups over 55 years, there was a total increase of over 268,000. These increases and decreases resulted in a net overall statewide population increase of slightly more than 193,000 from 1970 to 1980. For a complete listing of population by age group see Table 2.

Changes in population and age structure are attributable to births, deaths, and migration. Final tabulations on the number of births, the number of deaths, and migration for the 1970s are not yet available. However, sufficient data are available to indicate that, during the decade, births outnumbered deaths by approximately 313,000 and, thus, netmigration was about -120,000.

TABLE 2
POPULATION BY AGE
NEW JERSEY
1970-1980

	1970	1980	1970-1980 Change Percent
TOTAL	7,171,112	7,364,158	2.7
Under 5 years	589,801	463,127	-21.5
5- 9 years	693,364	508,526	-26.7
10-14 years	711,132	605,695	-14.8
15-19 years	612,405	670,705	9.5
20-24 years	509,667	614,774	20.6
25-29 years	463,624	574,046	23.8
30-34 years	403,858	563,735	39.6
35-39 years	414,326	479,715	15.8
40-44 years	465,907	400,048	-14.1
45-49 years	478,417	393,967	-17.7
50-54 years	439,472	432,607	- 1.6
55-59 years	381,013	430,087	12.9
60-64 years	314,332	367,444	16.9
65 years and over	693,794	859,682	23.9
Median years of age	30.1	32.2	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 and 1980 Censuses of Population.

Table 3 shows the change in the number and percent of persons by age cohorts in contrast to Table 2, which shows the change in the number and percent of persons by age group.* When the data in Table 3 are examined, it can be seen that only 3 cohorts increased in size during the decade of the 1970s: (1) those that were under 5 years old in 1970 and 10-14 years old in 1980; (2) those that were 20-24 years old in 1970 and 30-34 years old in 1980; and (3) those that were 25-29 years old in 1970 and 35-39 years old in 1980. Positive changes in cohort size would tend to indicate that there was a net inmigration of persons in these cohorts. The amount of net inmigration cannot be determined at this time because complete data for the decade on the number of deaths by age are unavailable. Additionally, the extent to which these age groups were undercounted is also unavailable.

TABLE 3
AGE COHORT CHANGE
NEW JERSEY
1970-1980

Age at Beginning of Decade *(in years)*	Age at End of Decade *(in years)*	1970-1980 Change Number	1970-1980 Change Percent
	Under 5	NA	NA
	5- 9	NA	NA
Under 5	10-14	15,894	2.7
5- 9	15-19	- 22,659	- 3.3
10-14	20-24	- 96,358	-13.5
15-19	25-29	- 38,358	- 6.3
20-24	30-34	54,068	10.6
25-29	35-39	16,091	3.5
30-34	40-44	- 3,810	- 0.9
35-39	45-49	- 20,359	- 4.9
40-44	50-54	- 33,300	- 7.1
45-49	55-59	- 48,330	-10.1
50-54	60-64	- 72,028	-16.4
55-59 60-64 65 & over	65 & over	-529,457	-38.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 and 1980 Censuses of Population.

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*A cohort is defined as a group of people having a common characteristic. In this case, an age cohort is distinguished from an age group in that an age cohort refers to a group of people born in the same years or their survivors. For example, the cohort of persons who were 10-14 years of age in 1970 were 20-24 years of age in 1980.

The early 20s to mid-30s are perhaps the most mobile ages in the life cycle and migration for these ages is usually motivated by such factors as employment and graduate education. The positive net migration of those age groups that were under 5 years old, 20-24 years old, and 25-29 years old in 1970 is logical because, in all likelihood, those under the age of 5 were the children of the other two groups.

Negative changes in cohort size do not necessarily indicate net outmigration. Negative changes represent the sum of deaths and migration. Depending on the particular age group (after the early infancy years, survival rates gradually decline from .999 to .900 for persons under 65 years of age), it is possible for negative percent changes of up to about 10% in cohort size to represent deaths and positive netmigration, assuming that the extent of undercounting for age cohorts in the 1970 and 1980 census is similar. Thus, from Table 3, it may be possible to assume that the following cohorts may have exhibited net outmigration during the 1970s: (1) those that were 10-14 years in 1970 and 20-24 years old in 1980; (2) those that were 15-19 years in 1970 and 25-29 years old in 1980 (the survival rate is very high for this cohort); and (3) those that were 50 years old and over in 1970. Reasons for migration of the two former groups include college education, employment, and armed forces entrance. For the latter group, migration is induced primarily by retirement.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE 1980s

As people move through the life cycle, their needs and demands change. Concurrently, their contributions also change. Thus, as the age structure of an area changes, the impacts and implications for planners and policy makers are substantial. Because many of these impacts were described in some detail in the last issue of *Economic Indicators*, only a few of the affected areas will be briefly mentioned here.

Education: Demand on elementary schools should increase during the 1980s with the advent of the entrance of the "baby boom echo" (those children born to the baby boom generation) into elementary school ages. Higher education, however, may continue to experience declines in enrollment due to a decrease in the number of persons of college age.

Energy: With the increase in the number of people of driving age, of working age, and of household formation age, the demands on energy will increase.

Health Care: The special needs of the elderly will need continued attention as a greater proportion of the total population is concentrated in the 65-years-of-age-and-over groups. The demand for maternity and pediatric care may increase should the "baby boom echo" come into full swing.

Housing: Housing the state's population will continue to pose challenges as the "baby boom" generation moves through the life cycle seeking homeownership. Additionally, housing the increasing number of elderly will need to be the focus of attention of planners and policy makers.

Labor Force: During the 1980s, the number of new entrants to the labor force as a result of persons becoming working age will not be as substantial as during the 1970s. The large influx of the "baby boom" generation to the labor force of the 1970s may translate into a more experienced labor force in the 1980s.

Transportation: Increased demands may be made on New Jersey's transportation network due to the number of people commuting to work.

For a concise discussion of the impact of the changing age structure in New Jersey, see "Demographic Trends in the 1980s" in *Economic Indicators*, No. 207, June 1981.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The 1980 data in this article represent early tabulations from the 1980 Census of Population and was released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as a *Supplementary Report*, entitled "Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin of the Population by Regions, Divisions, and States 1980," PC80-S1-S, May 1981. The report contains a cross-tabulation for the United States by age, sex, and race or Spanish origin. For regions, divisions, and states, data are not crosstabulated; age distributions, sex breakdowns, racial breakdowns, and a count of persons of Spanish origin are presented for these areas.

This Census Bureau report is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. and at the bureau's district offices in Philadelphia and New York. The report is available for review at the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton, New Jersey, as well as at most of the state's depository libraries.

1980
CENSUS
REPORT

Household Size Declines in New Jersey

Connie O. Hughes
New Jersey State Data Center
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

According to early tabulations from the 1980 Census, the average number of persons per household in New Jersey was 2.84, down substantially from the 1970 average of 3.17. The decline was the result of a 14.9% increase in the number of New Jersey households -- from 2,218,182 in 1970 to 2,548,225 in 1980 -- and only a 2.9% over-the-decade rise in the number of persons living in households (from 7,024,244 to 7,227,625).

Nationwide, the decline in population per household was somewhat more rapid than in New Jersey. In 1970, the average household size was 3.11 persons per household while, in 1980, it was 2.75.

In 1980, California had the greatest number of households (8,630,198), followed by New York (6,339,762), and Texas (4,928,965). California also had the greatest population in households (23,100,636) and in group quarters (567,926). However, Utah and Hawaii had the largest average household size (3.20 and 3.15 persons per household, respectively), while households in the District of Columbia and Florida were the smallest (2.39 and 2.55, respectively).

COUNTY POP/HOUSEHOLD

All 21 of New Jersey's counties declined in average household size from 1970 to 1980. Only 3 counties had average household sizes below 3.00 in 1970: Atlantic (2.84), Cape May (2.70), and Hudson (2.88). Conversely, only 4 counties had average household sizes above 3.00 in 1980: Burlington (3.01), Gloucester (3.03), Morris (3.02), and Sussex (3.08).

The two counties having the greatest number of people living in households and the greatest number of households in both 1970 and 1980 were Bergen and Essex. However, by 1980 Bergen County had slightly more households and more people living in households than Essex County, which had more of both in 1970. The 1970-1980 growth in the number of households in Bergen County (7.4%) far outpaced the over-the-decade growth in the number of persons living in households, which actually declined (-6.0%). Essex County, on the other hand, experienced declines in the number of households (-0.9%) and in the number of persons living in households (-8.6%). Thus, in 1980 Bergen and Essex counties had the same average household size -- 2.79.

In 1970, five counties had less than 100,000 persons living in households: Cape May (57,114), Hunterdon (67,950), Salem (59,699), Sussex (76,381), and Warren (72,628). All of these counties exhibited gains in household population during the 1970s but only Sussex exceeded 100,000 in 1980. At the same time, however, the growth in the number of households in each of these counties was greater than the percentage growth in the number of persons living in households, resulting in across the board decreases in the average number of persons per household. The 1980 population per household for these counties was: Cape May (2.47), Hunterdon (2.98), Salem (2.86), Sussex (3.08), and Warren (2.83).

A FINAL COMMENT

It is interesting to note that, of the five New Jersey counties which experienced total population declines during the 1970s (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Passaic, and Union), only Essex did not register a gain in the total number of households. Hudson County had a very slight increase in the number of households (358), while the other counties exhibited increases in the number of households as follows: Passaic (6,249), Union (6,393), and Bergen (20,785). Hence, the dramatic and expected decreases in average household size of the 1970 to 1980 period have resulted in total population losses in four counties which would have experienced population gains had the 1970 levels of average household size persisted to 1980.

DEFINITIONS

Household: A household includes all persons who occupy a group of rooms or a single room which constitutes a housing unit. A group of rooms or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households.

Group Quarters: All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Persons in group quarters include persons under care or custody in institutions and persons in noninstitutional group quarters such as college dormitories, military barracks, monasteries, missions, and workers dormitories. In addition, noninstitutional group quarters include any living quarters which are occupied by nine or more persons unrelated to the resident who owns or rents (maintains) the living quarters (for example, a large rooming or boarding house, or a large commune).

DATA AVAILABILITY

The 1980 data discussed here were published in May 1981 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in a 1980 Census of Population *Supplementary Report*, "Population and Households by States and Counties: 1980," PC80-S1-2. This publication presents data for all states in the nation and their respective counties. The statistics were issued in advance of their separate publication in the Bureau's final reports, *Characteristics of the Population, Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A; and *Characteristics of the Population, General Population Characteristics*, PC80-1-B. These two reports are tentatively scheduled to be released on a state-by-state flow basis 7/81 - 12/81 and 10/81 - 3/82, respectively.

The *Supplementary Report* is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. It is also available for review at the New Jersey State Data Center, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton, New Jersey and most of the state's depository libraries.

HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS
UNITED STATES, NEW JERSEY, AND COUNTIES
1970 & 1980

	1970			1980		
	Persons in Households[1]	Households	Persons per Household	Persons in Households[1]	Households	Persons per Household
United States	197,399,913	63,449,747	3.11	220,762,922	80,376,609	2.75
New Jersey	7,024,244	2,218,182	3.17	7,227,625	2,548,225	2.84
Atlantic	172,458	60,716	2.84	191,312	71,806	2.66
Bergen	891,237	279,625	3.19	837,701	300,410	2.79
Burlington	295,022	84,788	3.48	346,326	114,890	3.01
Camden	450,652	138,408	3.26	467,456	162,508	2.88
Cape May	57,114	21,177	2.70	79,827	32,347	2.47
Cumberland	117,850	37,086	3.18	128,692	44,287	2.91
Essex	915,871	302,582	3.03	837,418	299,934	2.79
Gloucester	169,921	49,693	3.42	197,654	65,129	3.03
Hudson	598,575	207,499	2.88	550,944	207,857	2.65
Hunterdon	67,950	21,063	3.23	85,098	28,515	2.98
Mercer	290,930	93,486	3.11	292,964	105,819	2.77
Middlesex	571,101	168,076	3.40	576,607	196,708	2.93
Monmouth	448,854	135,230	3.32	493,733	170,130	2.90
Morris	373,846	109,823	3.40	398,629	131,820	3.02
Ocean	206,097	68,362	3.01	342,982	128,304	2.67
Passaic	455,277	147,214	3.09	440,523	153,463	2.87
Salem	59,699	18,681	3.20	63,871	22,330	2.86
Somerset	194,006	57,013	3.40	198,660	67,368	2.95
Sussex	76,381	22,809	3.35	114,638	37,221	3.08
Union	538,775	171,580	3.14	499,274	177,973	2.81
Warren	72,628	23,271	3.12	83,316	29,406	2.83

[1] "Persons in households" is not the same thing as population because it does not include persons living in group quarters (see definitions). For data on persons living in group quarters call the New Jersey State Data Center (609-292-0076).

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1980 Census of Population, *Supplementary Reports*, "Population and Households by States and Counties: 1980," PC80-S1-2, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., issued May 1981.

Economic Briefs

MAY 10 WAS TAX FREEDOM DAY

May 10 was Tax Freedom Day for 1981, according to economists at the Tax Foundation, Inc.[1]

Tax Freedom Day is the day the average American worker would finish paying all taxes (federal, state, and local) if all earnings from January 1 went directly to satisfy tax obligations. Put another way, it represents the day of the year when American taxpayers stop working for government and start working for themselves.

Each year the Foundation calculates Tax Freedom Day, and nearly every year the date falls later on the calendar.

Year	Tax Freedom Day[a]
1930	February 14
1940	March 9
1950	April 4
1960	April 18
1970	April 28
1975	April 29
1976	May 2
1977	May 3
1978	May 3
1979	May 4
1980	May 4[b]
1981	May 10[c]

[a] Recalculated for all years to reflect recent revisions in national income and product accounts by U.S. Department of Commerce.
[b] Revised.
[c] Forecast.

The idea of Tax Freedom Day was conceived in 1948 by Dallas L. Hostetler, a Florida businessman. In 1974, at age 72, Hostetler asked the Tax Foundation to carry on his efforts to maintain pubic awareness of the ever-expanding tax burden.

Tax Freedom Day is among the most popular research efforts of the Tax Foundation. Traditionally, the Foundation times the announcement of Tax Freedom Day to coincide with the last day for U.S. taxpayers to file their income tax returns, April 15.

For more information contact the Tax Foundation, Inc., 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009, (202-328-4500).

LABOR DEPARTMENT DESIGNATES LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

The U.S. Department of Labor has released its annual listing of labor surplus areas--areas of high unemployment--that are eligible for federal procurement preference for the period of June 1, 1981 through May 31, 1982.

Employers with businesses located in these areas are eligible for preference in bidding on federal procurement contracts as authorized under the Defense Manpower Policy No. 4B, the Small Business Act Executive Order 12073 (Federal Procurement in Labor Surplus Areas) and Executive Order 10582 (Implementing the Buy American Act).

In order to qualify for the present listing, an area (county, balance of county, city, or township) with a population of 50,000 or more must have had an average unemployment rate of at least 7.9% (1.20 times the national rate of 6.6%) for the two-year reference period from January 1979 through December 1980. An area may also qualify if exceptional circumstances cause a significant rise in unemployment that was not reflected in the area's data for the reference period.

In New Jersey there are 14 labor surplus areas included in the present listing, a drop of 6 areas over the year. The areas designated this year are: Counties--Cape May; Balance of Counties--Cumberland County less Vineland City, Hudson County less Bayonne City, Jersey City and Union City, Ocean County less Brick Township and Dover Township; and Cities--Atlantic City, Camden, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, Passaic, Paterson, Trenton, Union City, and Vineland.

Inquiries about this classification should be directed to Anna Kiley, New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry, Division of Planning and Research (telephone 609-292-2568) or to local Job Service offices.

1979 PERSONAL INCOME DATA FOR COUNTIES

The Atlantic City Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) recorded the greatest percentage increase in personal income from 1978 to 1979 among the nation's 273 SMSAs.

A major factor in the area's growth was the opening of casino-hotels which began in the spring of 1978. Personal income increased by 20% in the area while the labor and proprietors' income for service industries (which includes casino-hotels) increased by 64%. The Atlantic City SMSA consists of Atlantic County.

The growth in personal income for New Jersey was 11% from 1978 to 1979, compared to 12.6% nationally. The personal income and per capita personal income figures for the United States, New Jersey, and counties are shown in the accompanying table.

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[1] The Tax Foundation, Inc., is a nonprofit organization engaged in nonpartisan research and public education on the fiscal and management aspects of government.

The smallest increase in personal income was in Salem County (8%). Atlantic, Sussex, Cape May, Hunterdon, Ocean, and Somerset counties all showed increases exceeding 12%, but no New Jersey county came close to matching Atlantic County's 20% gain.

On a per capita basis, personal income ranged from $12,369 in Bergen County to $7,400 in Gloucester County in 1979. Again, Atlantic County showed the largest increase in per capita income with a gain of $1,386 or 19% over the 1978 figure. Despite the increase, per capita personal income in Atlantic County remained substantially below the statewide average in 1979.

The state estimate for 1979 was $9,746, which is 11% higher than the national per capita personal income of $8,757. Bergen, Somerset, Morris, and Union counties had per capita incomes more than 20% higher than the national estimate.

Total personal income and per capita personal income estimates are made by the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). A detailed report of New Jersey personal income estimates (past and current) will be published by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry later this year.

Personal income estimates for the nation's 273 SMSAs and 3,140 counties for selected years appear in the April issue of the *Survey of Current Business*, a monthly publication of the BEA.

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY COUNTY: 1978 AND 1979

	Total Personal Income[1] (millions of dollars)			Per Capita Personal Income[2] (dollars)		
	1978	1979	Percent Change 1978-79	1978	1979	Percent of National Average
United States	1,712,066.0	1,927,005.0	12.6	7,846	8,757	100
New Jersey	64,347.2	71,453.6	11.0	8,796	9,746	111
Atlantic	1,402.7	1,685.1	20.1	7,415	8,801	101
Bergen	9,638.0	10,658.8	10.6	11,148	12,369	141
Burlington	2,747.2	3,059.2	11.4	7,575	8,307	95
Camden	3,644.3	4,024.9	10.4	7,735	8,468	97
Cape May	568.7	640.3	12.6	7,406	8,086	92
Cumberland	907.4	991.5	9.3	6,956	7,770	89
Essex	7,237.4	7,946.4	9.8	8,722	9,689	111
Gloucester	1,369.6	1,512.6	10.4	6,867	7,400	85
Hudson	4,511.1	4,970.3	10.2	8,141	9,158	105
Hunterdon	761.7	858.2	12.7	9,029	9,894	113
Mercer	2,694.8	2,977.7	10.5	8,525	9,461	108
Middlesex	5,357.2	5,945.6	11.0	9,078	10,024	114
Monmouth	4,331.4	4,840.9	11.8	8,696	9,674	110
Morris	4,064.9	4,546.7	11.9	10,087	11,202	128
Ocean	2,304.3	2,592.7	12.5	6,971	7,600	87
Passaic	3,695.7	4,085.3	10.5	8,315	9,190	105
Salem	481.2	519.3	7.9	7,679	8,370	96
Somerset	2,238.1	2,511.5	12.2	10,796	11,956	137
Sussex	870.2	982.7	12.9	7,984	8,718	100
Union	4,874.3	5,386.6	10.5	9,592	10,645	122
Warren	647.0	717.4	10.9	7,742	8,567	98

[1] Total personal income consists of private and government wage and salary payments in cash and in kind, other labor income, farm and nonfarm proprietors' income, personal interest income, rental income of persons, dividends, and transfer payments, less personal contributions for social insurance. It is measured before the deduction of personal income and other personal taxes and is reported in current dollars (no adjustment is made for price changes).

[2] Per capita personal income equals total personal income divided by total population.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I thru VI and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 24 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I thru VI have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

> *Moving Averages.* Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.
>
> *Ratio Scales.* Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.
>
> *Inverted Scales.* For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970 and November 1973-March 1975.

SERIES	SOURCES
1-16	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18-21	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
22-23	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
24	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
25-27	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
28-30	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
31-32	US Bureau of the Census
33	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
34-42	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Monthly average (annual average) data for 1970-1973 differ slightly from estimates published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The series published in this report were developed by BLS using 1970 census weights and population extrapolations in the estimating procedure and are consistent with data from 1974 forward. Data published by BLS reflect weights and population estimates extrapolated from the 1960 census and are not precisely comparable with data from 1974 forward.

Official series data for 1980 have been revised due to a one-year addition of 150 sampling units to the monthly

SERIES NOTES

household panel in New Jersey which is part of the national Current Population Survey (CPS). In 1981, the sample size was reduced to the pre-1980 level of about 1,780 households.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1980 benchmark.

Estimates for all years have been revised based on updated seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1980.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1980 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1979 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS. There was a substantial drop in the workweek in February 1978 due to a snowstorm.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

SERIES NOTES

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made according to a U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics formula, state tax adjustments are made by the Department of Labor and Industry, and inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

19-21 The LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS are collected by a survey of employers counting the number of accessions, separations, and quits that occurred during the entire month. The series reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

SERIES	NOTES
25-27	The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 25) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 25). Series 25 was affected by a $2 billion contract for nuclear generating facilities in April 1977 and a $900 million contract for an electric power and heating system in February 1978. To avoid distortions these awards were omitted from the computations to determine seasonally adjusted figures but were returned to the total after the remaining data were seasonally adjusted. They were also omitted from the monthly average components.
28-30	The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 28) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. Series 28 is not the sum of the published components For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total units (Series 28) data. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 30) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.
31-32	The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the Department of Labor and Industry to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 31) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.
34-35	These two series were affected by a change in reporting procedures during 1980; in that year, all Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) summer youth program openings and placements were recorded prior to September 30. In past years, these openings and placements were distributed in the September, October, and November totals. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (Series 34) , as reported by the Employment Service Automated Reporting System, were overestimated by about 10% from June 1975 to February 1976. These data relate to openings received by the New Jersey Employment Service only.
36	WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (interstate and intrastate under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.
37	The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (interstate and intrastate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment. The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 480,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.
38	The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents interstate and intrastate agent claims under the regular state program only.
39	The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the state program only.
40-42	The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 42) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,381	3,364	3,527	3,503	3,607	3,592	3,583	3,614
Feb	3,335	3,361	3,554	3,510	3,572	3,594	3,531	3,608
Mar	3,302	3,366	3,545	3,522	3,598	3,593	3,636	3,597
Apr	3,353	3,416	3,489	3,516	3,587	3,589	3,639	3,605r
May	3,373	3,413	3,510	3,524	3,608	3,584	3,674	3,571p
Jun	3,381	3,429	3,545	3,530	3,604	3,573		
Jul	3,402	3,442	3,535	3,538	3,611	3,575		
Aug	3,437	3,450	3,541	3,542	3,577	3,572		
Sep	3,511	3,449	3,582	3,553	3,534	3,575		
Oct	3,525	3,456	3,548	3,569	3,569	3,574		
Nov	3,551	3,462	3,506	3,562	3,554	3,582		
Dec	3,547	3,473	3,570	3,575	3,560	3,579		

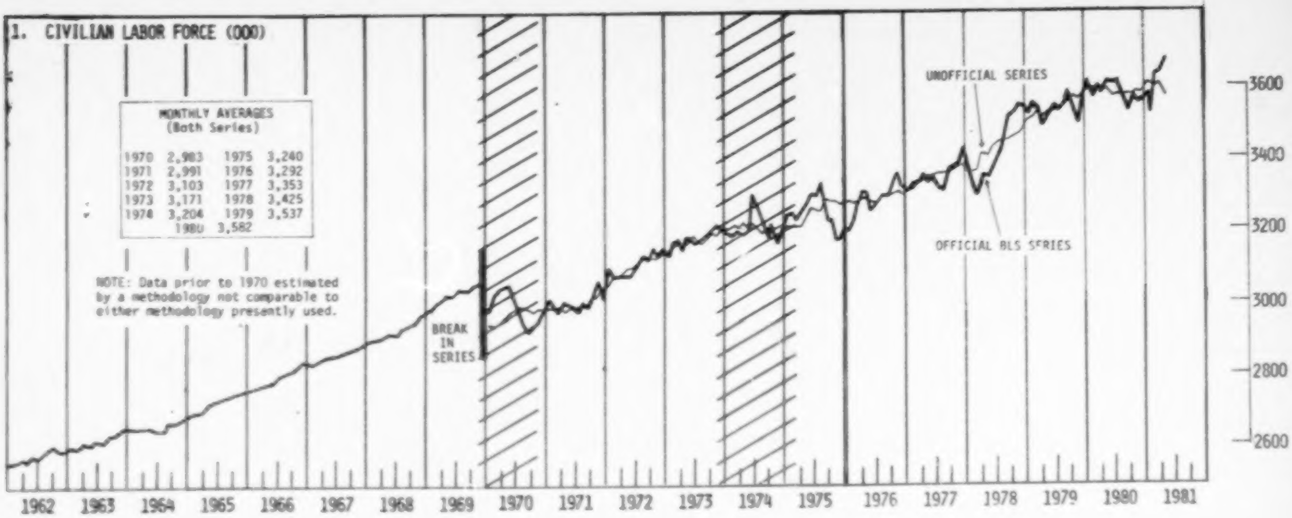
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,137	3,102	3,281	3,254	3,354	3,346	3,316	3,355
Feb	3,087	3,105	3,287	3,262	3,363	3,347	3,288	3,356
Mar	3,072	3,120	3,291	3,272	3,350	3,339	3,324	3,349
Apr	3,102	3,174	3,278	3,269	3,343	3,332	3,351	3,361r
May	3,120	3,175	3,258	3,284	3,321	3,317	3,388	3,336p
Jun	3,134	3,182	3,307	3,292	3,330	3,306		
Jul	3,157	3,195	3,281	3,295	3,349	3,304		
Aug	3,203	3,204	3,283	3,299	3,327	3,304		
Sep	3,256	3,209	3,353	3,307	3,275	3,314		
Oct	3,281	3,215	3,299	3,316	3,310	3,324		
Nov	3,315	3,231	3,257	3,322	3,284	3,324		
Dec	3,283	3,226	3,339	3,331	3,276	3,329		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	244	263	246	249	253	246	267	259
Feb	248	256	267	248	209	247	243	252
Mar	230	245	254	249	248	254	312	248
Apr	251	242	211	247	244	257	288	244
May	253	239	252	240	287	267	286	234p
Jun	247	247	238	238	274	268		
Jul	245	247	254	243	262	271		
Aug	234	246	258	243	250	269		
Sep	255	241	229	246	259	261		
Oct	244	241	249	252	259	251		
Nov	236	231	249	240	270	257		
Dec	264	246	231	244	284	250		

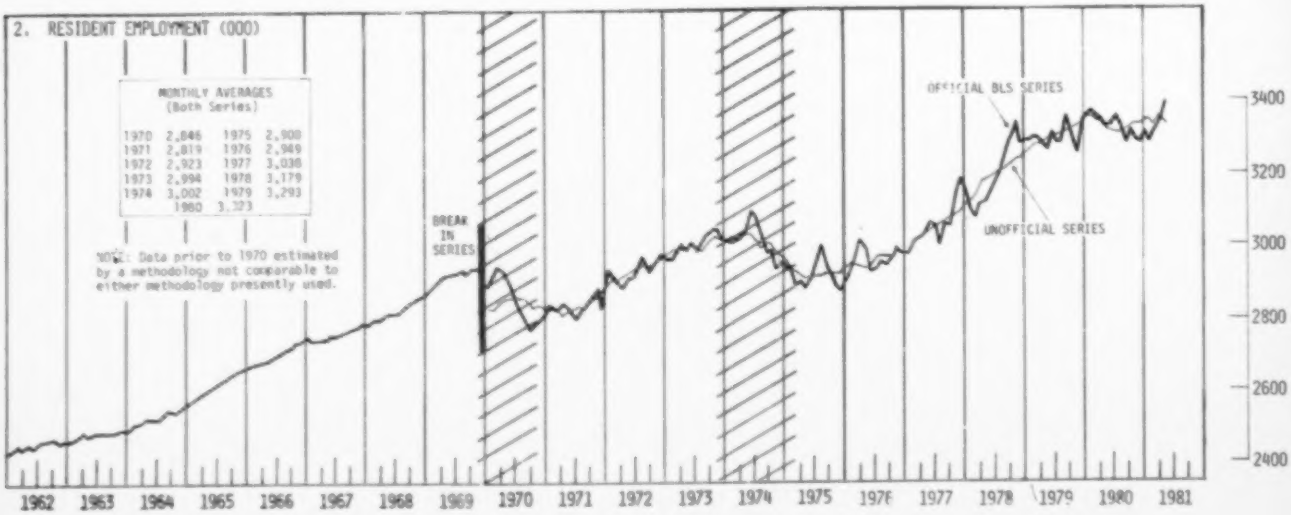
CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS – I



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,983	1975	3,240
1971	2,991	1976	3,292
1972	3,103	1977	3,353
1973	3,171	1978	3,425
1974	3,204	1979	3,537
	1980	3,582	

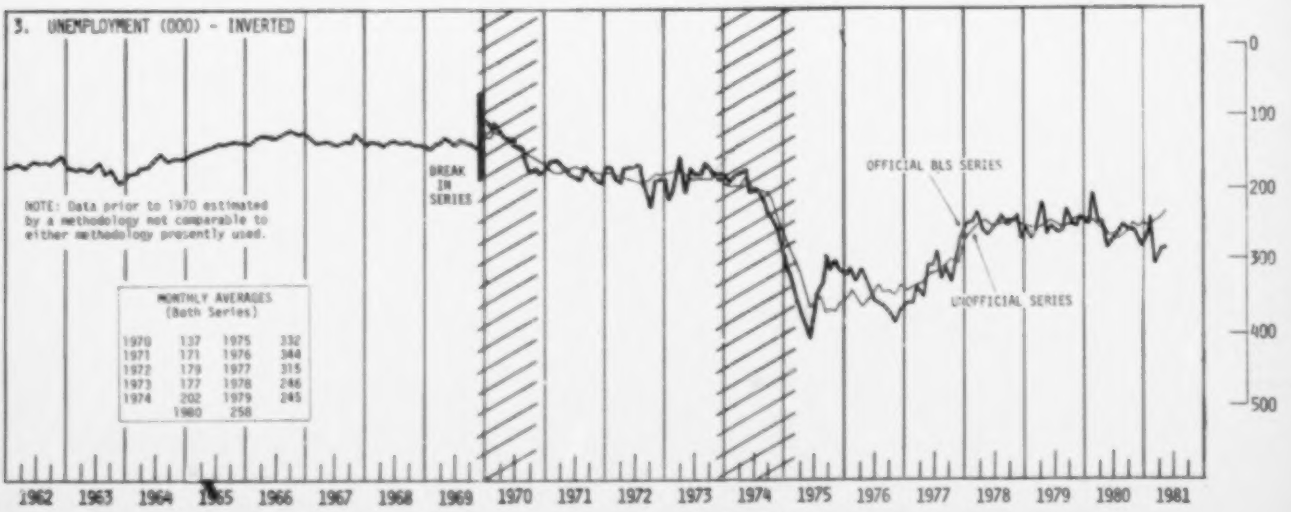
NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,846	1975	2,908
1971	2,819	1976	2,949
1972	2,923	1977	3,038
1973	2,994	1978	3,179
1974	3,002	1979	3,293
	1980	3,323	

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	137	1975	332
1971	171	1976	344
1972	179	1977	315
1973	177	1978	246
1974	202	1979	245
	1980	258	

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	62.4	62.1	64.4	63.9	65.2	64.9	64.1	64.6
Feb	61.5	62.0	64.8	64.0	64.5	64.9	63.1	64.5
Mar	60.8	62.0	64.6	64.2	64.9	64.8	65.0	64.3
Apr	61.7	62.9	63.5	64.0	64.6	64.7	65.0	64.4r
May	62.0	62.7	63.8	64.1	65.0	64.5	65.5	63.7p
Jun	62.1	63.0	64.4	64.2	64.8	64.3		
Jul	62.4	63.2	64.2	64.2	64.9	64.2		
Aug	63.0	63.3	64.3	64.3	64.2	64.1		
Sep	64.3	63.2	64.9	64.4	63.4	64.1		
Oct	64.5	63.3	64.3	64.6	64.0	64.1		
Nov	64.9	63.3	63.4	64.5	63.6	64.1		
Dec	64.8	63.4	64.5	64.6	63.7	64.0		

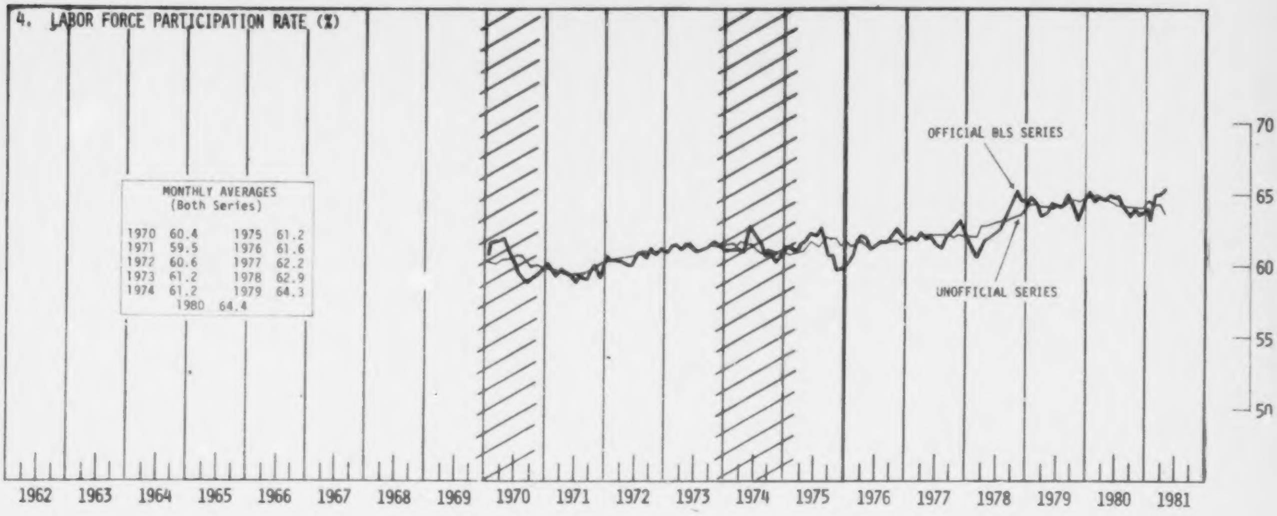
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	57.9	57.2	59.9	59.4	60.6	60.4	59.3	60.0r
Feb	56.9	57.2	59.9	59.5	60.7	60.4	58.8	60.0
Mar	56.6	57.5	60.0	59.6	60.4	60.2	59.4	59.8
Apr	57.1	58.4	59.7	59.5	60.2	60.0	59.8	60.0
May	57.4	58.4	59.3	59.7	59.8	59.7	60.4	59.5p
Jun	57.6	58.4	60.1	59.8	59.9	59.5		
Jul	57.9	58.6	59.6	59.8	60.2	59.4		
Aug	58.7	58.7	59.6	59.9	59.7	59.3		
Sep	59.6	58.8	60.8	60.0	58.8	59.5		
Oct	60.0	58.8	59.8	60.1	59.3	59.6		
Nov	60.6	59.1	58.9	60.1	58.8	59.5		
Dec	60.0	58.9	60.4	60.2	58.6	59.6		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	7.2	7.8	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.2
Feb	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.1	5.9	6.9	6.9	7.0
Mar	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.1	8.6	6.9
Apr	7.5	7.1	6.0	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.9	6.8
May	7.5	7.0	7.2	6.8	8.0	7.5	7.8	6.6p
Jun	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.6	7.5		
Jul	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.6		
Aug	6.8	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.5		
Sep	7.3	7.0	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.3		
Oct	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.0		
Nov	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.6	7.2		
Dec	7.4	7.1	6.5	6.8	8.0	7.0		

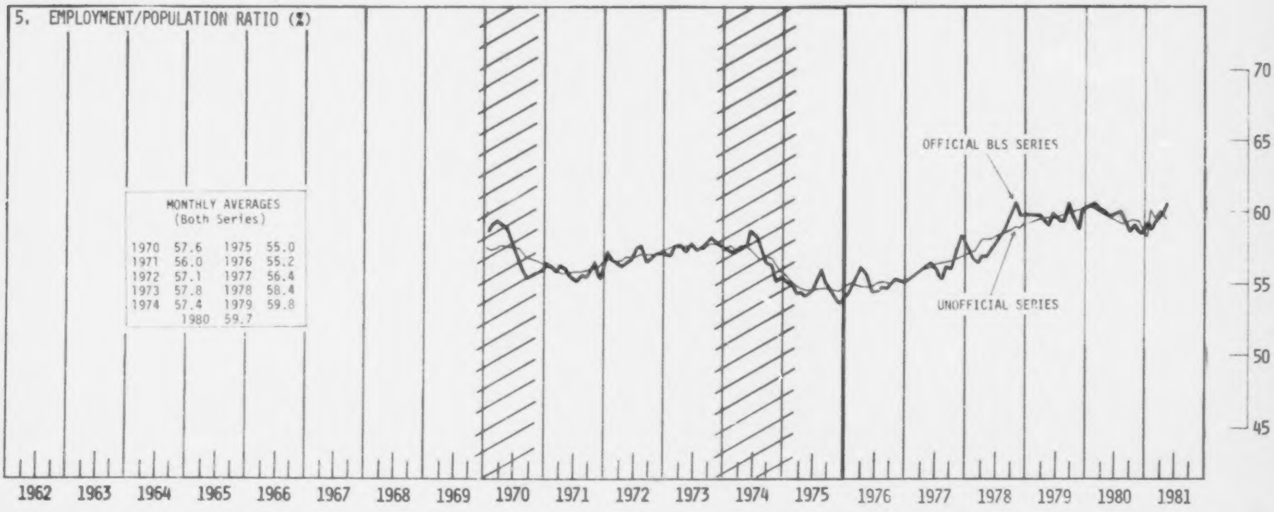
CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II



4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

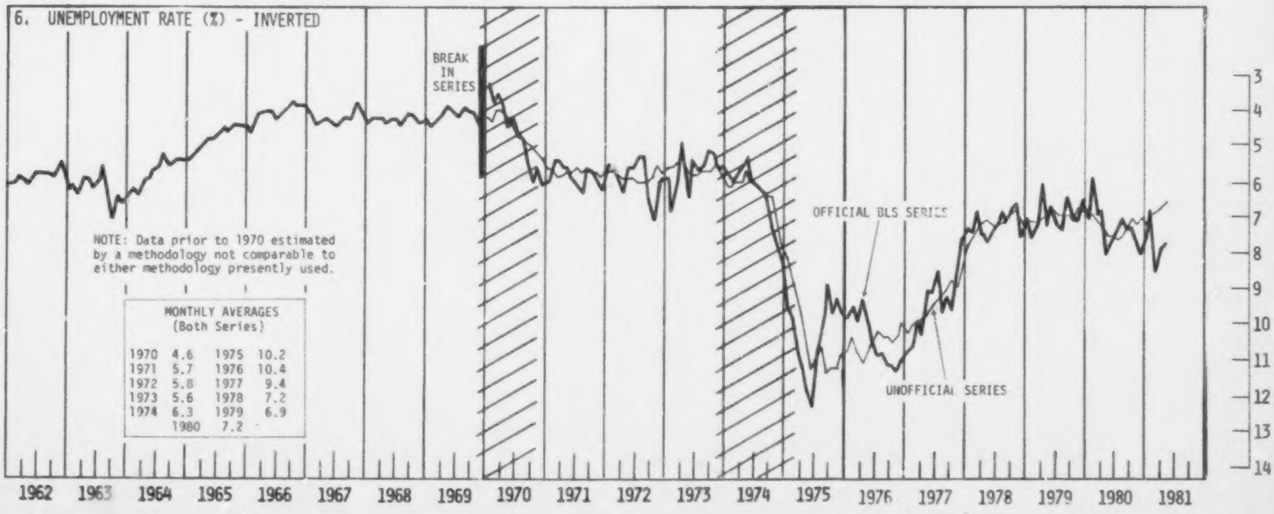
1970	60.4	1975	61.2
1971	59.5	1976	61.6
1972	60.6	1977	62.2
1973	61.2	1978	62.9
1974	61.2	1979	64.3
1980	64.4		



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	57.6	1975	55.0
1971	56.0	1976	55.2
1972	57.1	1977	56.4
1973	57.8	1978	58.4
1974	57.4	1979	59.8
1980	59.7		



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) - INVERTED

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	4.6	1975	10.2
1971	5.7	1976	10.4
1972	5.8	1977	9.4
1973	5.6	1978	7.2
1974	6.3	1979	6.9
1980	7.2		

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2829.1	2893.1	2940.6	3005.3	2991.3	3056.5	3016.1	3082.2
Feb	2827.5	2896.7	2940.0	3016.4	2995.4	3073.9	3015.1	3094.4
Mar	2867.1	2910.9	2976.5	3025.4	3022.1	3070.9	3039.0	3089.5
Apr	2933.3	2950.8	2992.4	3010.2	3041.8	3059.2	3070.8r	3088.9r
May	2966.9	2960.9	3029.4	3022.4	3059.4	3052.1	3082.1p	3074.8p
Jun	3027.8	2968.8	3084.5	3024.1	3103.1	3042.5		
Jul	3029.7	2983.3	3077.8	3030.2	3085.8	3037.8		
Aug	3040.7	2994.4	3079.7	3030.9	3084.2	3035.1		
Sep	3005.7	2990.7	3047.3	3032.3	3057.3	3044.7		
Oct	3004.9	2990.3	3050.6	3036.3	3065.4	3053.5		
Nov	3014.5	3001.3	3053.1	3041.7	3066.8	3057.9		
Dec	3002.0	2996.2	3056.6	3052.1	3074.8	3073.3		

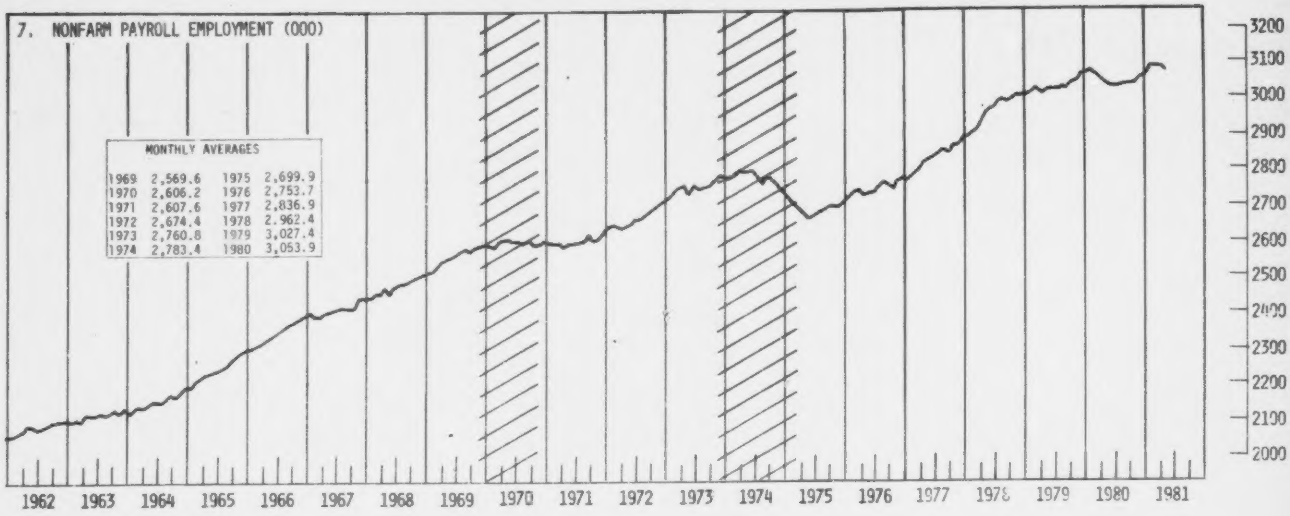
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2316.6	2377.7	2426.6	2488.2	2476.0	2537.6	2494.1	2556.6
Feb	2312.0	2381.4	2421.6	2497.4	2476.1	2553.8	2491.6	2570.3
Mar,	2346.4	2392.6	2457.5	2508.1	2498.0	2548.6	2513.7	2566.0
Apr	2408.7	2429.0	2473.7	2494.0	2513.0	2533.2	2547.8r	2568.3r
May	2441.3	2436.7	2510.3	2505.0	2529.5	2524.1	2560.4p	2555.0p
Jun	2495.5	2441.9	2562.9	2507.8	2573.3	2518.4		
Jul	2489.8	2453.0	2550.9	2513.6	2551.3	2513.9		
Aug	2504.4	2461.2	2557.8	2513.2	2556.8	2512.2		
Sep	2499.7	2464.7	2552.1	2517.6	2551.2	2518.3		
Oct	2489.2	2470.6	2539.1	2520.8	2541.6	2525.6		
Nov	2490.2	2478.6	2535.6	2525.4	2538.3	2530.3		
Dec	2479.1	2474.7	2539.4	2535.7	2548.0	2546.8		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	512.5	515.4	514.0	517.1	515.3	518.9	522.0	525.6
Feb	515.5	515.3	518.4	519.0	519.3	520.1	523.5	524.1
Mar	520.7	518.3	519.0	517.3	524.1	522.3	525.3	523.5
Apr	524.6	521.8	518.7	516.2	528.4	526.0	523.0r	520.6r
May	525.6	524.2	519.1	517.4	529.9	528.0	521.7p	519.8p
Jun	532.3	526.9	521.6	516.3	529.8	524.1		
Jul	539.9	530.3	526.9	516.6	534.5	523.9		
Aug	536.3	533.2	521.9	517.7	527.4	522.9		
Sep	506.0	526.0	495.2	514.7	506.1	526.4		
Oct	515.7	519.7	511.5	515.5	523.8	527.9		
Nov	524.3	522.7	517.5	516.3	528.5	527.6		
Dec	522.9	521.5	517.2	516.4	526.8	526.5		

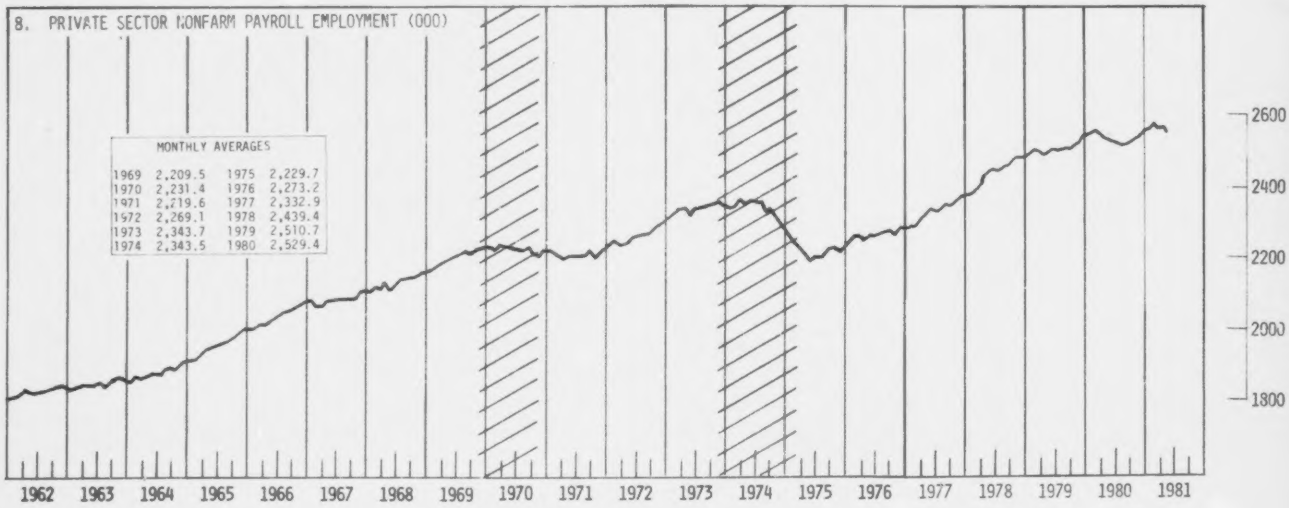
CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — I



7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

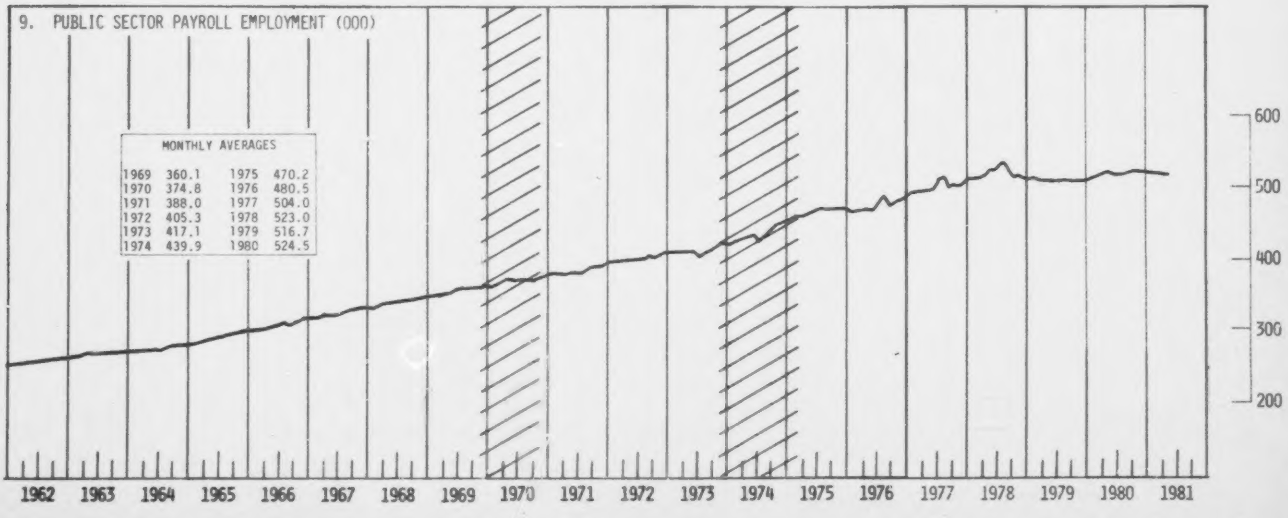
1969	2,569.6	1975	2,699.9
1970	2,606.2	1976	2,753.7
1971	2,607.6	1977	2,836.9
1972	2,674.4	1978	2.962.4
1973	2,760.8	1979	3,027.4
1974	2,783.4	1980	3,053.9



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2,209.5	1975	2,229.7
1970	2,231.4	1976	2,273.2
1971	2,219.6	1977	2,332.9
1972	2,269.1	1978	2,439.4
1973	2,343.7	1979	2,510.7
1974	2,343.5	1980	2,529.4



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	360.1	1975	470.2
1970	374.8	1976	480.5
1971	388.0	1977	504.0
1972	405.3	1978	523.0
1973	417.1	1979	516.7
1974	439.9	1980	524.5

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	763.6	776.9	784.4	796.6	782.8	794.3	770.2	782.0
Feb	767.2	778.1	787.6	798.6	792.3	803.1	771.1	781.7
Mar	777.1	780.5	797.5	800.2	797.9	800.5	773.6	776.4
Apr	783.2	787.3	795.2	798.3	790.5	793.2	774.8r	777.7r
May	788.3	787.7	801.5	800.3	784.5	783.4	777.2p	776.3p
Jun	795.9	783.9	814.2	801.9	790.8	778.9		
Jul	781.1	786.9	794.1	800.6	770.9	777.6		
Aug	792.7	789.9	799.7	797.4	772.6	770.7		
Sep	802.0	790.7	810.9	800.3	782.2	772.7		
Oct	801.1	791.6	808.0	798.8	782.3	774.3		
Nov	800.6	795.5	800.4	795.9	779.0	774.9		
Dec	789.0	793.4	796.1	800.5	775.2	780.0		

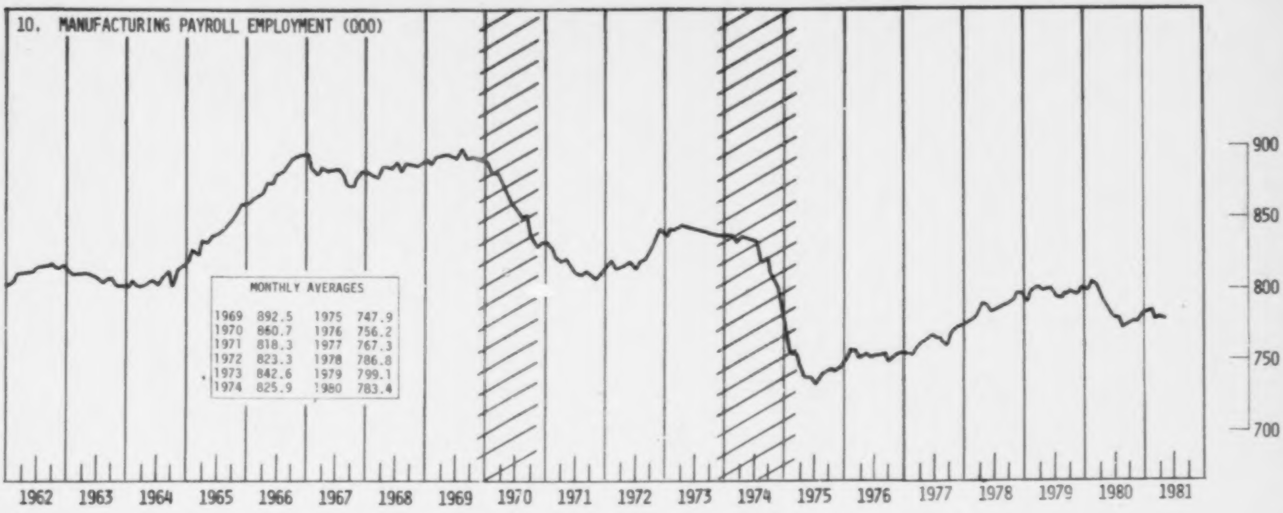
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	83.6	96.1	96.4	110.4	103.4	117.8	101.3	115.4
Feb	78.1	93.8	91.9	110.9	98.3	118.8	99.0	119.6
Mar	83.2	94.4	99.9	113.5	100.2	113.8	105.4	119.7
Apr	101.6	103.4	110.2	112.1	106.2	108.0	114.3r	116.3r
May	109.0	107.6	116.0	114.6	110.0	108.7	104.5p	103.2p
Jun	115.8	108.5	120.5	112.8	115.9	108.5		
Jul	115.9	107.2	123.7	114.4	117.4	108.7		
Aug	118.1	108.7	124.1	114.3	117.8	108.5		
Sep	117.1	108.8	122.1	113.7	117.3	109.3		
Oct	117.2	109.8	122.2	114.4	117.3	109.8		
Nov	114.7	109.6	121.1	115.9	114.2	109.4		
Dec	108.8	109.1	116.6	116.9	110.4	110.8		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1466.9	1502.0	1543.1	1578.4	1587.5	1623.1	1620.4	1656.9
Feb	1464.2	1506.8	1539.5	1585.1	1583.3	1629.5	1619.3	1666.6
Mar	1483.7	1515.2	1557.4	1591.6	1597.5	1631.8	1632.4	1667.5
Apr	1521.3	1535.8	1565.6	1580.9	1614.2	1629.5	1656.4r	1672.0r
May	1541.4	1538.9	1589.9	1587.4	1632.5	1629.6	1676.4p	1673.3p
Jun	1581.3	1547.1	1625.5	1590.4	1663.9	1628.5		
Jul	1590.3	1556.4	1630.4	1596.0	1660.4	1625.2		
Aug	1591.1	1560.1	1631.2	1598.9	1663.7	1630.5		
Sep	1578.0	1562.7	1616.5	1601.1	1649.2	1633.9		
Oct	1568.3	1566.6	1606.4	1605.1	1639.6	1639.1		
Nov	1572.3	1570.9	1611.6	1611.1	1642.7	1643.6		
Dec	1578.6	1569.5	1624.4	1615.9	1660.0	1653.6		

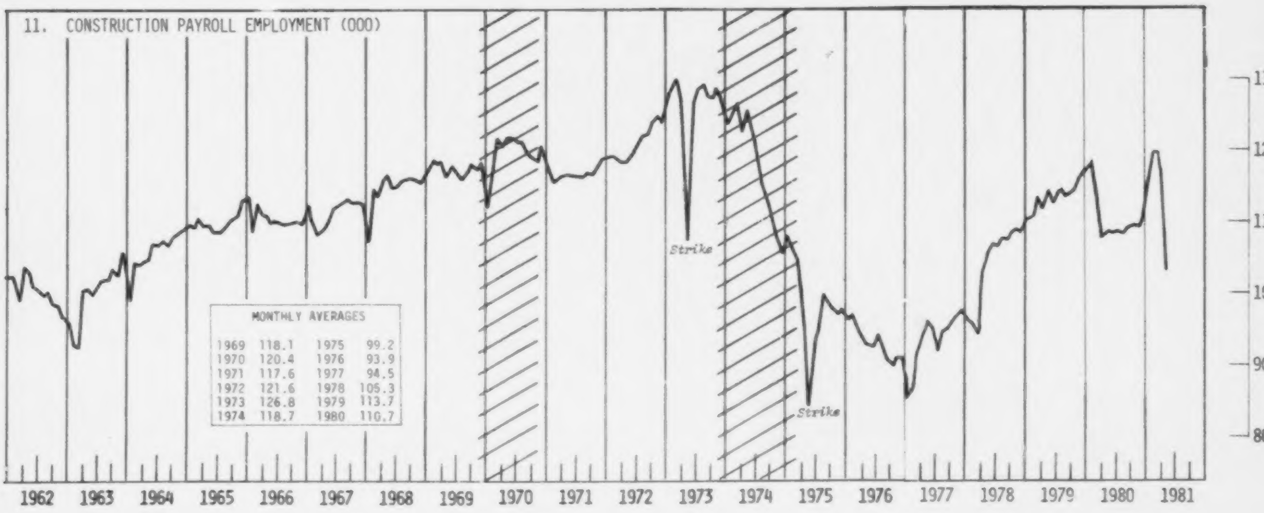
CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — II



10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

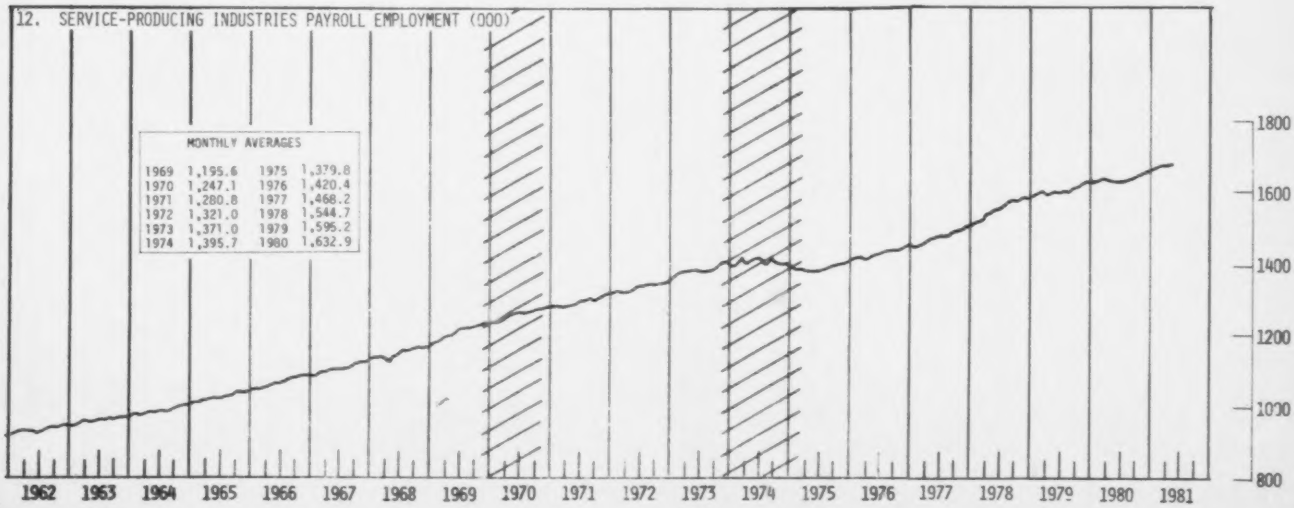
1969	892.5	1975	747.9
1970	860.7	1976	756.2
1971	818.3	1977	767.3
1972	823.3	1978	786.8
1973	842.6	1979	799.1
1974	825.9	1980	783.4



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	118.1	1975	99.2
1970	120.4	1976	93.9
1971	117.6	1977	94.5
1972	121.6	1978	105.3
1973	126.8	1979	113.7
1974	118.7	1980	110.7



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,195.6	1975	1,379.8
1970	1,247.1	1976	1,420.4
1971	1,280.8	1977	1,468.2
1972	1,321.0	1978	1,544.7
1973	1,371.0	1979	1,595.2
1974	1,395.7	1980	1,632.9

TABLE V · PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	502.0	512.2	520.5	531.2	508.5	518.9	496.0	506.3
Feb	505.7	510.9	521.0	526.0	512.9	517.8	497.3	502.0
Mar	509.6	509.9	525.2	525.1	515.4	515.3	499.5	499.4
Apr	510.6	511.6	525.2	525.5	512.0	512.3	500.8r	500.9r
May	512.0	511.1	526.4	525.4	503.7	502.7	502.3p	501.5p
Jun	514.5	506.9	533.5	525.9	506.7	499.5		
Jul	502.5	510.5	514.7	523.1	486.6	494.6		
Aug	511.1	511.8	519.9	521.2	488.4	489.7		
Sep	519.2	511.8	532.6	525.2	499.6	492.7		
Oct	519.1	512.4	530.7	524.0	499.5	493.1		
Nov	519.7	515.6	523.3	519.2	496.0	492.1		
Dec	508.8	510.8	520.8	522.4	492.9	494.4		

New benchmark data will be available shortly.

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.2	40.6	41.3	41.7	41.3	41.7	41.2	41.5
Feb	37.3	37.5	41.3	41.5	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.3
Mar	41.5	41.5	41.9	41.8	41.1	41.0	41.4	41.3
Apr	41.5	41.7	40.4	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.8r	41.0r
May	40.8	40.8	41.4	41.4	40.6	40.6	41.0p	41.1p
Jun	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	40.6	40.4		
Jul	40.7	40.9	41.0	41.2	40.2	40.4		
Aug	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	40.6	40.7		
Sep	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.0	41.0		
Oct	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.1		
Nov	40.0	39.7	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.2		
Dec	42.0	41.5	42.0	41.4	41.7	41.1		

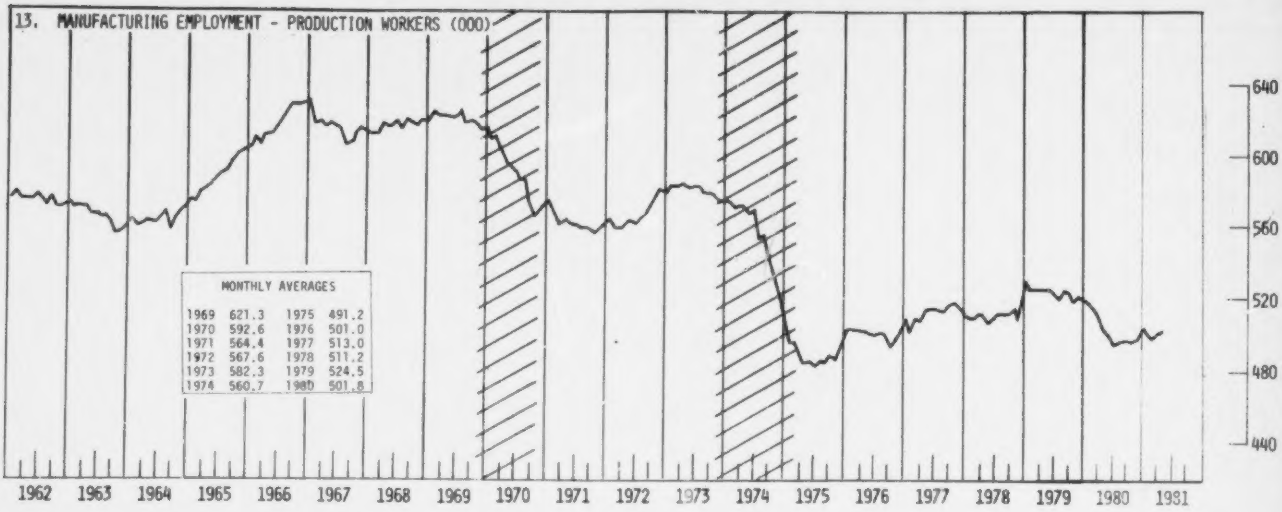
New benchmark data will be available shortly.

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,180	20,795	21,497	22,151	21,001	21,638	20,435	21,011
Feb	18,863	19,159	21,517	21,829	21,080	21,385	20,439	20,733
Mar	21,148	21,161	22,006	21,949	21,183	21,127	20,679	20,625
Apr	21,190	21,334	21,218	21,335	20,838	20,953	20,433r	20,537r
May	20,890	20,853	21,793	21,752	20,450	20,410	20,594p	20.612p
Jun	21,249	20,834	22,140	21,720	20,572	20,180		
Jul	20,452	20,880	21,103	21,552	19,561	19,982		
Aug	21,006	21,086	21,264	21,369	19,829	19,931		
Sep	21,495	21,189	21,996	21,691	20,484	20,201		
Oct	21,387	21,111	21,971	21,694	20.530	20,266		
Nov	20,788	20,469	21,926	21,547	20,634	20,275		
Dec	21,370	21,198	21,874	21,627	20,554	20,320		

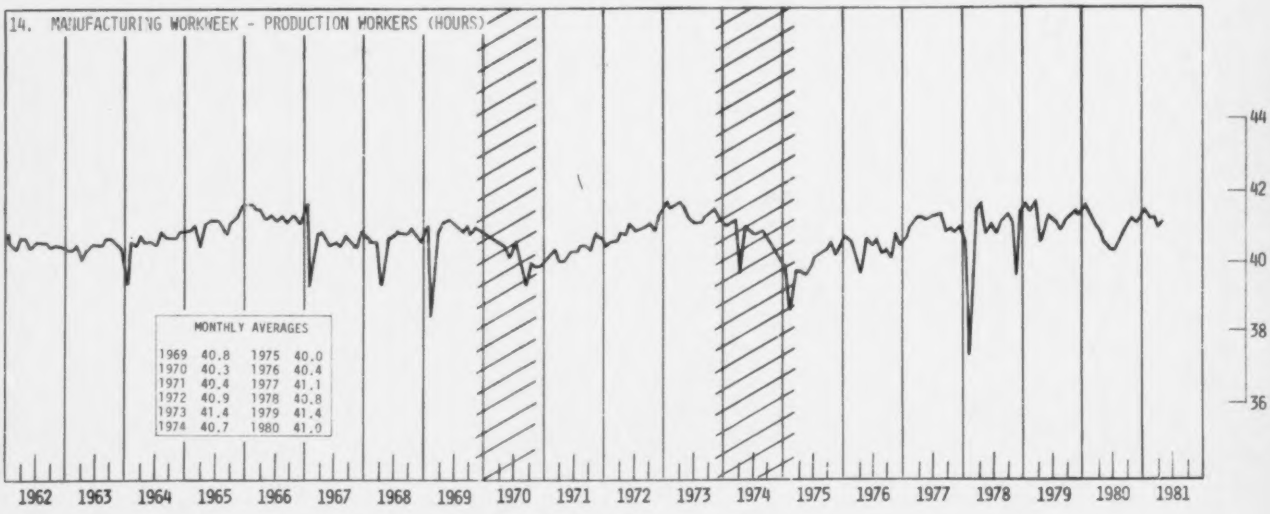
New benchmark data will be available shortly.

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS



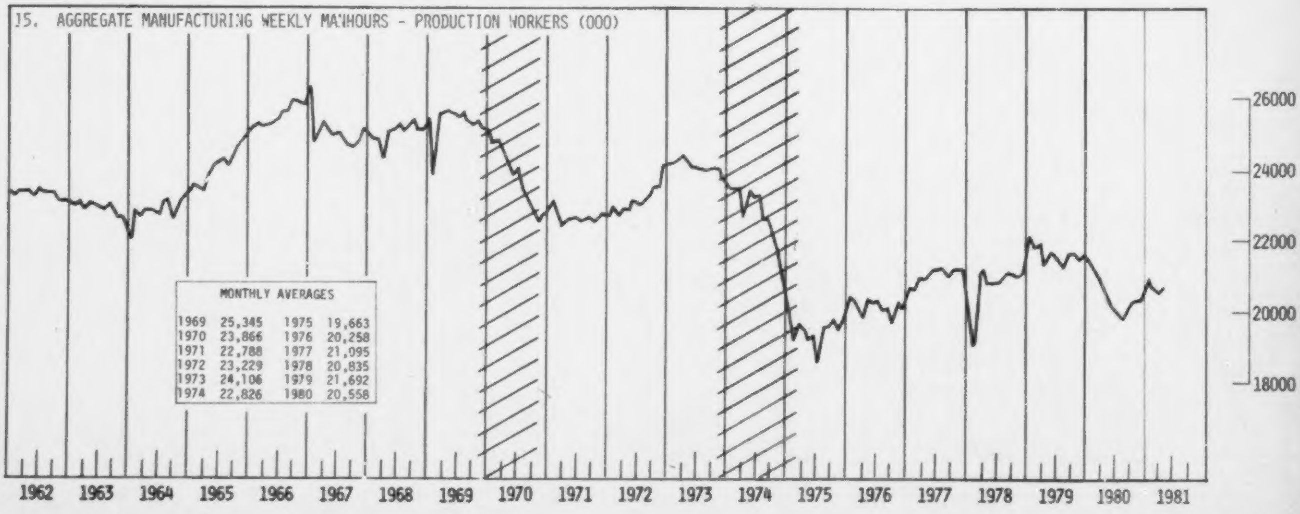
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	621.3	1975	491.2
1970	592.6	1976	501.0
1971	564.4	1977	513.0
1972	567.6	1978	511.2
1973	582.3	1979	524.5
1974	560.7	1980	501.8



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	40.8	1975	40.0
1970	40.3	1976	40.4
1971	40.4	1977	41.1
1972	40.9	1978	40.8
1973	41.4	1979	41.4
1974	40.7	1980	41.0



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	25,345	1975	19,663
1970	23,866	1976	20,258
1971	22,788	1977	21,095
1972	23,229	1978	20,835
1973	24,106	1979	21,692
1974	22,826	1980	20,558

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1978 Unadjusted	1979 Unadjusted	1980 Unadjusted	1981 Unadjusted
Jan	245.22	269.28	289.51	317.65
Feb	229.02	270.52	290.99	316.88
Mar	254.40	276.12	293.87	320.44
Apr	254.40	265.02	294.26	319.06r
May	251.74	274.90	293.54	323.08p
Jun	256.06	277.22	295.97	
Jul	254.38	274.70	293.86	
Aug	256.05	273.62	296.79	
Sep	262.48	281.67	304.63	
Oct	263.27	284.42	307.84	
Nov	266.80	290.79	315.74	
Dec	275.10	296.52	319.42r	

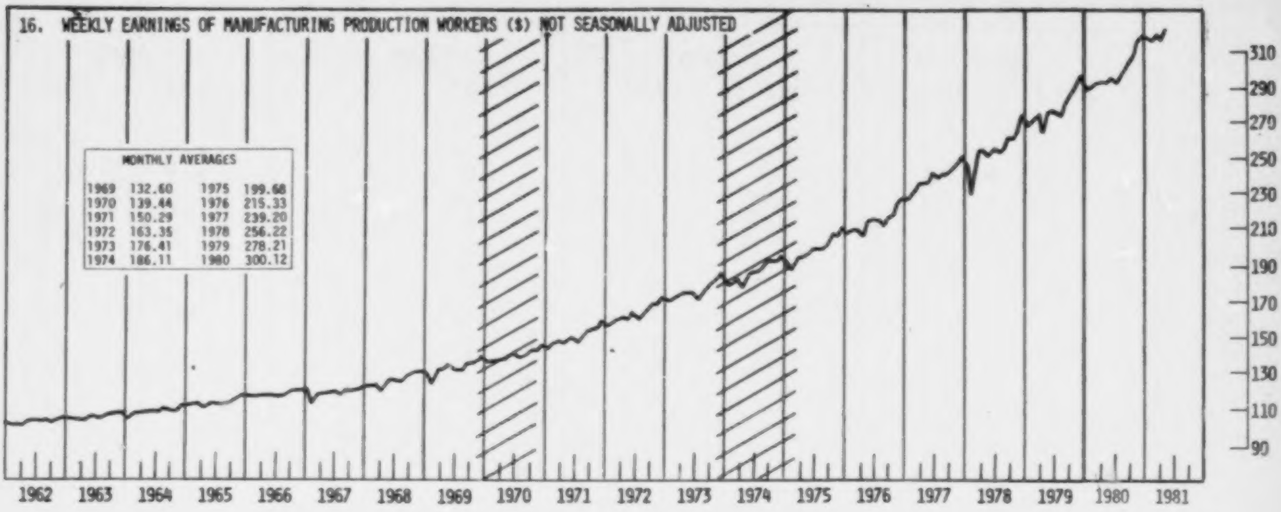
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1978			1979			1980			1981		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila
Jan	187.1	189.8	187.4	204.7	202.3	203.9	233.3	225.5	228.0	260.7	249.1	255.5
Feb	188.4	190.8	188.7	207.1	204.7	205.8	236.5	227.7	231.6	263.5	252.7	258.1
Mar	189.7	191.9	189.7	209.3	206.3	206.8	239.9	230.8	235.1	265.2	253.7	259.5
Apr	191.4	192.8	191.5	211.8	208.1	209.1	242.6	232.4	237.9	266.8	254.8	261.5
May	193.3	193.7	192.6	214.3	210.3	211.4	245.1	234.1	239.9	269.1	255.9	262.9
Jun	195.3	195.6	194.6	216.9	212.2	214.5	247.8	236.7	243.8			
Jul	196.7	196.0	195.9	219.4	214.1	216.9	248.0	238.4	245.3			
Aug	197.7	196.7	197.4	221.5	215.3	218.1	249.6	240.7	247.3			
Sep	199.1	197.7	198.2	223.7	217.8	220.3	251.9	241.5	248.3			
Oct	200.7	199.2	198.9	225.6	219.3	221.3	254.1	242.6	249.5			
Nov	201.8	199.8	200.6	227.6	220.7	223.8	256.4	244.2	251.1			
Dec	202.9	200.9	202.4	230.0	222.4	224.6	258.7	247.2	252.3			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

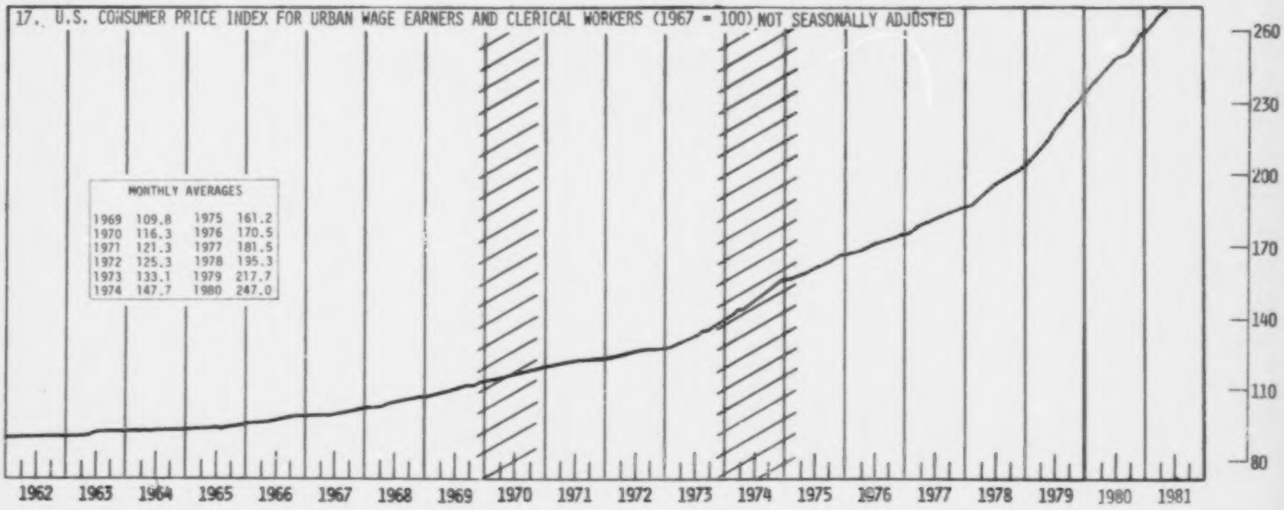
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	100.16	109.90	101.61	111.87	96.87	106.77	94.27	104.08
Feb	93.80	102.98	100.93	111.12	96.07	105.90	92.94	102.60
Mar	102.16	112.15	102.08	112.42	95.53	105.31	93.37	103.11
Apr	101.42	111.34	97.59	107.42	94.74	104.45	92.46r	102.09r
May	100.01	109.75	99.61	109.71	93.83	103.43	92.99p	102.72p
Jun	100.47	110.32	99.17	109.23	93.20	102.76		
Jul	99.45	109.17	97.43	107.29	92.01	101.43		
Aug	99.45	109.20	96.56	106.34	92.01	101.45		
Sep	101.10	111.14	97.92	107.88	93.78	103.44		
Oct	100.80	110.82	98.21	108.22	94.18	103.88		
Nov	101.39	111.53	99.24	109.38	95.55	105.47		
Dec	103.31	113.76	100.37	110.67	95.65r	105.62r		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS



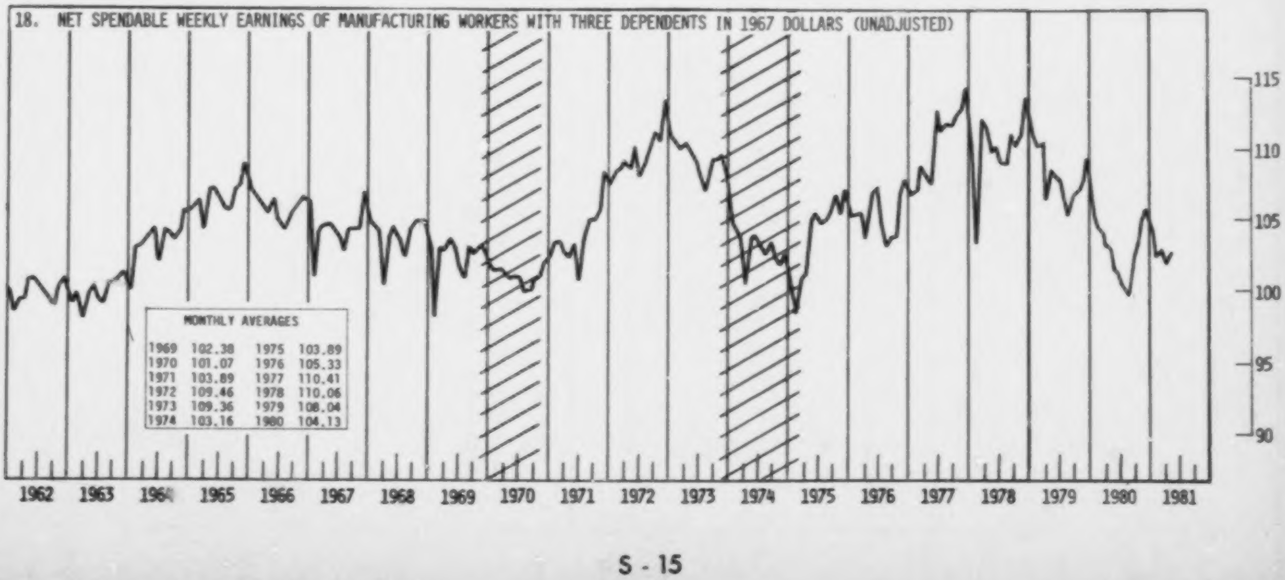
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	132.60	1975	199.68
1970	139.44	1976	215.33
1971	150.29	1977	239.20
1972	163.35	1978	256.22
1973	176.41	1979	278.21
1974	186.11	1980	300.12



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	109.8	1975	161.2
1970	116.3	1976	170.5
1971	121.3	1977	181.5
1972	125.3	1978	195.3
1973	133.1	1979	217.7
1974	147.7	1980	247.0



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	102.38	1975	103.89
1970	101.07	1976	105.33
1971	103.89	1977	110.41
1972	109.46	1978	110.06
1973	109.36	1979	108.04
1974	103.16	1980	104.13

TABLE VII LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS

19. MANUFACTURING ACCESSION RATES (%)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.4
Feb	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.0	3.3
Mar	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6
Apr	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.7
May	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.1		
Jun	4.6	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.2		
Jul	4.1	3.6	4.7	4.1	3.3	2.9		
Aug	5.5	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.6	3.9		
Sep	4.2	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.7		
Oct	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.4		
Nov	2.7	3.7	2.7	3.7	2.6	3.6		
Dec	2.2	3.7	2.3	3.9	2.1	3.5		

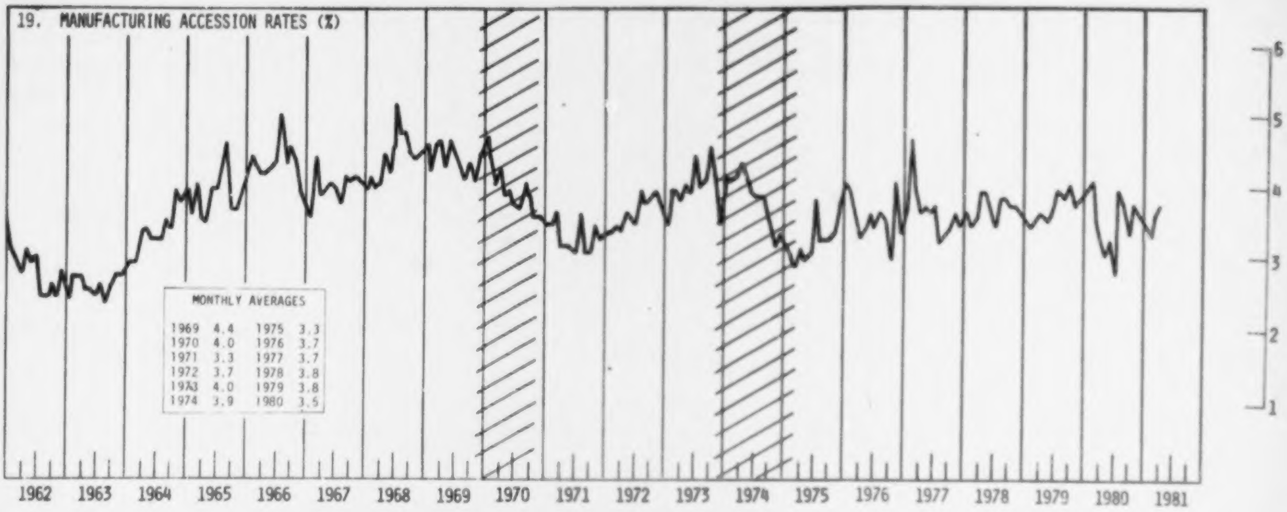
20. MANUFACTURING SEPARATIONS RATE (%)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9
Feb	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.3	4.2
Mar	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.7
Apr	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	4.2	4.6	3.0	3.3
May	3.8	4.4	3.4	3.9	4.4	5.0		
Jun	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.8	3.8	4.2		
Jul	4.8	3.4	6.0	4.2	5.5	3.9		
Aug	5.1	4.0	5.4	4.1	5.0	3.8		
Sep	4.4	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.6		
Oct	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.4	3.6		
Nov	3.5	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.4		
Dec	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3		

21. MANUFACTURING QUIT RATE (%)

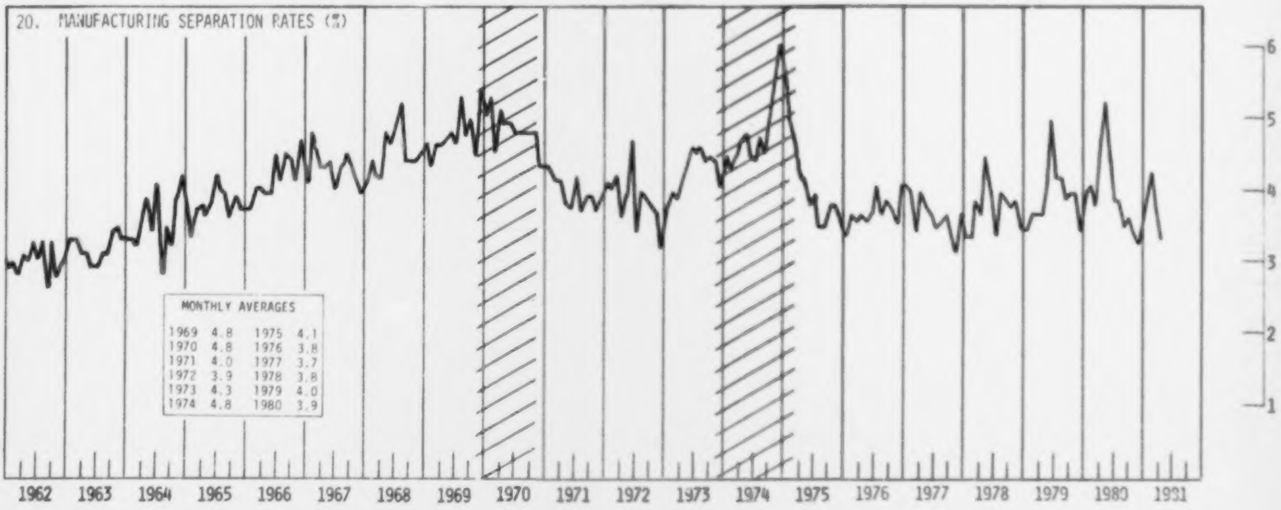
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4
Feb	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.3
Mar	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2
Apr	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2
May	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4		
Jun	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1		
Jul	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3		
Aug	2.8	1.6	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.2		
Sep	2.4	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.2		
Oct	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2		
Nov	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.3		
Dec	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.3		

CHART VII LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS


19. MANUFACTURING ACCESSION RATES (%)

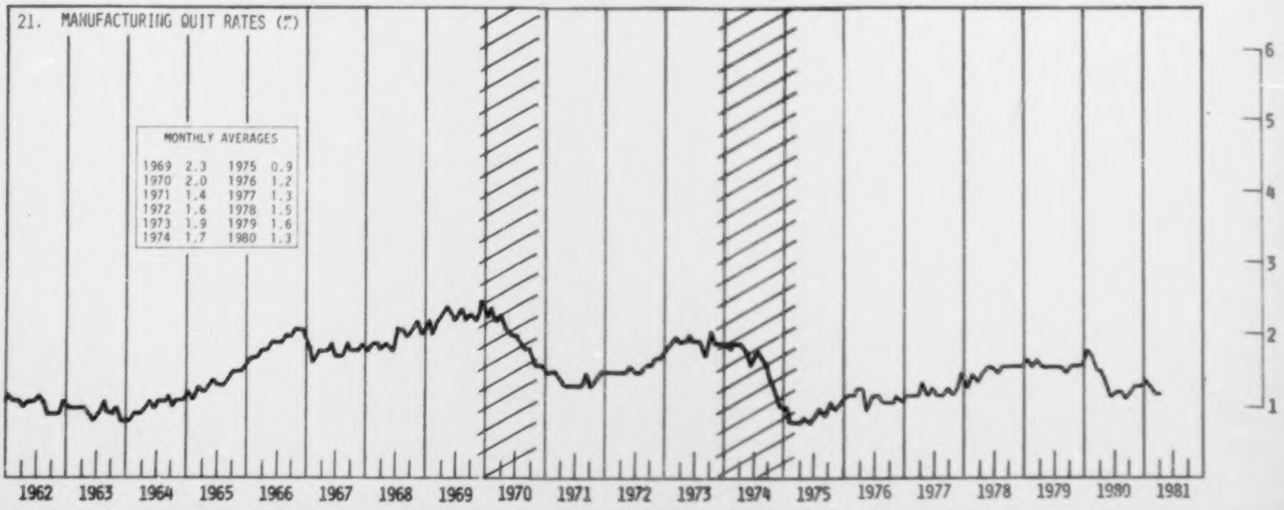
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	4.4	1975	3.3
1970	4.0	1976	3.7
1971	3.3	1977	3.7
1972	3.7	1978	3.8
1973	4.0	1979	3.8
1974	3.9	1980	3.5


20. MANUFACTURING SEPARATION RATES (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	4.8	1975	4.1
1970	4.8	1976	3.8
1971	4.0	1977	3.7
1972	3.9	1978	3.8
1973	4.3	1979	4.0
1974	4.8	1980	3.9


21. MANUFACTURING QUIT RATES (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2.3	1975	0.9
1970	2.0	1976	1.2
1971	1.4	1977	1.3
1972	1.6	1978	1.5
1973	1.9	1979	1.6
1974	1.7	1980	1.3

TABLE VIII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

22. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,718	1,637	1,341	1,238	2,007	1,832	1,942	1,874
Feb	1,637	1,866	1,575	1,775	1,605	1,742	1,870	2,090
Mar	1,750	1,428	2,003	1,697	2,209	1,949	2,236	1,902
Apr	1,692	1,698	1,850	1,786	1,405	1,295	2,405	2,194
May	1,614	1,542	2,006	1,915	2,355	2,367		
Jun	1,843	1,694	1,520	1,481	1,620	1,566		
Jul	1,797	1,833	2,165	2,131	1,723	1,611		
Aug	1,729	1,720	1,634	1,643	1,674	1,839		
Sep	1,485	1,698	1,922	2,239	1,710	1,846		
Oct	1,758	1,773	1,884	1,810	1,910	1,830		
Nov	1,831	1,920	1,609	1,713	1,561	1,798		
Dec	1,527	1,720	1,663	1,863	1,705	1,763		

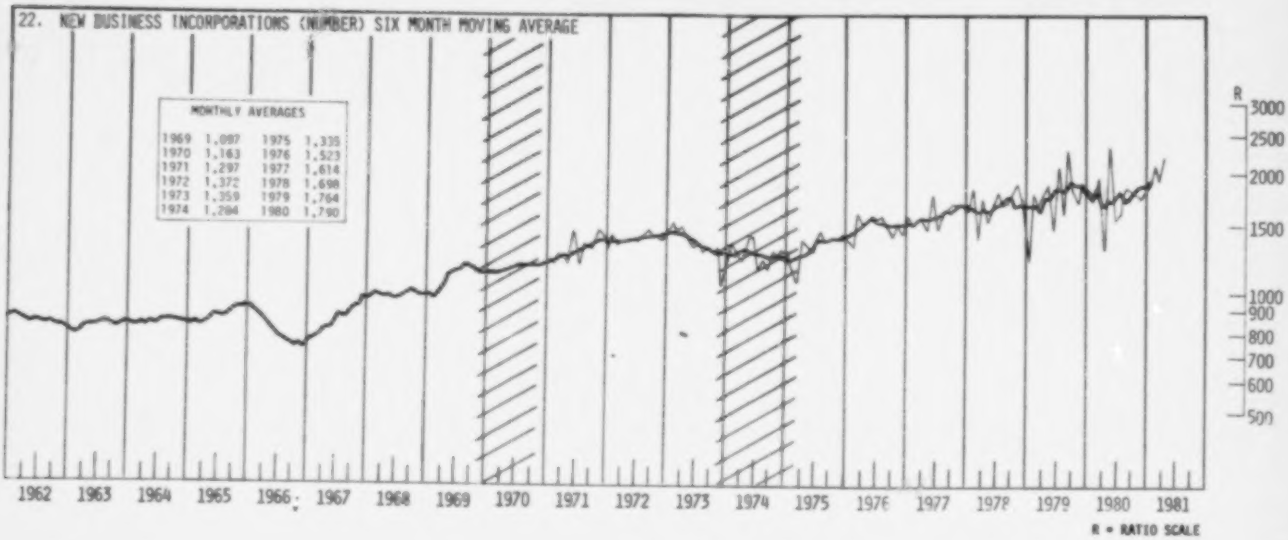
23. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	33	34	21	22	43	44	33	35
Feb	19	26	22	31	29	40	42	61
Mar	53	44	42	35	37	32		
Apr	33	30	29	27	42	38		
May	48	41	41	34	42	34		
Jun	38	36	40	38	30	30		
Jul	25	30	32	37	40	45		
Aug	35	31	69	61	46	42		
Sep	29	35	31	39	30	38		
Oct	36	35	31	30	49	45		
Nov	29	29	32	32	11	11		
Dec	37	37	31	31	31	31		

24. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,440	5,838	5,496	6,562	5,847	6,610	5,437	6,307
Feb	4,820	5,722	5,031	6,126	3,987	5,161	4,804	5,994
Mar	9,370	7,129	6,878	4,592	7,642	5,712	2,808	738
Apr	8,520	6,306	4,900	2,525	9,266	6,629	8,271	5,547
May	8,961	5,762	9,105	5,880	7,661	4,626	8,953	6,235
Jun	8,001	6,399	6,638	5,421	5,807	4,788		
Jul	6,470	6,525	4,853	4,849	5,976	5,657		
Aug	4,860	6,052	2,890	4,322	3,967	5,814		
Sep	6,615	7,038	4,793	5,401	5,162	5,532		
Oct	2,309	5,660	5,979	8,981	4,557	7,303		
Nov	1,199	1,885	6,242	6,884	4,165	5,190		
Dec	7,549	8,871	5,152	6,371	5,003	5,912		

CHART VIII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

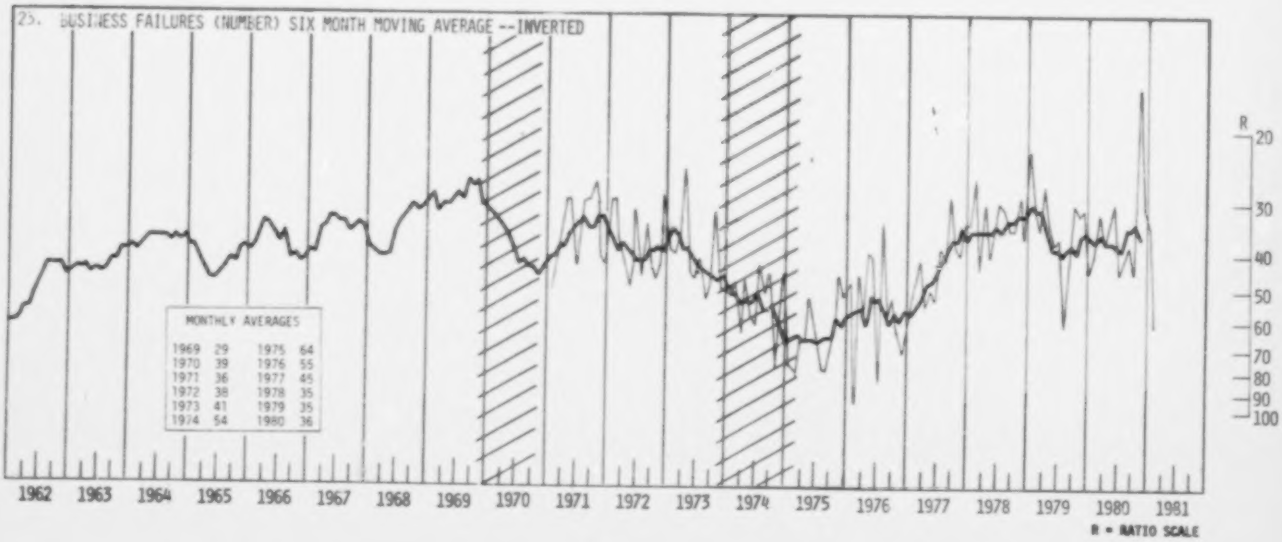


22. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,097	1975	1,335
1970	1,163	1976	1,523
1971	1,297	1977	1,614
1972	1,372	1978	1,698
1973	1,359	1979	1,764
1974	1,284	1980	1,790

R = RATIO SCALE

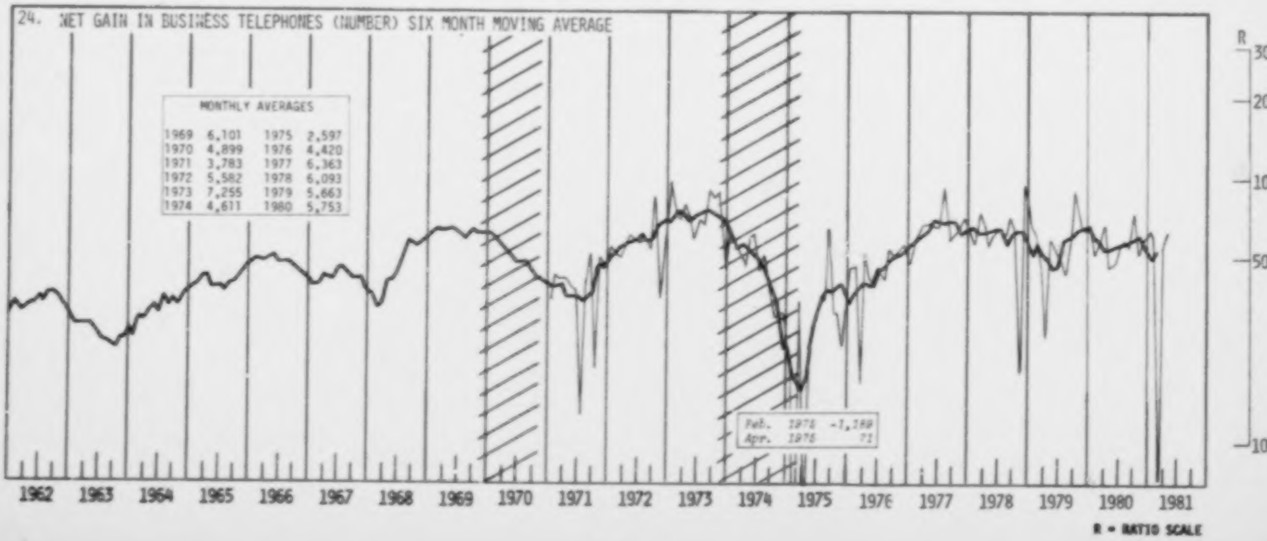


23. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE --INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	29	1975	64
1970	39	1976	55
1971	36	1977	45
1972	38	1978	35
1973	41	1979	35
1974	54	1980	36

R = RATIO SCALE



24. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	6,101	1975	2,597
1970	4,899	1976	4,420
1971	3,783	1977	6,363
1972	5,582	1978	6,093
1973	7,255	1979	5,663
1974	4,611	1980	5,753

Feb. 1975 -1,180
Apr. 1975 71

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE IX CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	213.4	258.1	258.8	301.5	263.5	301.9	234.0	268.1
Feb	1,048.8	1,138.6	174.1	288.9	183.4	311.0	206.9	350.8
Mar	219.3	226.8	323.6	340.9	232.9	246.0	237.3	250.6
Apr	299.6	272.5	350.8	316.5	245.5	220.3	338.1	303.4
May	340.7	286.4	335.6	276.8	357.1r	290.5r	280.7	228.3
Jun	236.5	200.4	405.6	351.0	365.7	320.0		
Jul	245.9	253.1	273.3	279.2	372.6	381.7		
Aug	270.5	229.9	361.4	313.5	370.0	327.3		
Sep	317.7	317.0	295.1	292.3	300.8	296.2		
Oct	366.6	333.3	304.6	268.2	396.1	341.9		
Nov	391.9	385.5	288.1	283.8	271.4	267.9		
Dec	192.9	229.9	231.6	284.2	232.1	288.4		

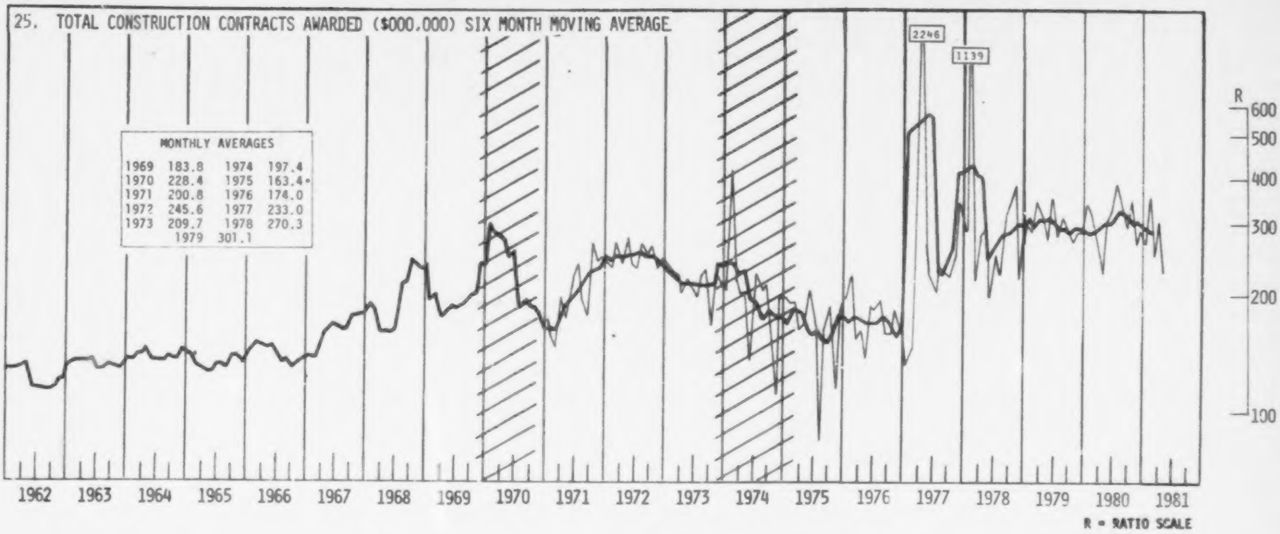
26. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	54.3	89.7	155.0	248.8	92.7	146.0	66.8	105.2
Feb	36.8	75.8	85.1	178.2	64.8	135.3	89.3	186.3
Mar	98.4	97.9	127.7	130.5	70.1	73.0	86.2	89.8
Apr	98.6	90.8	211.1	194.3	98.5	90.4	134.2	123.1
May	127.9	116.4	158.8	141.6	116.4r	102.4r	118.5	104.3
Jun	131.6	111.9	202.2	170.4	115.0	95.5		
Jul	147.3	120.7	108.7	90.2	114.0	95.7		
Aug	141.7	118.1	178.5	147.6	118.4	97.6		
Sep	127.6	123.9	125.6	121.6	124.4	120.8		
Oct	120.1	113.5	119.4	115.7	127.7	125.7		
Nov	180.8	167.4	131.3	119.2	123.9	111.9		
Dec	97.9	102.5	92.3	98.8	114.0	123.2		

27. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	99.3	110.8	72.5	77.3	126.6	132.2	130.8	136.5
Feb	47.0	77.6	51.9	92.6	73.1	135.6	90.6	168.0
Mar	85.4	81.9	165.7	160.9	106.7	105.3	113.1	111.6
Apr	132.2	110.8	104.4	89.0	94.4	80.4	126.4	107.7
May	146.5	116.0	132.8	101.9	157.9r	118.5r	127.0	95.3
Jun	70.1	66.9	105.2	103.2	177.9	179.8		
Jul	66.8	67.4	120.1	119.6	191.8	190.3		
Aug	78.7	69.2	127.8	115.6	167.0	154.9		
Sep	133.8	122.7	129.8	117.7	133.8	118.9		
Oct	174.3	166.2	153.0	140.9	155.3	139.0		
Nov	100.1	111.6	91.8	100.4	121.5	133.2		
Dec	68.1	85.7	92.5	120.6	91.8	122.6		

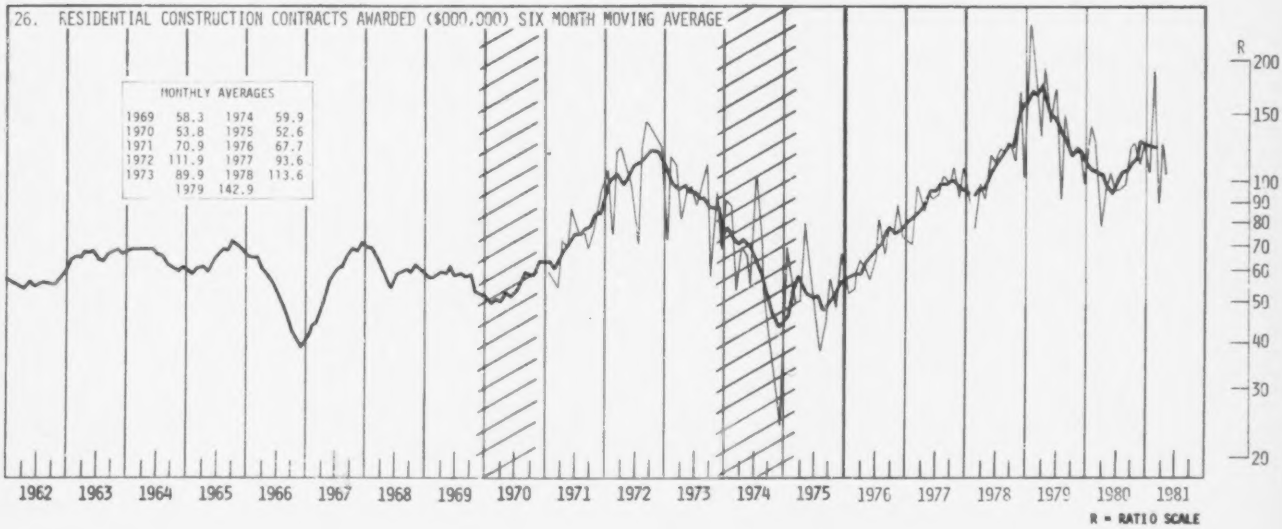
CHART IX CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS



25. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000.000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

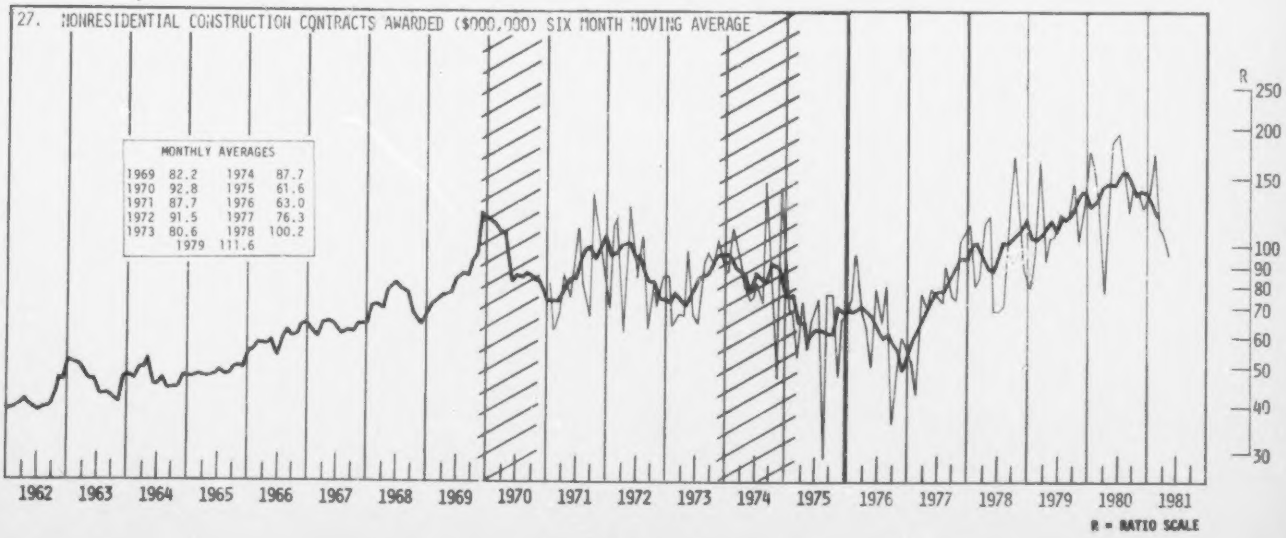
1969	183.8	1974	197.4
1970	228.4	1975	163.4•
1971	200.8	1976	174.0
1972	245.6	1977	233.0
1973	209.7	1978	270.3
	1979	301.1	



26. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	58.3	1974	59.9
1970	53.8	1975	52.6
1971	70.9	1976	67.7
1972	111.9	1977	93.6
1973	89.9	1978	113.6
	1979	142.9	



27. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	82.2	1974	87.7
1970	92.8	1975	61.6
1971	87.7	1976	63.0
1972	91.5	1977	76.3
1973	80.6	1978	100.2
	1979	111.6	

TABLE X RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

28. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,607	2,913	1,840	3,329	893	1,577	676	1,268
Feb	661	1,214	1,620	3,040	881	1,644	1,292	2,448
Mar	2,192	2,369	2,360	2,740	1,477	1,698	1,454	1,676
Apr	2,934	3,056	2,395	2,510	1,235	1,284	1,668	1,705
May	3,045	2,681	3,154	2,732	1,078	1,002		
Jun	3,289	2,665	3,319	2,771	2,120	1,656		
Jul	2,603	2,573	2,760	2,671	1,994	1,854		
Aug	3,074	2,530	2,629	2,238	1,970	1,800		
Sep	2,754	2,415	3,228	2,694	2,484	2,043		
Oct	3,035	2,415	2,730	2,165	2,495	1,969		
Nov	3,795	3,391	2,351	2,189	1,811	1,721		
Dec	3,242	3,398	2,169	2,159	1,630	1,565		

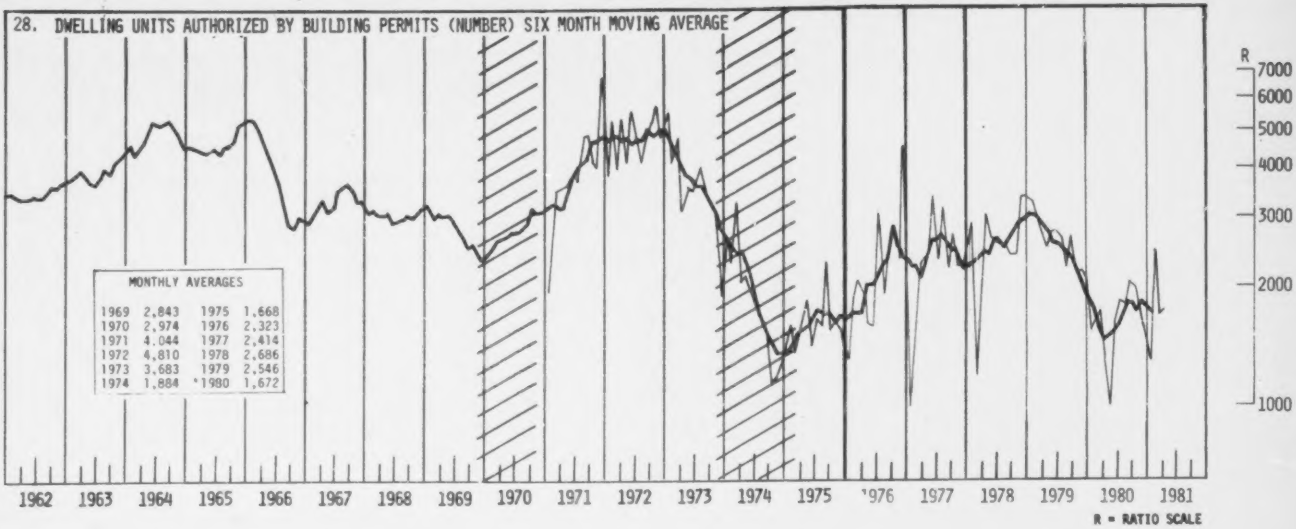
29. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,348	2,309	1,019	1,754	754	1,261	467	809
Feb	551	944	1,301	2,237	594	1,019	574	993
Mar	1,634	1,736	1,576	1,713	810	905	940	1,045
Apr	2,028	1,960	1,746	1,694	731	709	1,281	1,225
May	2,305	1,820	2,673	2,047	762	603		
Jun	2,462	2,105	1,715	1,559	1,032	907		
Jul	2,203	2,056	1,706	1,548	1,159	1,020		
Aug	2,316	1,824	2,102	1,704	1,314	1,134		
Sep	2,234	1,973	1,769	1,528	1,599	1,276		
Oct	2,247	1,980	1,491	1,312	1,557	1,397		
Nov	2,091	2,007	1,349	1,301	1,330	1,361		
Dec	1,579	2,003	1,107	1,313	1,382	1,590		

30. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	133	430	740	2,663	47	154	119	448
Feb	21	84	154	778	80	432	644	3,626
Mar	348	483	416	558	447	608	416	577
Apr	485	624	446	544	356	415	160	159
May	539	801	302	465	247	405		
Jun	608	379	1,426	832	759	434		
Jul	242	233	873	843	649	572		
Aug	424	345	224	203	545	539		
Sep	89	67	1,022	798	666	563		
Oct	492	325	894	616	485	310		
Nov	1,178	976	896	705	296	234		
Dec	1,555	1,106	683	475	129	87		

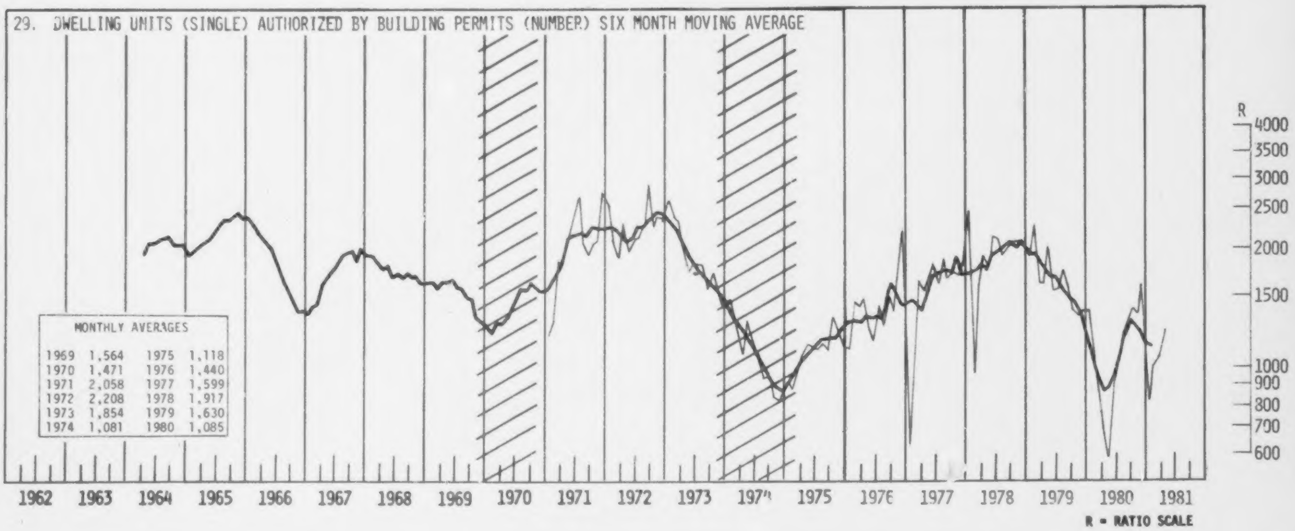
CHART X RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS



28. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

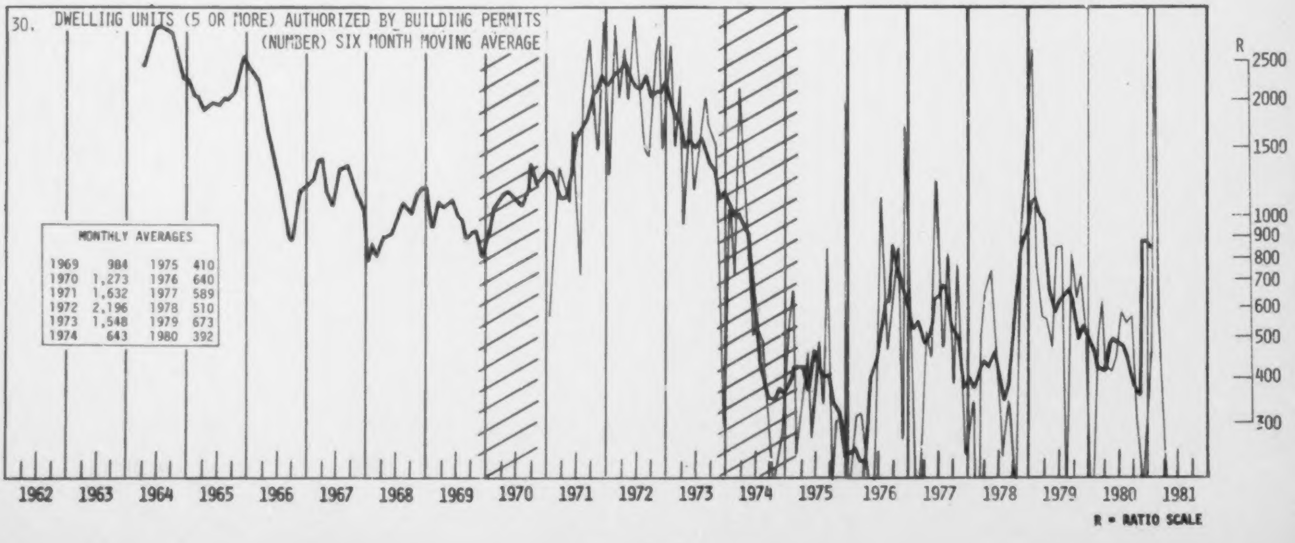
1969	2,843	1975	1,668
1970	2,974	1976	2,323
1971	4.044	1977	2,414
1972	4,810	1978	2,686
1973	3.683	1979	2,546
1974	1,884	*1980	1,672



29. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,564	1975	1,118
1970	1,471	1976	1,440
1971	2,058	1977	1,599
1972	2,208	1978	1,917
1973	1,854	1979	1,630
1974	1,081	1980	1,085



30. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	984	1975	410
1970	1,273	1976	640
1971	1,632	1977	589
1972	2,196	1978	510
1973	1,548	1979	673
1974	643	1980	392

TABLE XI TRADE INDICATORS

31. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,834	2,042	2,310	2,518	2,385	2,593	2,597	2,771
Feb	1,776	2,036	2,234	2,557	2,402	2,614	2,465	2,818
Mar	2,077	2,080	2,545	2,532	2,529	2,610	2,731	2,832
Apr	2,073	2,153	2,400	2,515	2,501	2,568		
May	2,238	2,209	2,507	2,482	2,658	2,588		
Jun	2,306	2,249	2,460	2,404	2,557	2,609		
Jul	2,165	2,263	2,345	2,467	2,585	2,666		
Aug	2,242	2,283	2,452	2,480	2,579	2,658		
Sep	2,181	2,277	2,307	2,502	2,482	2,648		
Oct	2,340	2,423	2,457	2,493	2,696	2,695		
Nov	2,645	2,513	2,678	2,499	2,791	2,684		
Dec	3,606	2,778	3,332	2,580	3,597	2,733		

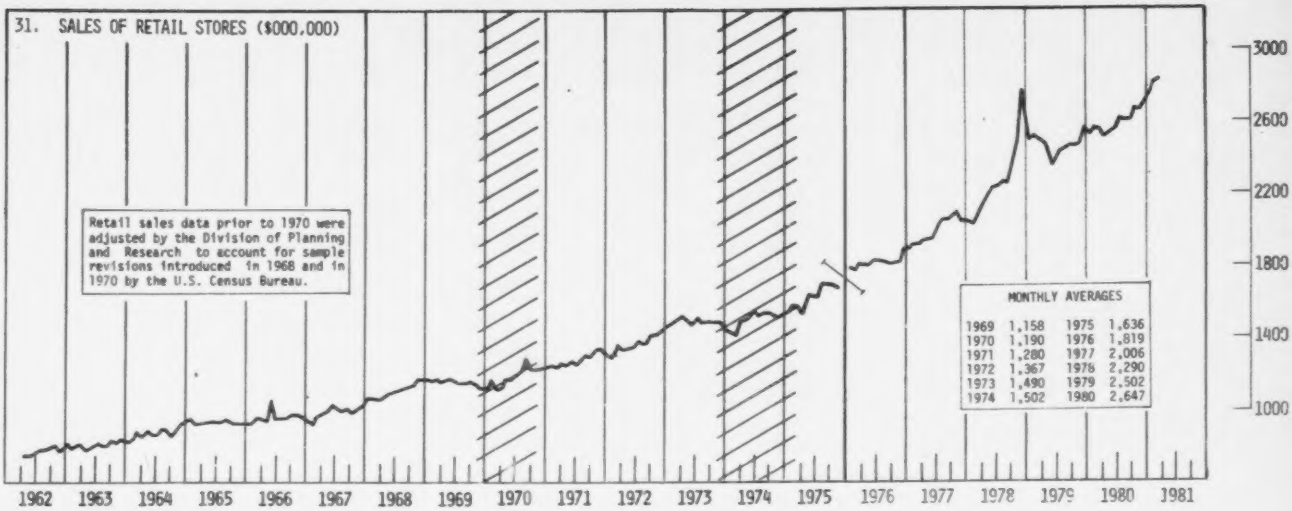
32. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

Date	1978 Adjusted	1979 Adjusted	1980 Adjusted	1981 Adjusted
Jan	1,139	1,303	1,187	1,152
Feb	1,130	1,305	1,179	1,154
Mar	1,146	1,283	1,158	1,155
Apr	1,177	1,256	1,131	
May	1,198	1,225	1,134	
Jun	1,207	1,172	1,132	
Jul	1,205	1,191	1,151	
Aug	1,217	1,190	1,139	
Sep	1,205	1,189	1,129	
Oct	1,276	1,179	1,144	
Nov	1,315	1,172	1,134	
Dec	1,448	1,200	1,147	

33. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	30,596	31,956	35,441	34,898	35,562	36,597	29,079	28,846
Feb	24,703	28,139	29,477	33,660	33,215	36,834	23,732	27,182
Mar	33,628	32,915	37,640	34,717	40,687	39,421	31,180	30,597
Apr	31,789	36,341	30,702	33,258	33,610	36,359	29,314	30,743
May	50,777	46,471	31,584	30,263	35,451	33,009	24,929	26,456
Jun	47,326	37,998	43,507	35,611	32,865	27,958		
Jul	42,040	37,651	38,083	34,435	34,625	30,320		
Aug	42,699	36,567	38,683	33,323	34,196	32,145		
Sep	33,485	37,965	27,721	34,303	28,970	30,457		
Oct	34,860	37,239	35,989	35,392	32,360	32,843		
Nov	32,221	38,246	27,539	32,204	23,380	30,926		
Dec	32,725	36,530	26,118	27,206	31,229	30,955		

CHART XI TRADE INDICATORS

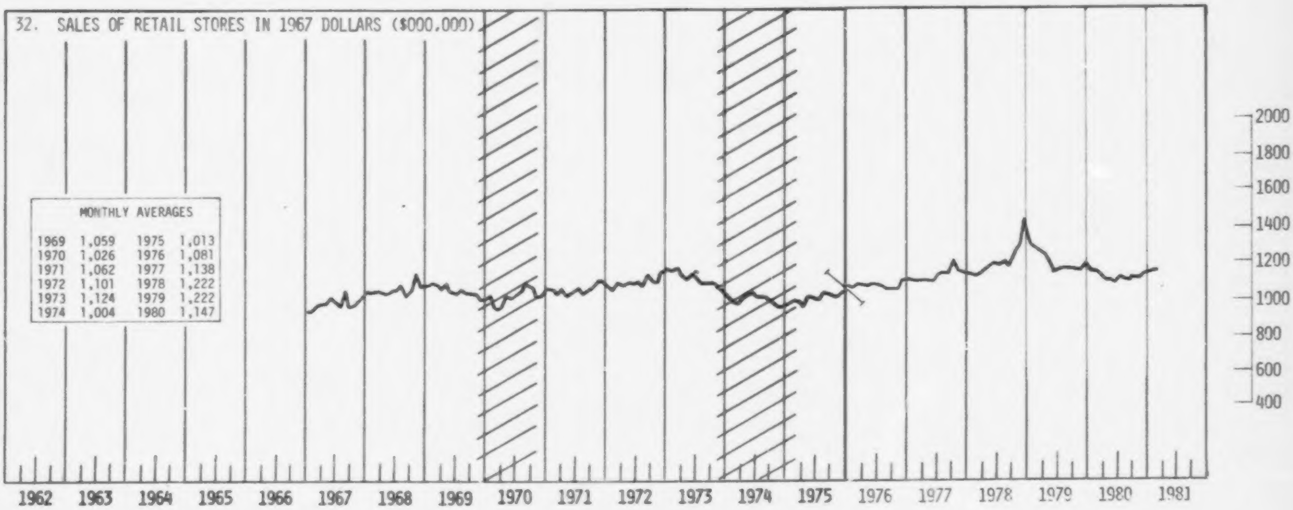


31. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

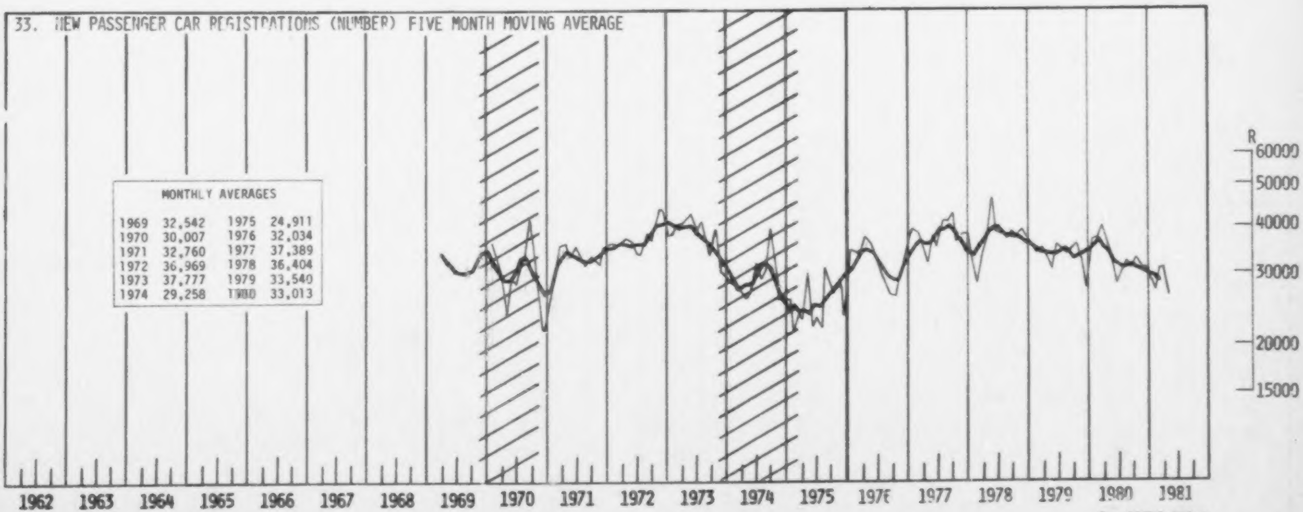
1969	1,158	1975	1,636
1970	1,190	1976	1,819
1971	1,280	1977	2,006
1972	1,367	1978	2,290
1973	1,490	1979	2,502
1974	1,502	1980	2,647



32. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,059	1975	1,013
1970	1,026	1976	1,081
1971	1,062	1977	1,138
1972	1,101	1978	1,222
1973	1,124	1979	1,222
1974	1,004	1980	1,147



33. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	32,542	1975	24,911
1970	30,007	1976	32,034
1971	32,760	1977	37,389
1972	36,969	1978	36,404
1973	37,777	1979	33,540
1974	29,258	1980	33,013

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE XII LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

34. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	11,530	13,536	19,462	21,685	21,337	23,406	15,617	17,693
Feb	13,180	16,393	14,469	18,062	22,782	27,249	14,092	17,610
Mar	18,514	16,647	20,646	18,890	22,229	20,815	19,788	18,124
Apr	16,137	17,409	18,087	19,121	20,727	20,685	17,465	17,600
May	17,383	16,883	23,967	22,867	21,982	21,509	18,850	18,774
Jun	17,534	18,042	17,107	18,166	16,342	17,806		
Jul	17,602	17,876	15,109	15,231	19,960	19,546		
Aug	25,674	20,243	20,453	16,360	20,558	17,334		
Sep	22,928	19,687	17,961	15,980	26,980	23,225		
Oct	23,563	21,634	24,981	22,272	18,989	16,941		
Nov	22,805	24,357	16,138	17,240	16,286	17,995		
Dec	16,626	19,914	16,092	19,372	16,069	18,260		

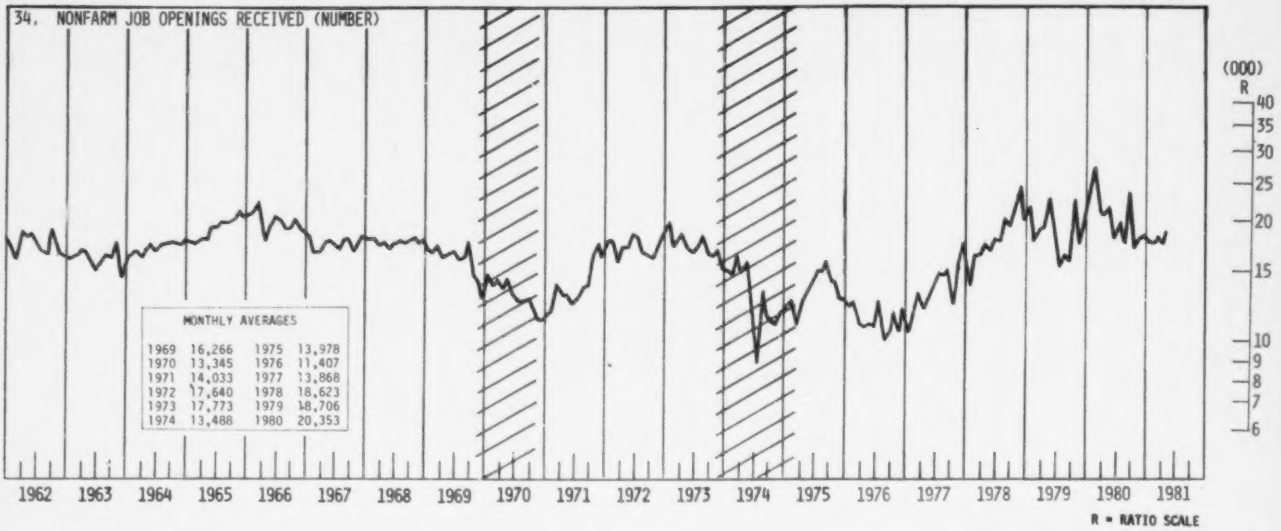
35. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	7,946	9,617	11,806	13,417	12,963	14,450	11,281	12,840
Feb	8,591	10,350	10,157	12,057	13,116	14,595	11,086	13,030
Mar	12,617	10,828	13,292	11,703	14,150	13,122	15,017	13,617
Apr	10,178	11,233	11,152	12,161	13,310	13,533	10,594	10,908
May	10,281	10,241	13,962	13,610	13,936	13,750	12,271	12,346
Jun	10,394	10,527	11,584	12,154	10,504	11,628		
Jul	11,286	11,468	9,781	10,065	12,143	12,124		
Aug	14,542	12,166	11,995	10,187	13,331	12,015		
Sep	15,128	12,916	10,215	8,968	21,725	18,272		
Oct	12,042	12,054	15,393	14,853	13,799	13,189		
Nov	14,379	14,254	12,404	12,017	10,048	10,101		
Dec	11,875	13,274	10,492	12,131	11,448	12,497		

36. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	143.1	116.7	151.0	123.7	155.8	127.9	158.4	130.0
Feb	149.2	117.6	158.3	125.2	155.1	122.7	154.2	122.0
Mar	138.8	117.4	148.7	126.0	145.3	123.1	147.2	124.7
Apr	117.4	112.8	128.3	124.3	137.7	134.0	127.7	124.3
May	104.1	110.8	114.1	122.1	130.5	140.0	115.1	123.5
Jun	100.9	114.2	106.5	121.3	128.6	146.9		
Jul	115.7	123.1	119.1	125.9	142.3	149.8		
Aug	112.5	122.6	119.2	129.0	136.0	146.6		
Sep	98.3	118.8	105.7	127.5	118.7	143.1		
Oct	99.5	118.9	106.2	126.6	117.1	139.7		
Nov	108.7	119.3	117.3	128.5	120.2	131.7		
Dec	128.2	123.0	131.7	126.2	132.5	127.1		

CHART XII LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

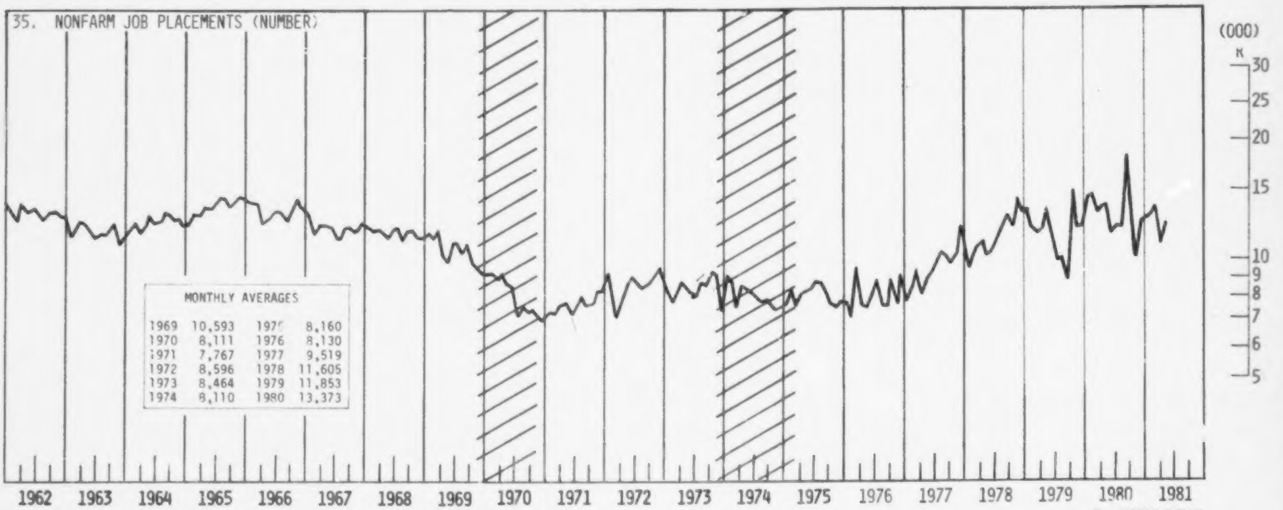


34. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	16,266	1975	13,978
1970	13,345	1976	11,407
1971	14,033	1977	13,868
1972	17,640	1978	18,623
1973	17,773	1979	18,706
1974	13,488	1980	20,353

R = RATIO SCALE

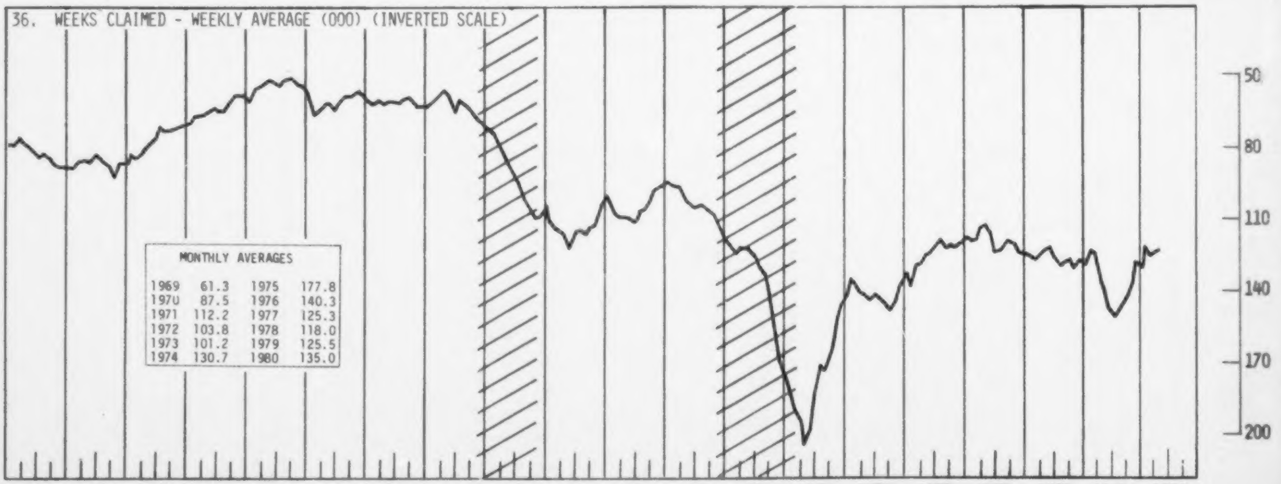


35. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	10,593	1975	8,160
1970	8,111	1976	8,130
1971	7,767	1977	9,519
1972	8,596	1978	11,605
1973	8,464	1979	11,853
1974	8,110	1980	13,373

R = RATIO SCALE



36. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	61.3	1975	177.8
1970	87.5	1976	140.3
1971	112.2	1977	125.3
1972	103.8	1978	118.0
1973	101.2	1979	125.5
1974	130.7	1980	135.0

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - I

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	6.30	5.14	5.92	4.85	5.42	4.45	5.42	4.45
Feb	6.57	5.18	6.21	4.91	5.40	4.27	5.28	4.17
Mar	6.11	5.17	5.83	4.94	5.06	4.29	5.04	4.27
Apr	5.13	4.93	4.81	4.66	4.77	4.64	4.37	4.25
May	4.55	4.85	4.27	4.57	4.52	4.85	3.94	4.22
Jun	4.41	5.00	3.99	4.54	4.45	5.09		
Jul	5.02	5.34	4.25	4.49	4.91	5.16		
Aug	4.88	5.32	4.25	4.60	4.69	5.05		
Sep	4.26	5.15	3.77	4.55	4.09	4.93		
Oct	4.12	4.92	3.72	4.44	4.02	4.79		
Nov	4.50	4.94	4.11	4.51	4.12	4.52		
Dec	5.31	5.09	4.62	4.43	4.54	4.36		

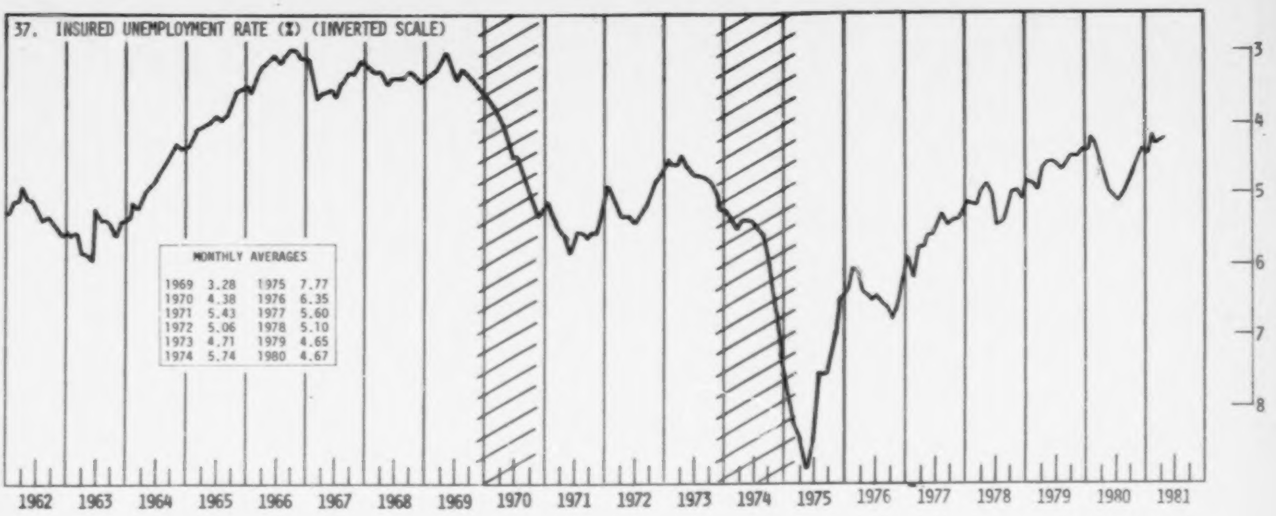
38. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,947	14,108	20,913	15,216	19,898	15,062	20,272	15,243
Feb	13,877	13,427	16,275	15,917	16,193	15,396	14,297	14,020
Mar	12,537	13,903	14,365	15,924	15,164	16,132	13,126	13,805
Apr	11,641	13,261	16,475	17,592	16,278	18,641	12,587	14,288
May	10,917	13,442	12,274	15,787	16,539	21,174	11,821	15,161
Jun	15,611	15,142	16,670	16,092	20,648	18,496		
Jul	16,393	14,817	17,989	15,930	17,923	16,778		
Aug	11,237	14,113	12,747	15,883	13,781	17,062		
Sep	10,791	13,642	12,920	16,482	12,514	15,290		
Oct	13,591	14,512	14,833	16,264	13,258	15,133		
Nov	14,024	14,817	16,095	16,647	13,829	14,486		
Dec	20,175	14,839	22,542	15,974	20,125	14,492		

39. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

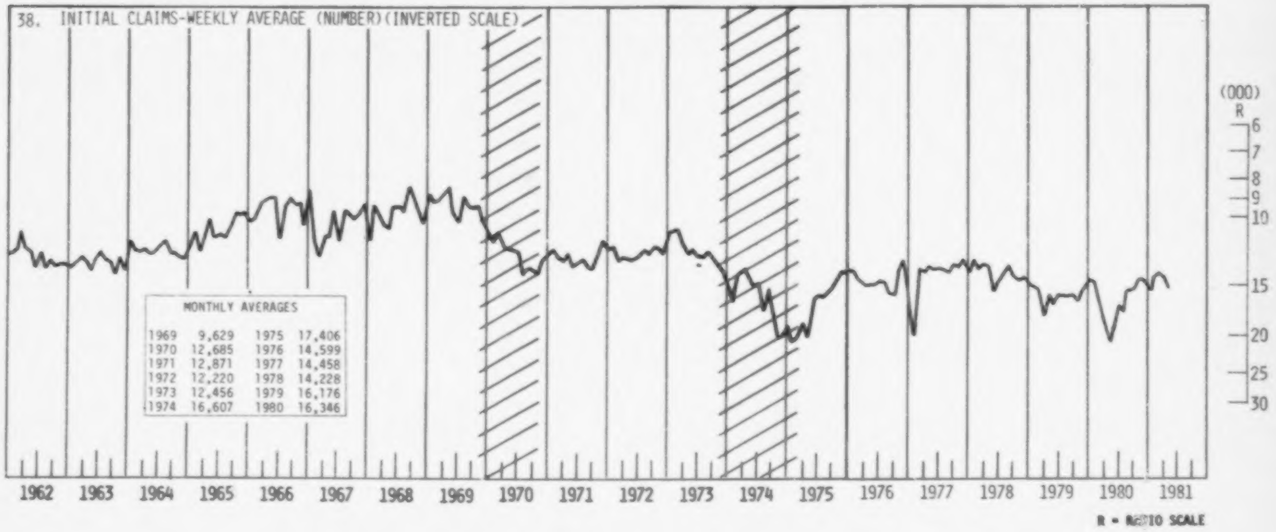
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,348	12,875	13,393	12,018	12,754	11,388	14,458	12,967
Feb	12,134	11,737	12,204	11,629	13,181	12,494	14,121	13,366
Mar	14,048	11,515	14,597	11,920	14,712	12,013	17,165	14,027
Apr	11,934	10,764	13,452	12,231	15,526	14,045	16,897	15,311
May	12,284	11,541	12,979	12,114	13,336	12,309	14,009	12,965
Jun	9,984	10,525	10,750	11,592	11,836	12,809		
Jul	10,217	10,205	12,146	12,291	12,997	13,263		
Aug	10,445	10,711	11,206	11,600	10,826	11,249		
Sep	8,602	10,706	9,173	11,546	11,571	14,635		
Oct	9,510	11,045	12,248	14,080	13,056	14,997		
Nov	9,560	10,755	11,367	12,650	11,732	12,937		
Dec	10,677	10,861	11,981	11,636	15,816	16,205		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — I


37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

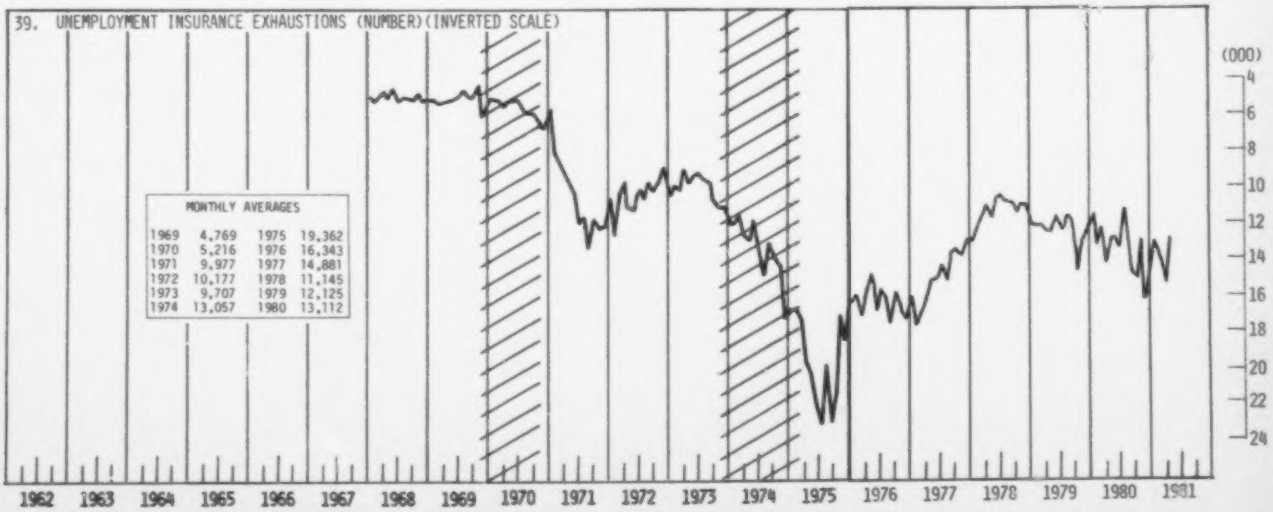
1969	3.28	1975	7.77
1970	4.38	1976	6.35
1971	5.43	1977	5.60
1972	5.06	1978	5.10
1973	4.71	1979	4.65
1974	5.74	1980	4.67


38. INITIAL CLAIMS-WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER)(INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	9,629	1975	17,406
1970	12,685	1976	14,599
1971	12,871	1977	14,458
1972	12,220	1978	14,228
1973	12,456	1979	16,176
1974	16,607	1980	16,346

R = RATIO SCALE


39. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER)(INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	4,769	1975	19,362
1970	5,216	1976	16,343
1971	9,977	1977	14,881
1972	10,177	1978	11,145
1973	9,707	1979	12,125
1974	13,057	1980	13,112

TABLE XIV UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - II

40. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	50.7	39.4	52.3	41.1	56.7	44.8	59.8	47.0
Feb	49.6	41.5	47.5	40.1	52.1	44.1	52.3	44.3
Mar	43.2	40.0	46.0	42.8	48.5	45.2	50.0	46.6
Apr	42.2	39.4	44.8	42.2	49.6	46.9	45.3	42.8
May	39.0	39.6	41.8	42.6	50.3	51.3	40.0	40.8
Jun	40.0	42.3	37.1	39.2	51.8	54.5		
Jul	44.0	43.8	37.1	36.7	58.1	57.1		
Aug	35.5	40.1	37.8	42.6	55.8	62.9		
Sep	31.8	39.7	34.4	43.0	43.9	55.0		
Oct	34.0	40.0	37.7	44.3	46.6	54.8		
Nov	32.0	36.8	39.0	44.7	47.4	54.4		
Dec	44.8	42.4	48.6	45.7	50.2	46.9		

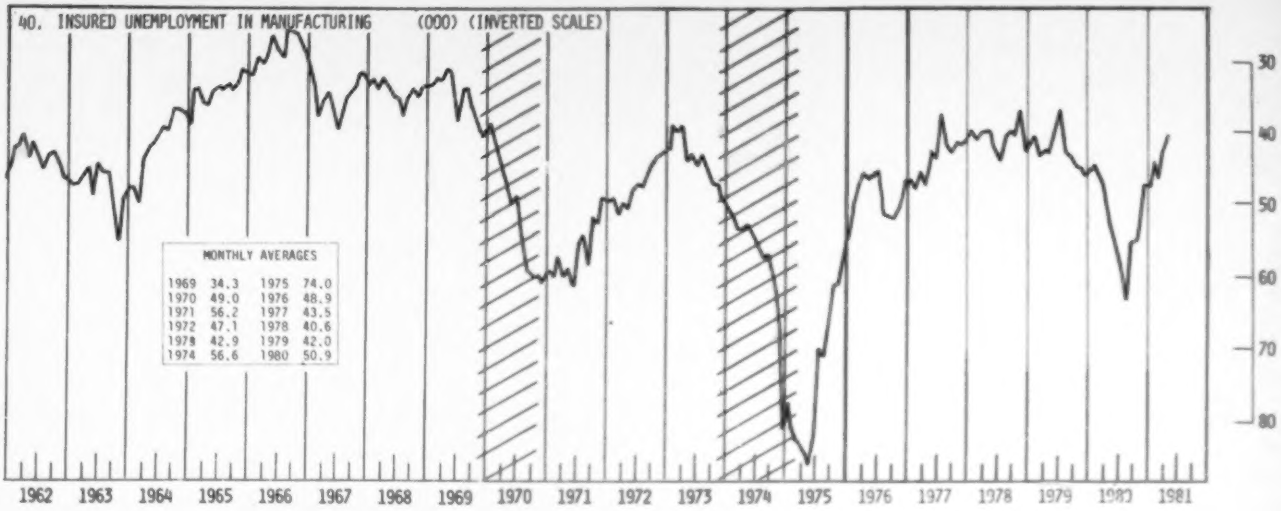
41. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14.2	11.3	12.6	10.3	15.3	12.6	20.8	17.0
Feb	25.9	13.1	23.2	11.6	24.0	11.8	24.5	12.1
Mar	24.4	12.5	22.9	11.5	27.4	13.6	22.4	11.1
Apr	16.1	11.6	15.7	11.1	22.6	15.8	16.2	11.3
May	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6	16.3	16.3	12.0	12.0
Jun	7.7	10.6	7.6	10.4	11.8	16.4		
Jul	5.7	8.7	6.7	10.3	10.6	16.4		
Aug	6.2	11.4	6.5	12.0	7.9	14.6		
Sep	5.1	9.2	6.1	11.3	6.5	12.1		
Oct	5.3	9.1	6.5	11.7	7.0	12.7		
Nov	4.6	8.0	5.9	10.5	7.4	13.1		
Dec	7.9	10.6	8.7	11.8	9.5	12.9		

42. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

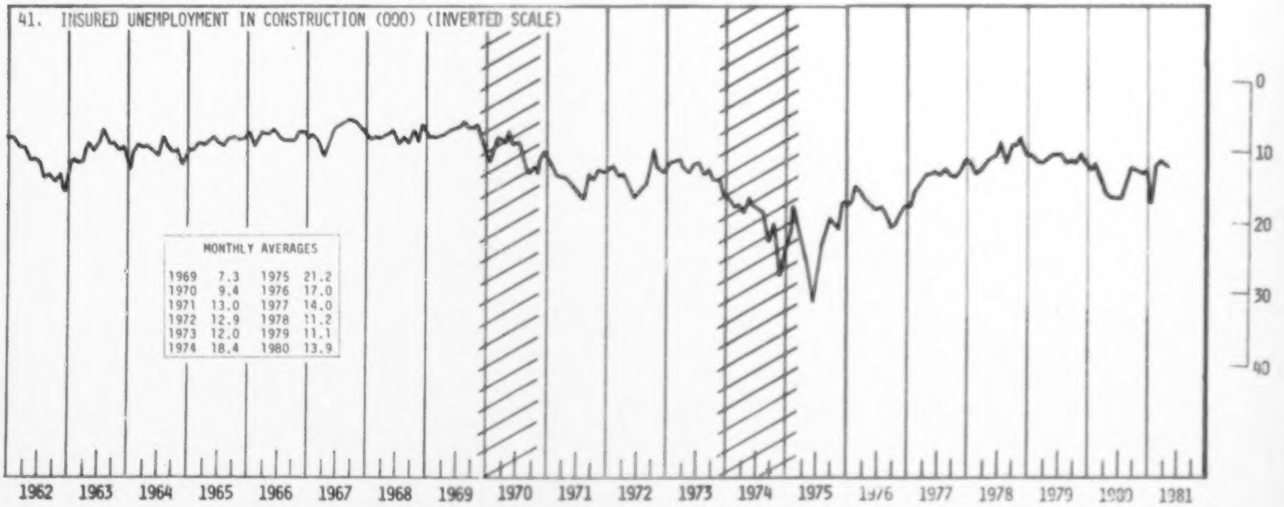
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	58.1	51.3	60.0	53.4	56.1	49.8	67.0	59.5
Feb	56.0	51.0	57.3	52.4	59.5	54.2	67.8	61.7
Mar	51.1	47.8	57.5	54.0	56.8	53.7	63.3	59.9
Apr	50.3	50.5	52.6	53.2	53.9	55.0	57.5	58.9
May	48.7	51.6	49.0	52.1	54.0	57.5	52.9	56.7
Jun	48.8	53.1	47.7	52.2	53.9	59.0		
Jul	54.6	53.4	54.9	53.3	63.0	60.9		
Aug	57.6	53.6	61.0	56.0	66.3	60.5		
Sep	44.4	50.5	51.1	57.7	55.8	62.7		
Oct	45.9	51.2	49.9	55.5	56.6	63.0		
Nov	47.1	50.6	49.3	52.8	57.8	62.1		
Dec	57.4	55.2	55.5	52.9	60.9	58.3		

CHART XIV UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — II



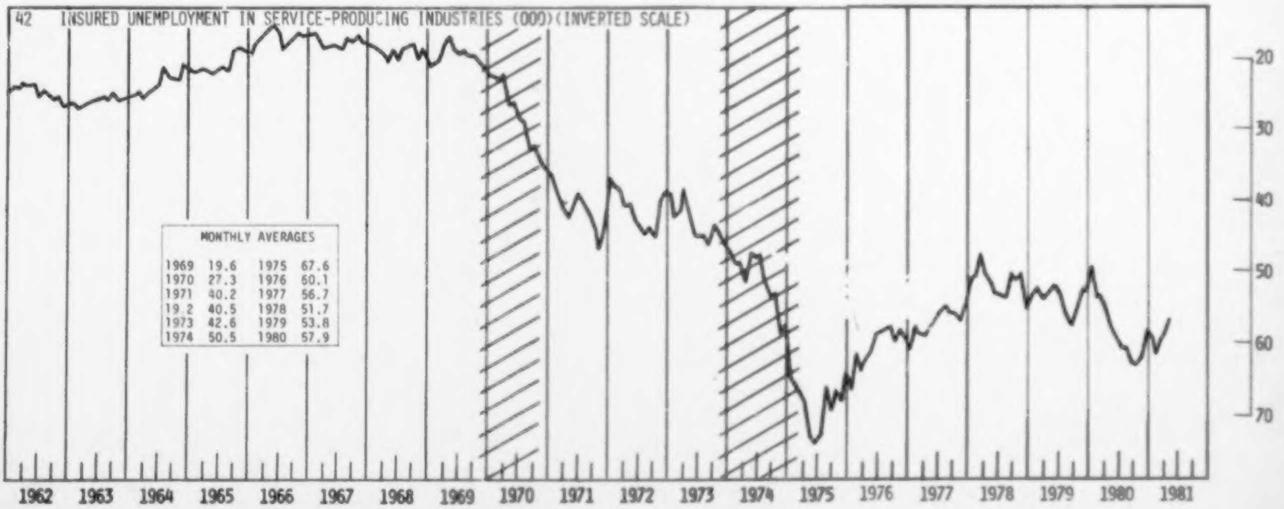
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	34.3	1975	74.0
1970	49.0	1976	48.9
1971	56.2	1977	43.5
1972	47.1	1978	40.6
1973	42.9	1979	42.0
1974	56.6	1980	50.9



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	7.3	1975	21.2
1970	9.4	1976	17.0
1971	13.0	1977	14.0
1972	12.9	1978	11.2
1973	12.0	1979	11.1
1974	18.4	1980	13.9



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	19.6	1975	67.6
1970	27.3	1976	60.1
1971	40.2	1977	56.7
19.2	40.5	1978	51.7
1973	42.6	1979	53.8
1974	50.5	1980	57.9

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1980 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3052.1	3042.5	3037.8	3035.5	3044.7	3053.5	3057.9	3073.3	3082.2	3095.5	3089.5	3088.9	3074.8
PRIVATE SECTOR	2524.1	2518.4	2513.9	2512.2	2518.3	2525.6	2530.3	2546.8	2556.6	2571.4	2566.0	2568.3	2555.0
GOVERNMENT	528.0	524.1	523.9	522.9	526.4	527.9	527.6	526.5	525.6	524.1	523.5	520.6	519.8
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3059.4	3103.1	3085.8	3084.2	3057.3	3065.4	3066.8	3074.8	3016.1	3015.1	3039.0	3070.8	3082.1
MANUFACTURING	784.5	790.8	770.9	772.6	782.2	782.3	779.0	775.2	770.2	711.1	773.6	774.8	777.2
Durable Goods	387.3	390.7	380.2	375.6	382.8	384.1	383.7	383.2	381.4	380.6	382.7	385.1	384.1
Lumber & Wood Products	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5
Furniture & Fixtures	9.7	9.7	9.7	10.0	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	33.4	33.2	33.3	33.6	33.7	33.2	32.9	32.1	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.8	32.9
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	12.3	12.2	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.3
Pottery & related products	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	16.7	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.3	16.9	16.8	16.2	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.2	16.2
Primary Metal Industries	26.4	26.3	24.9	24.4	24.4	25.4	25.7	26.0	25.7	25.4	25.9	26.3	25.8
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5
Iron & steel foundries	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.6
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	3.8	3.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.4	9.9
Other primary metal industries	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	60.9	60.1	57.1	58.9	59.8	59.7	59.9	59.8	59.4	58.8	59.5	59.7	59.8
Metal cans	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	7.4	7.2	4.6	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0
Metal stampings	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	25.8	25.3	25.4	25.3	25.5	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.9	25.7	25.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	75.1	76.4	75.6	74.6	74.2	74.4	74.4	75.3	75.1	74.7	74.6	74.5	73.5
Construction & related machinery	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9
Metalworking machinery	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2
Special industry machinery	11.1	11.6	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2
General industry machinery	16.8	16.9	16.8	17.3	17.7	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.5	17.3	17.2	17.0	16.5
Service industry machinery	6.8	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.1
Other machinery, except elec.	24.5	24.7	24.7	24.1	23.3	23.5	23.7	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.0	23.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	92.8	92.8	91.9	91.3	92.6	92.3	92.1	92.2	92.5	92.6	92.4	92.9	92.7
Elec. test & Distribution equip.	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	13.6	13.3	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.6	13.7	13.9	14.0
Radio & TV receiving equipment	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Communication equipment	34.4	34.8	35.4	35.0	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.9	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.3
Electronic components & access.	20.6	20.7	20.4	20.6	21.0	21.4	21.4	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.5
Other elec. equipment & supplies	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.8
Transportation Equipment	18.4	20.8	17.5	12.2	17.9	18.2	17.9	17.9	18.0	17.7	18.1	18.3	18.1
Motor vehicles	12.6	14.8	11.9	6.6	12.1	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.6	12.6	12.6
Aircraft & parts	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.2
Other transportation equipment	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Instruments & Related Products	37.6	38.0	37.4	37.3	37.0	37.3	37.0	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.5	37.3	37.4
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	27.2	27.7	27.3	27.7	28.3	28.6	28.4	27.6	26.7	27.3	27.7	28.4	28.8
Nondurable Goods	397.2	400.1	390.7	397.0	399.4	398.2	395.4	392.0	388.8	390.5	390.9	389.7	393.1
Food & Kindred Products	48.9	49.5	50.1	50.3	50.2	50.3	49.9	50.2	49.2	49.5	49.7	49.0	48.9
Canned, cured & frozen foods	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.6	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.5	9.6
Grain mill & bakery products	13.0	13.1	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.1	13.9	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8
Beverages	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.6
Other food & kindred products	19.4	19.6	19.8	19.2	19.3	19.6	19.1	19.7	19.2	19.2	19.4	19.4	18.9
Tobacco Manufactures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Textile Mill Products	20.9	20.5	19.3	19.7	20.2	20.2	20.2	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.5
Broad woven fabric mills	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Textile finishing, except wool	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9
Other textile mill products	13.1	12.9	12.1	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.8	13.2

See note on page S-33.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1980 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Apparel & Other Textile Products	55.9	58.4	52.1	57.4	59.0	58.9	56.4	53.5	53.0	53.4	53.2	53.1	54.8
Men's & boys' suits and coats	3.6	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0
Women's & misses' outerwear	29.1	31.3	27.0	31.0	32.0	31.6	29.7	26.9	27.3	27.9	27.5	27.2	28.9
Women's & children's undergarm.	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9
Other apparel & related products	14.8	15.0	14.1	14.6	15.3	15.5	14.9	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.9
Paper & Allied Products	32.5	32.2	30.9	31.7	31.9	31.6	31.4	31.5	30.9	31.1	29.8	29.7	29.9
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg.pap.	3.3	3.4	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	13.4	13.4	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.9
Other paper & allied products	15.8	15.4	15.6	15.4	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.4	14.4	14.5
Printing & Publishing	54.9	55.2	54.6	54.3	54.3	54.5	54.7	55.0	54.0	54.2	54.4	54.4	54.2
Newspapers	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.2	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.7	14.7
Commercial printing	15.6	15.6	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.5
Other printing & publishing	24.1	24.4	24.2	24.0	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.2	23.9	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	127.7	128.4	128.5	128.1	127.7	126.9	126.8	126.7	126.5	127.0	128.0	126.9	128.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4
Plastic materials & synthetics	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9
Drugs	40.5	41.0	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.9	42.2
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	23.7	23.9	24.0	24.1	24.7	24.1	23.6	23.6	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.2	23.3
Paints & allied products	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4
Industrial organic chemicals	26.2	26.2	26.0	25.7	25.6	24.9	25.0	24.7	24.8	24.6	25.3	24.4	25.0
Other chemicals & allied prods.	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.8
Petroleum & Coal Products	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.3	12.1	12.0
Petroleum refining	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.1
Other petroleum & coal products	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	37.8	37.4	36.6	36.7	37.3	37.2	37.3	36.9	37.2	37.3	37.9	37.9	38.1
Rubber & rubber products	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	30.0	29.9	29.3	29.5	30.0	29.9	30.1	29.8	30.0	30.1	30.7	30.7	30.9
Leather & Leather Products	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4
Handbags, personal leather goods	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
Other leather & leather products	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
NONMANUFACTURING	2274.9	2312.2	2314.8	2311.5	2275.1	2283.1	2287.8	2299.6	2245.9	2244.0	2265.4	2296.0	2304.9
Mining	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Construction	110.0	115.9	117.4	117.8	117.3	117.3	114.2	110.4	101.3	99.0	105.4	114.3	104.5
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	194.3	195.4	190.6	189.6	193.2	189.9	190.0	189.0	187.4	187.8	188.9	188.2	139.1
Railroad transportation	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Other transportation	107.8	107.7	103.0	102.2	106.4	103.5	103.4	102.5	100.9	101.3	102.3	101.6	102.3
Communications	52.8	53.9	54.2	54.3	54.1	53.7	53.9	53.8	53.8	53.9	53.8	53.9	54.1
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv	26.0	26.2	25.8	25.7	25.3	25.33	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.9	25.8	25.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	677.1	690.0	685.0	683.3	681.0	6/8.1	682.9	696.3	662.9	659.3	660.8	672.8	683.0
Wholesale trade	199.0	200.3	200.3	201.3	200.3	200.7	200.3	200.4	199.8	199.4	199.3	199.6	200.5
Retail trade	478.1	489.7	484.7	482.0	480.7	477.4	482.7	495.8	463.1	459.9	461.5	473.2	482.5
Retail General merchandise	74.6	74.5	73.0	72.2	72.7	75.1	78.4	85.9	75.6	73.8	72.6	73.1	73.0
Food stores	81.2	82.8	82.0	81.3	81.1	81.0	81.0	81.5	80.0	81.4	80.7	82.5	83.0
Auto dealers & service sta.	47.9	48.0	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.5	47.6	47.4	46.9	46.2	45.9	46.1	46.0
Apparel & accessories	38.2	38.7	37.5	36.8	39.9	41.0	42.8	45.9	39.6	38.2	38.1	38.8	38.7
Eating & drinking places	133.9	142.2	142.3	142.4	136.7	128.0	125.6	124.9	119.1	119.5	123.1	130.2	138.3
Other retail trade	102.2	103.4	102.2	101.7	102.5	104.7	107.2	110.3	101.9	100.8	101.1	102.5	103.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	157.2	159.2	160.3	159.9	157.2	156.9	156.9	156.5	156.2	155.8	155.7	156.5	157.1
Banking	44.9	45.8	46.1	46.0	45.1	45.3	45.4	45.7	45.3	45.3	45.6	45.7	46.0
Insurance agents & carriers	65.7	65.6	66.0	65.8	65.0	65.3	65.4	65.7	65.4	65.2	65.0	65.0	64.8
Other fin.,insur. & real estate	46.6	47.8	48.2	48.0	47.0	46.3	46.0	46.1	45.5	45.3	45.1	45.8	46.3
Services	603.9	619.4	624.5	631.0	618.0	614.7	612.9	617.2	613.9	616.4	627.0	638.9	647.2
Medical & other health services	164.3	166.4	166.8	167.8	166.9	167.9	168.3	169.7	170.5	171.4	171.9	171.7	171.8
Hospitals	93.0	94.3	95.3	95.4	94.6	95.2	95.5	96.5	97.5	97.8	98.2	97.8	97.7
Educational services	41.7	40.9	37.2	36.2	38.4	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.1	42.1	42.6	42.9	42.7
Other services	397.9	412.1	420.5	427.0	412.6	405.1	403.1	405.6	402.3	402.9	412.5	424.3	432.7
Government	529.9	529.8	534.5	527.4	506.1	523.8	528.5	526.8	522.0	523.5	525.3	523.0	521.17
Federal	81.6	78.2	77.6	76.7	73.3	73.1	73.1	73.1	72.5	72.2	72.0	72.2	72.3
State	95.5	94.6	94.2	92.7	93.0	99.9	101.3	101.2	99.8	101.5	101.8	101.5	101.4
Local	352.8	356.9	362.7	358.1	339.8	350.8	354.0	352.5	349.7	349.8	351.5	349.3	348.0

NOTE: Nonagricultural wage and salary workers include civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	293.54	295.97	293.86	296.79	304.63	307.84	315.74	319.42	317.65	316.88	320.44	322.32	326.36
Durable Goods	304.47	308.51	301.32	303.96	317.48	321.51	327.18	337.88	333.15	330.68	333.90	329.60	332.47
Lumber & Wood Products	194.93	195.12	203.86	198.74	201.45	210.72	205.67	208.03	195.80	201.91	205.25	218.64	209.68
Furniture & Fixtures	199.43	215.51	213.24	219.45	213.57	205.89	205.72	216.75	210.86	208.08	208.31	210.37	211.68
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	308.43	316.01	310.78	307.80	314.47	313.24	327.85	337.18	337.30	339.75	335.32	344.85	349.86
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	314.50	326.37	319.49	321.30	322.15	323.00	327.89	345.83	340.52	339.21	331.50	362.61	355.24
Pottery & related products	283.58	300.30	281.13	248.73	276.50	292.44	306.07	309.34	289.81	305.53	291.72	284.97	287.82
Primary Metal Industries	330.13	333.16	316.17	318.08	329.00	335.79	344.56	348.75	359.45	357.42	358.21	339.04	345.49
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	343.73	337.90	369.64	356.40	359.79	344.08	369.15	381.91	369.82	393.55	395.76	373.92	385.31
Iron & steel foundries	290.02	299.20	294.68	284.61	305.83	311.88	327.97	329.69	321.00	329.18	331.91	307.16	305.45
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	478.60	483.06	441.00	438.22	447.17	474.21	460.70	449.30	510.98	464.51	474.30	480.70	467.62
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	312.05	318.25	307.65	310.86	320.36	317.50	322.68	334.15	337.93	345.35	341.22	316.57	329.88
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	306.61	305.59	299.30	306.00	311.95	319.61	326.09	330.12	327.47	329.89	332.80	328.43	332.41
Metal cans	391.47	393.69	385.06	396.63	386.26	384.08	375.33	384.92	399.04	413.48	388.32	401.46	400.96
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	326.11	330.22	329.24	360.77	377.48	377.34	429.14	412.93	379.60	384.35	413.10	394.62	402.46
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	323.51	320.23	305.87	304.19	309.96	320.45	309.83	330.60	334.19	329.30	333.69	329.13	344.63
Metal Stampings	271.55	267.11	270.36	270.36	284.90	289.67	290.40	289.76	292.07	288.75	295.87	299.77	304.90
Machinery, Except Electrical	337.68	340.59	334.10	343.21	357.00	363.78	370.66	381.50	373.58	368.68	380.88	374.82	378.90
Construction & related machinery	347.58	334.78	319.95	334.57	337.66	365.38	378.51	380.37	381.50	391.40	402.06	392.44	380.93
Metalworking machinery	353.33	349.43	344.96	340.26	349.43	364.83	374.74	371.77	363.19	364.53	374.78	371.49	381.49
Special industry machinery	360.36	370.72	351.05	349.80	348.93	366.03	378.64	379.85	394.16	383.45	395.72	393.23	393.69
General industry machinery	355.12	373.50	363.94	387.81	411.70	417.08	421.31	463.30	436.72	429.71	438.44	419.58	432.64
Service industry machinery	246.40	242.18	245.66	230.86	235.29	236.49	248.43	237.87	237.54	231.75	261.41	271.31	276.21
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	279.39	275.89	271.35	278.20	280.80	282.40	286.94	288.77	292.23	285.52	287.94	286.53	290.16
Elec. test & distribution equip.	226.46	223.91	221.92	246.84	267.53	256.88	272.59	280.35	281.44	260.62	270.07	266.90	273.89
Electrical industrial apparatus	231.72	241.30	229.63	249.07	245.12	249.07	258.24	263.16	257.02	268.46	269.28	255.45	251.46
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	217.74	216.79	210.24	212.78	219.24	226.56	229.52	230.66	227.92	228.14	228.15	224.23	228.60
Radio & TV receiving equipment	205.77	196.53	208.98	214.64	227.71	221.12	228.66	233.25	208.32	197.64	204.13	212.55	221.09
Communication equipment	366.39	361.79	348.87	350.00	353.76	354.62	356.00	356.98	372.36	358.70	361.68	366.79	368.93
Electronic components & access.	260.63	253.50	255.23	256.67	258.54	262.50	266.07	262.03	274.32	276.78	280.08	273.88	278.94
Transportation Equipment	417.69	438.18	439.75	460.41	499.12	501.42	503.24	588.35	520.93	515.69	506.55	491.25	482.45
Motor vehicles & equipment	442.68	457.09	468.66	546.90	539.66	539.83	537.58	670.20	560.50	565.70	547.27	527.13	516.98
Aircraft & parts	389.91	390.10	390.34	391.68	415.65	416.66	423.85	429.28	429.77	439.64	446.50	447.27	470.40
Ship & boat building & repairing	342.79	385.43	361.54	362.52	400.45	407.10	422.27	348.98	395.66	312.93	325.93	345.54	311.74
Instruments & Related Products	313.55	317.43	316.77	325.29	335.23	331.78	336.44	340.86	343.63	348.50	348.80	347.82	349.97
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	218.27	214.68	215.25	228.54	233.24	240.00	240.12	245.86	247.50	236.62	244.95	244.84	246.88
Nondurable Goods	282.80	284.00	286.48	289.67	292.01	294.44	304.47	302.17	301.73	303.35	306.47	313.94	319.52
Food & Kindred Products	303.26	310.09	313.17	314.25	315.25	315.74	334.34	319.01	324.90	337.03	332.17	333.43	339.52
Canned, cured & frozen foods	279.86	288.98	294.77	301.78	281.63	295.80	296.42	295.58	297.93	307.82	304.73	291.72	289.20
Grain mill & bakery products	265.03	267.08	268.97	265.74	279.55	271.47	272.03	274.04	282.63	279.28	300.48	290.49	284.56
Beverages	392.45	384.80	393.82	395.95	385.90	370.94	398.98	342.11	356.57	404.60	389.00	397.54	443.16
Textile Mill Products	250.98	251.32	233.86	251.93	258.07	258.94	261.02	263.94	261.53	266.85	271.99	266.66	268.45
Textile finishing, except wool	333.68	354.20	311.46	345.07	353.80	353.89	355.58	361.42	363.63	376.62	371.11	365.80	356.46
Apparel & other Textile Products	168.26	172.16	175.74	178.57	176.44	173.88	174.93	180.58	177.85	179.23	180.78	177.41	184.42
Men's & boys' suits & coats	193.14	197.75	201.14	203.76	189.26	193.00	198.60	206.50	207.69	205.37	199.17	180.69	187.88
Men's & boys' furnishings	185.26	184.92	176.51	185.32	186.59	177.84	179.25	206.44	176.85	177.50	183.90	193.26	191.14
Women's & misses' outerwear	159.07	163.90	172.20	177.67	173.11	169.19	168.32	173.44	173.51	172.73	175.68	173.08	181.06
Women's & children's undergarm.	169.63	168.78	164.66	174.70	185.04	178.06	174.92	167.28	174.24	180.78	177.16	176.35	173.11
Paper & Allied Products	300.66	296.12	293.49	306.40	313.40	319.37	329.44	326.30	334.54	336.14	342.51	336.40	347.71
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg.pap.	345.97	355.71	356.16	351.71	376.48	377.48	388.69	411.31	397.99	407.34	412.48	403.79	401.95
Paperboard containers & boxes	275.52	278.83	272.62	282.84	290.37	300.50	307.19	298.12	309.70	313.57	314.05	319.59	319.34
Printing & Publishing	285.29	288.73	288.73	290.16	292.11	285.38	299.34	304.36	282.34	281.24	289.18	287.27	289.46
Newspapers	286.40	290.39	289.57	289.78	292.28	293.70	307.21	316.11	302.18	305.30	296.30	299.63	297.22
Commercial printing	317.60	316.41	322.40	326.38	323.19	305.14	329.10	333.98	292.99	290.65	315.54	311.04	303.69
Chemicals & Allied Products	344.02	342.37	339.39	345.22	352.78	363.74	370.62	370.52	376.80	378.00	384.02	391.35	399.16
Industrial inorganic chemicals	358.22	372.70	364.08	377.48	383.88	405.36	412.52	408.71	402.32	398.54	403.85	395.12	414.41
Plastic materials & synthetics	339.80	341.55	346.93	353.64	366.61	376.92	390.77	372.30	383.24	377.50	373.20	396.03	400.95
Drugs	386.51	388.80	387.55	392.48	400.47	402.72	410.35	410.37	419.48	422.70	422.20	422.62	432.16
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	260.96	248.18	227.07	239.63	250.51	248.07	245.46	242.12	256.13	246.01	259.18	254.93	255.76
Industrial organic chemicals	365.19	361.38	369.16	365.59	370.75	396.50	397.96	395.92	412.41	430.85	443.15	478.24	483.58
Paints & allied products	356.58	358.13	393.16	384.42	388.67	378.72	396.40	423.54	414.45	414.40	432.88	437.03	469.48
Petroleum & Coal Products	569.98	573.79	576.99	591.93	595.87	580.02	612.65	522.46	542.27	532.16	532.44	563.40	585.13
Petroleum refining	633.04	633.56	633.51	651.46	654.15	634.76	674.26	561.65	590.90	578.87	578.87	612.55	645.65
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	223.86	224.43	225.22	229.89	237.20	239.57	247.01	253.76	254.82	255.23	256.68	251.53	258.52
Rubber & rubber products	217.34	222.08	228.38	232.86	239.46	244.05	255.96	271.41	265.72	261.10	266.38	269.73	267.87
Miscellaneous plastic products	225.72	224.93	224.19	228.85	236.96	238.50	244.91	249.18	251.93	253.98	254.18	247.05	256.06
Leather & Leather Products	182.05	191.63	185.84	183.66	187.86	192.10	192.38	191.83	185.37	187.54	194.73	184.08	195.55

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980								1981				
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.6	40.6	40.2	40.6	41.0	41.1	41.6	41.7	41.2	41.1	41.4	40.8	41.0
Durable Goods	41.3	41.3	40.5	40.8	41.5	41.7	42.0	42.5	41.8	41.7	42.0	41.2	41.3
Lumber & Wood Products	36.3	36.2	37.2	36.6	37.1	37.9	37.6	38.1	35.6	35.8	36.2	36.5	35.6
Furniture & Fixtures	37.7	38.9	38.7	38.5	37.8	36.7	37.0	37.5	35.8	36.0	37.0	37.3	37.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	41.4	41.8	41.0	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.5	42.2	41.9	42.1	41.5	41.8	41.7
Glass & Glassware/pressed,blown	42.5	43.4	43.0	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.2	43.5	43.6	43.6	42.5	43.9	42.8
Pottery & related products	42.2	42.9	39.1	36.1	39.5	40.9	42.1	41.3	39.7	41.4	40.8	39.8	39.0
Primary Metal Industries	43.9	44.6	42.9	43.1	44.4	44.3	45.1	45.0	45.5	45.3	45.4	43.3	43.9
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	39.6	39.8	41.3	40.5	40.7	39.1	41.2	42.2	41.0	42.5	43.3	41.5	41.7
Iron & steel foundries	42.4	43.3	42.4	40.6	42.3	42.9	44.5	43.9	42.8	43.6	43.5	40.9	41.0
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	48.1	48.5	44.5	44.9	46.1	47.9	47.3	45.8	49.9	45.9	46.5	46.4	45.8
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	44.2	45.4	43.7	44.6	45.7	45.1	45.9	46.8	47.0	47.7	47.0	44.4	45.5
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	41.1	40.8	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.7	42.0	41.4	41.6	41.6	40.9	41.4
Metal cans	43.4	42.7	41.9	43.3	42.4	42.3	41.2	41.3	43.0	44.7	41.8	42.8	43.3
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	37.1	38.0	37.8	40.4	40.2	40.1	42.7	41.5	39.5	39.1	40.5	39.7	40.9
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	43.6	43.1	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.5	41.7	43.5	42.9	42.6	42.4	41.4	42.6
Metal Stampings	39.7	38.6	38.9	38.9	40.7	40.4	40.0	40.3	39.9	39.5	40.2	39.6	39.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	42.0	42.1	41.4	41.4	42.0	42.3	43.0	43.5	42.5	41.8	42.7	41.6	41.5
Construction & related machinery	42.7	41.9	39.5	38.5	39.4	39.5	40.7	40.9	40.2	41.2	42.1	39.6	38.4
Metalworking machinery	44.5	44.4	43.5	42.8	43.3	44.6	45.7	44.9	43.6	43.5	44.3	43.5	43.4
Special industry machinery	44.0	45.1	43.5	43.4	42.5	44.1	45.4	45.6	46.1	44.9	46.5	46.1	45.2
General industry machinery	40.4	41.5	40.8	41.7	42.4	42.3	42.6	45.2	42.9	42.8	42.9	40.5	40.7
Service industry machinery	35.2	34.4	34.6	32.7	33.0	32.8	34.6	32.9	32.1	30.9	33.6	34.3	34.7
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	40.2	40.1	39.1	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.9	40.3	40.3
Elec. test & distribution equip.	41.1	40.2	39.7	40.8	43.5	42.6	43.2	44.5	43.1	41.5	42.8	41.9	43.2
Electrical industrial apparatus	38.3	39.3	36.8	39.1	38.3	39.1	40.1	40.8	39.3	40.8	40.8	39.0	37.7
Electric lighting & wiring equip	38.2	38.1	36.5	37.2	37.8	38.4	39.1	39.7	38.5	38.8	39.0	38.2	38.1
Radio & TV receiving equipment	35.6	34.6	35.3	37.2	37.7	37.1	37.0	37.5	33.6	32.4	33.3	33.9	34.6
Communication equipment	41.4	41.3	40.1	40.0	40.2	39.8	40.0	40.2	42.8	42.2	42.5	42.6	42.7
Electronic components & access.	41.7	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.7	42.0	42.1	41.2	41.5	42.0	42.5	41.0	40.9
Transportation Equipment	43.6	43.6	43.8	46.6	47.4	47.8	47.7	51.7	47.1	46.5	45.8	44.7	44.1
Motor vehicles & equipment	43.4	43.0	43.8	48.7	47.8	47.9	47.7	54.8	47.5	47.9	46.3	44.9	44.3
Aircraft & parts	48.8	48.4	47.2	48.0	48.5	50.2	50.1	49.8	49.8	51.3	52.1	51.0	52.5
Ship & boat building & repairing	41.4	43.7	41.7	42.4	45.3	46.0	46.2	39.3	43.1	35.2	38.3	39.4	37.2
Instruments & Related Products	42.2	42.1	41.3	42.3	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.7	42.9	43.4	43.6	43.1	43.1
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	38.7	38.2	37.5	39.0	39.2	40.0	39.3	39.4	39.1	38.6	39.7	39.3	39.5
Nondurable Goods	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.4	40.5	40.5	41.2	41.0	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.3	40.6
Food & Kindred Products	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.6	42.7	41.7	41.6	42.5	42.1	42.1	42.6
Canned, cured & frozen foods	41.4	41.7	41.4	43.8	41.6	43.5	43.4	42.9	42.2	43.6	42.5	40.8	40.0
Grain mill & bakery products	40.9	40.9	41.7	41.2	41.6	40.7	40.3	40.3	41.2	40.3	42.5	42.1	41.3
Beverages	43.8	41.6	42.9	43.8	42.5	41.4	42.4	38.7	39.4	42.5	42.1	42.7	47.6
Textile Mill Products	41.9	41.2	38.4	41.3	42.1	41.9	42.1	41.5	40.8	41.5	42.3	41.6	41.3
Textile finishing, except wool	47.6	49.4	43.5	47.4	48.4	45.9	46.3	46.1	46.5	48.1	47.7	47.2	45.7
Apparel & Other Textile Products	34.2	34.5	34.8	35.5	34.8	34.5	34.3	35.2	34.4	34.6	34.9	33.6	34.6
Men's & boys' suits & coats	34.8	35.0	35.6	36.0	34.6	33.8	34.3	35.0	34.5	34.4	33.7	31.1	30.7
Men's & boys' furnishings	39.5	40.2	39.4	40.2	39.7	38.0	37.5	39.7	35.3	35.5	36.2	37.6	36.2
Women's & misses' outerwear	32.2	32.2	32.8	34.3	33.1	32.6	32.0	33.1	32.8	32.9	33.4	31.7	32.8
Women's & children's undergarm.	34.2	34.8	33.4	34.8	36.0	35.4	34.5	34.0	34.3	34.9	34.4	33.4	33.1
Paper & Allied Products	43.7	44.0	44.2	44.6	44.9	45.3	46.4	45.7	46.4	46.3	46.6	45.4	46.3
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg. pap.	43.3	44.8	44.8	43.8	45.8	45.7	47.0	49.2	48.3	48.9	48.3	48.3	47.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	44.8	44.9	44.4	45.4	45.8	47.1	47.7	46.8	47.5	47.8	47.8	47.7	47.1
Printing & Publishing	38.5	38.6	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.0	39.7	40.1	38.0	37.7	38.1	37.7	37.5
Newspapers	35.8	35.5	35.4	35.6	35.3	35.3	36.1	36.8	35.3	35.5	34.9	34.8	34.4
Commercial printing	39.9	39.8	40.1	40.9	40.5	38.0	41.5	41.8	38.2	37.6	39.1	38.4	37.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	41.2	41.2	40.5	41.0	41.7	42.1	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.0	42.2	42.4	42.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	40.8	42.4	41.0	41.3	42.0	43.4	44.5	43.9	43.4	42.9	42.6	41.9	42.9
Plastic materials & synthetics	40.5	41.2	41.4	42.2	43.8	44.5	46.3	43.8	44.0	44.1	43.7	44.8	45.0
Drugs	45.1	45.0	44.7	44.6	45.2	45.3	45.9	45.8	45.3	45.5	45.3	45.2	45.3
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	39.6	38.3	36.1	37.5	38.6	37.7	36.8	36.3	36.8	36.5	37.4	37.0	36.8
Industrial organic chemicals	39.1	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.4	40.5	40.9	40.4	41.2	40.8	41.3	42.7	43.1
Paints and allied products	42.5	43.2	45.4	44.7	45.3	44.1	45.2	46.8	45.0	44.8	46.1	46.1	48.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	48.8	49.0	49.4	49.7	50.2	48.7	50.3	46.4	45.8	43.3	43.5	45.0	45.5
Petroleum refining	51.3	51.3	51.8	52.2	52.5	50.7	52.8	47.8	47.5	44.7	44.7	46.3	47.3
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	39.0	39.1	39.1	39.5	40.0	40.4	41.1	41.6	41.1	41.1	41.4	40.7	41.1
Rubber and rubber products	36.9	37.2	38.0	38.3	39.0	39.3	40.5	41.5	40.2	39.5	40.3	40.5	40.1
Miscellaneous plastic products	39.6	39.6	39.4	39.8	40.3	40.7	41.3	41.6	41.3	41.5	41.6	40.7	41.3
Leather & Leather Products	40.1	40.6	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.7	40.5	40.3	39.4	39.4	40.4	39.0	40.7

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980								1981				
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	7.23	7.29	7.31	7.31	7.43	7.49	7.59	7.66	7.71	7.71	7.74	7.90	7.96
Durable Goods	7.39	7.47	7.44	7.45	7.65	7.71	7.79	7.95	7.97	7.93	7.95	8.00	8.05
Lumber & Wood Products	5.37	5.39	5.48	5.43	5.43	5.56	5.47	5.46	5.50	5.64	5.67	5.99	5.89
Furniture & Fixtures	5.29	5.54	5.51	5.70	5.65	5.61	5.56	5.92	5.89	5.78	5.63	5.64	5.66
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.45	7.56	7.58	7.60	7.67	7.64	7.90	7.99	8.05	8.07	8.08	8.25	8.39
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	7.40	7.52	7.43	7.56	7.58	7.60	7.77	7.95	7.81	7.78	7.80	8.26	8.30
Pottery & related products	6.72	7.00	7.19	6.89	7.00	7.15	7.27	7.49	7.30	7.38	7.15	7.16	7.38
Primary Metal Industries	7.52	7.47	7.37	7.38	7.41	7.58	7.64	7.75	7.90	7.89	7.89	7.83	7.87
Blast Furn. & basic steel prod.	8.68	8.49	8.95	8.80	8.84	8.80	8.96	9.05	9.02	9.26	9.14	9.01	9.24
Iron and Iron foundries	6.84	6.91	6.95	7.01	7.23	7.27	7.37	7.51	7.50	7.55	7.63	7.51	7.45
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	9.95	9.96	9.91	9.76	9.70	9.90	9.74	9.81	10.24	10.12	10.20	10.36	10.21
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	7.06	7.01	7.04	6.97	7.01	7.04	7.03	7.14	7.19	7.24	7.26	7.13	7.25
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	7.46	7.49	7.39	7.50	7.59	7.72	7.82	7.86	7.91	7.93	8.00	8.03	8.03
Metal cans	9.02	9.22	9.19	9.16	9.11	9.08	9.11	9.32	9.28	9.25	9.29	9.38	9.26
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	8.79	8.69	8.71	8.93	9.39	9.41	10.05	9.95	9.61	9.83	10.20	9.94	9.84
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	7.42	7.43	7.30	7.26	7.38	7.54	7.43	7.60	7.79	7.73	7.87	7.95	8.09
Metal stampings	6.84	6.92	6.95	6.95	7.00	7.17	7.26	7.19	7.32	7.31	7.36	7.57	7.68
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.04	8.09	8.07	8.29	8.50	8.60	8.62	8.77	8.79	8.82	8.92	9.01	9.13
Construction & related machinery	8.14	7.99	8.10	8.69	8.57	9.25	9.30	9.30	9.49	9.50	9.55	9.91	9.92
Metalworking machinery	7.94	7.87	7.93	7.95	8.07	8.18	8.20	8.28	8.33	8.38	8.46	8.54	8.79
Special industry machinery	8.19	8.22	8.07	8.06	8.21	8.30	8.34	8.33	8.55	8.54	8.51	8.53	8.71
General industry machnery	8.79	9.00	8.92	9.30	9.71	9.86	9.89	10.25	10.18	10.04	10.22	10.36	10.63
Service industry machinery	7.00	7.04	7.10	7.06	7.13	7.21	7.18	7.23	7.40	7.50	7.78	7.91	7.96
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	6.95	6.88	6.94	6.99	7.02	7.06	7.12	7.13	7.18	7.05	7.04	7.11	7.20
Elec. test & distribution equip.	5.51	5.57	5.59	6.05	6.15	6.03	6.31	6.30	6.53	6.28	6.31	6.37	6.34
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.05	6.14	6.24	6.37	6.40	6.37	6.44	6.45	6.54	6.58	6.60	6.55	6.67
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	5.70	5.69	5.76	5.72	5.80	5.90	5.87	5.81	5.92	5.88	5.85	5.87	6.00
Radio & TV receiving equipment	5.78	5.68	5.92	5.77	6.04	5.96	6.18	6.22	6.20	6.10	6.13	6.27	6.39
Communication equipment	8.85	8.76	8.70	8.75	8.80	8.91	8.90	8.88	8.70	8.50	8.51	8.61	8.64
Electric components & access.	6.25	6.05	6.15	6.17	6.20	6.25	6.32	6.36	6.61	6.59	6.59	6.68	6.82
Transportation Equipment	9.58	10.05	10.04	9.88	10.53	10.49	10.55	11.38	11.06	11.09	11.06	10.99	10.94
Motor vehicles & equipment	10.20	10.63	10.70	11.23	11.29	11.27	11.27	12.23	11.80	11.81	11.82	11.74	11.67
Aircraft & parts	7.99	8.06	8.27	8.16	8.57	8.30	8.46	8.62	8.63	8.57	8.57	8.77	8.96
Ship & boat building & repairing	8.28	8.82	8.67	8.55	8.84	8.85	9.14	8.88	9.18	8.89	8.51	8.77	8.38
Instruments & Related Products	7.43	7.54	7.67	7.69	7.76	7.68	7.77	7.80	8.01	8.03	8.00	8.07	8.12
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	5.64	5.62	5.74	5.86	5.95	6.00	6.11	6.24	6.33	6.13	6.17	6.23	6.25
Nondurable Goods	7.07	7.10	7.18	7.17	7.21	7.27	7.39	7.37	7.45	7.49	7.53	7.79	7.87
Food & Kindred Products	7.29	7.49	7.51	7.50	7.56	7.59	7.83	7.65	7.81	7.93	7.89	7.92	7.97
Canned, cured & frozen foods	6.76	6.93	7.12	6.89	6.77	6.80	6.83	6.89	7.06	7.06	7.17	7.15	7.23
Grain mill & bakery products	6.48	6.53	6.45	6.45	6.72	6.67	6.75	6.80	6.86	6.93	7.07	6.90	6.89
Beverages	8.96	9.25	9.18	9.04	9.08	8.96	9.41	8.84	9.05	9.52	9.24	9.31	9.31
Textile Mill Products	5.99	6.10	6.09	6.10	6.13	6.18	6.20	6.36	6.41	6.43	6.43	6.41	6.50
Textile finishing, except wool	7.01	7.17	7.16	7.28	7.31	7.71	7.68	7.84	7.82	7.83	7.78	7.75	7.80
Apparel & Other Textile Products	4.92	4.99	5.05	5.03	5.07	5.04	5.10	5.13	5.17	5.18	5.18	5.28	5.33
Men's & boys' suits & coats	5.55	5.65	5.65	5.66	5.47	5.71	5.79	5.90	6.02	5.97	5.91	5.81	6.12
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.69	4.60	4.48	4.61	4.70	4.68	4.79	5.20	5.41	5.00	5.08	5.14	5.28
Women's & misses' outerwear	4.94	5.09	5.25	5.18	5.23	5.19	5.26	5.24	5.29	5.25	5.26	5.46	5.52
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.96	4.85	4.93	5.02	5.14	5.03	5.07	4.92	5.08	5.18	5.15	5.28	5.23
Paper & Allied Products	6.88	6.73	6.64	6.87	6.98	7.05	7.10	7.14	7.21	7.26	7.35	7.40	7.51
Paper/p'b'd mills ex bldg. pap.	7.99	7.94	7.95	8.03	8.22	8.26	8.27	8.36	8.24	8.33	8.54	8.36	8.48
Paperboard containers & boxes	6.15	6.21	6.14	6.23	6.34	6.38	6.44	6.37	6.52	6.56	6.57	6.70	6.78
Printing & Publishing	7.41	7.48	7.48	7.44	7.49	7.51	7.54	7.59	7.43	7.46	7.59	7.62	7.73
Newspapers	8.00	8.18	8.18	8.14	8.28	8.32	8.51	8.59	8.58	8.60	8.49	8.61	8.64
Commercial printing	7.96	7.95	8.04	7.98	7.98	8.03	7.93	7.99	7.67	7.73	8.07	8.10	8.12
Chemicals & Allied Products	8.35	8.31	8.38	8.42	8.46	8.64	8.70	8.78	8.95	9.00	9.10	9.23	9.37
Industrial inorganic chemicals	8.78	8.79	8.88	9.14	9.14	9.34	9.27	9.31	9.27	9.29	9.48	9.43	9.66
Plastic materials & synthetics	8.39	8.29	8.38	8.38	8.37	8.47	8.44	8.50	8.71	8.56	8.54	8.84	8.91
Drugs	8.57	8.64	8.67	8.80	8.86	8.89	8.94	8.96	9.26	9.29	9.32	9.35	9.54
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	6.59	6.48	6.29	6.39	6.49	6.58	6.67	6.67	6.96	6.74	6.93	6.89	6.95
Industrial organic chemicals	9.34	9.29	9.49	9.35	9.41	9.79	9.73	9.80	10.01	10.56	10.73	11.20	11.22
Paints & allied products	8.39	8.29	8.66	8.60	8.58	8.59	8.77	9.05	9.21	9.25	9.36	9.48	9.72
Petroleum & Coal Products	11.68	11.71	11.68	11.91	11.87	11.91	12.18	11.26	11.84	12.29	12.24	12.52	12.86
Petroleum refining	12.34	12.35	12.23	12.48	12.46	12.52	12.77	11.75	12.44	12.95	12.95	13.23	13.65
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	5.74	5.74	5.76	5.82	5.93	5.93	6.01	6.10	6.20	6.21	6.20	6.18	6.29
Rubber & rubber products	5.89	5.97	6.01	6.08	6.14	6.21	6.32	6.54	6.61	6.61	6.61	6.66	6.68
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.70	5.68	5.69	5.75	5.88	5.86	5.93	5.99	6.10	6.12	6.11	6.07	6.20
Leather & Leather Products	4.54	4.72	4.60	4.58	4.65	4.72	4.75	4.76	4.72	4.76	4.82	4.72	4.78

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 WORKERS FOR SELECTED NEW JERSEY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
ACCESSION RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.3	5.6	4.1	3.2	2.6	2.1	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.3
Durable Goods	2.4	2.6	3.3	2.9	6.0	4.1	3.1	2.5	2.0	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2.5	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.3	2.8	1.8	1.7	3.5	2.6	3.1	3.7
Primary Metals Industries	2.3	2.4	2.0	3.0	8.6	4.0	2.3	3.1	2.1	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.6
Fabricated Metals,incl. Ordnance	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.8	8.5	6.2	3.4	2.4	1.8	3.6	3.2	3.5	2.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.5	1.4	3.4	1.9	1.9	1.8
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.6	4.0	2.9	2.0	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.3
Transportation Equipment	2.2	3.4	2.6	5.4	38.3	5.7	6.6	1.4	3.1	3.1	3.7	4.3	3.0
Instruments & Related Products	2.5	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.5
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	4.8	4.9	9.0	5.0	6.0	7.6	5.6	4.2	3.4	5.2	5.3	8.7	8.1
Nondurable Goods	3.4	4.0	4.2	3.8	5.3	4.0	3.4	2.6	2.2	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.6
Food & Kindred Products	3.3	4.5	6.0	3.4	6.3	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0
Textile Mill Products	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.4	7.1	7.3	6.2	3.2	2.0	5.1	3.9	7.0	4.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.7	8.0	6.4	7.5	12.3	5.8	5.5	3.3	3.1	7.2	6.0	6.2	7.4
Paper & Allied Products	2.2	2.7	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.4	2.9	2.5	2.0	3.3
Printing & Publishing	3.3	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.1	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.2	4.5	3.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.6
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.9	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.9
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	4.4	4.0	5.5	5.8	6.9	7.2	5.1	4.5	2.9	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.2
Leather & Leather Products	7.3	5.2	7.1	13.2	13.3	9.8	9.8	8.2	3.4	12.5	10.2	9.4	6.6
NEW HIRE RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0
Durable Goods	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.5
Primary Metal Industries	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8
Transportation Equipment	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	3.1	2.3
Instruments & Related Products	2.1	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	3.4	3.1	5.9	3.6	4.6	4.8	4.5	3.4	2.4	3.5	3.4	3.8	4.0
Nondurable Goods	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0
Food & Kindred Products	1.5	1.8	2.6	1.8	3.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6
Textile Mill Products	2.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	3.0	3.6	4.5	1.9	1.2	2.9	2.0	3.9	2.7
Apparel & Other Textile Products	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.0	1.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.5
Paper & Allied Products	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.2
Printing & Publishing	2.9	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	3.4	2.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.1	1.8	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.8
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	3.1	3.0	3.7	4.0	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.2	2.0	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.2
Leather & Leather Products	4.4	3.5	4.8	4.3	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.2	2.7	5.7	8.2	7.4	5.1
SEPARATION RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	4.2	4.4	3.8	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.0
Durable Goods	4.3	4.6	3.6	5.8	5.3	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.6	4.9	3.7	2.3	4.5	5.0	3.6	3.8	3.1	4.1	3.9	4.5	2.8
Primary Metal Industries	3.9	4.1	6.4	4.4	6.8	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.0
Fabricated Metals, Incl.Ordnance	5.1	6.3	4.8	7.7	7.6	4.3	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.5	4.0	2.8	2.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	4.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.5	4.9	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.1	3.8	2.8	2.3	2.7
Transportation Equipment	4.4	6.4	2.4	42.0	5.6	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.3	3.3	2.4	2.0
Instruments & Related Products	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.8	2.4	1.8	3.2	3.7	2.3	2.3	2.1
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	7.8	9.0	6.3	7.1	9.1	6.4	5.7	5.6	4.6	6.9	3.9	4.0	2.9
Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.3	3.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.5	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.4
Food & Kindred Products	5.8	4.8	3.3	3.7	4.9	5.7	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	4.7
Textile Mill Products	6.4	7.6	6.7	11.5	4.3	3.7	3.4	6.8	4.5	5.9	6.1	4.4	5.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.6	5.9	4.5	13.3	7.1	5.5	5.7	6.2	8.4	7.6	7.1	8.0	5.3
Paper & Allied Products	3.8	6.8	5.3	5.7	4.4	3.3	3.5	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.1	3.7	2.0
Printing & Publishing	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.8	3.2	2.7	3.2	4.7	2.8	3.2	3.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.1	3.2	1.1	1.0	2.9	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.6
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	6.7	6.5	6.5	5.3	9.1	5.8	5.6	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.1	5.9
Leather & Leather Products	9.9	10.6	10.1	11.2	9.3	14.7	7.5	5.6	10.8	10.7	6.8	9.0	5.4
QUIT RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1
Durable Goods	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8
Primary Metal Industries	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8
Fabricated Metals, Incl. Ordnance	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Transportation Equipment	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.7
Instruments & Related Products	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.8
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.3	4.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
Nondurable Goods	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Food & Kindred Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8
Textile Mill Products	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.7
Apparel & Other Textile Products	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1
Paper & Allied Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.0
Printing & Publishing	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.1
Leather & Leather Products	2.3	2.6	3.8	1.9	3.9	4.1	3.1	2.6	1.4	5.1	2.4	3.7	3.1

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	Net change from	
				month ago	year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,614	3,561	3,552	+53.0	+62.0
Total Employment	3,327	3,294	3,265	+33.0	+62.0
Total Unemployment	287	268	286	+19.0	+ 1.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	286	288	287	- 2.0	- 1.0
Unemployment Rate	7.9%	7.5%	8.1%	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	7.8%	7.9%	8.0%	- 0.1	- 0.2

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	Net change from	
				month ago	year ago
Regular State UI Program	117,356	132,187	131,549	-14,831	-14,193
Federal Employees' Program	1,049	1,034	902	+ 15	+ 147
Veterans' Program	1,467	1,431	1,843	+ 36	- 376
Extended Benefits[1]	26,989	30,813	46,093	- 3,824	-19,104
TOTAL	146,861	165,465	180,387	-18,604	-33,526

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Current data may not be comparable with earlier data because benefits were not paid under the Extended Benefits (EB) program from November 1979 through mid-March 1980.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program only)
(thousands)

	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	Net change from	
				month ago	year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	117.4	132.2	131.5	-14.8	-14.1
Male	67.3	77.4	76.4	-10.1	- 9.1
Female	50.0	54.8	55.1	- 4.8	- 5.1
White, not Hispanic	80.4	91.2	NA	-10.8	NA
Black, not Hispanic	25.5	27.2	NA	- 1.7	NA
Hispanic	11.0	13.3	NA	- 2.3	NA
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.1	0.2	NA	- 0.1	NA
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1	0.2	NA	- 0.1	NA
INA	0.2	0.2	NA	0.0	NA
MANUFACTURING	40.0	45.3	50.3	- 5.3	-10.3
Durable Goods	17.8	20.4	22.6	- 2.6	- 4.8
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	3.1	3.5	4.4	- 0.4	- 1.3
Machinery except electrical	2.9	2.6	1.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Electrical machinery	3.5	3.6	4.6	- 0.1	- 1.1
Nondurable Goods	22.2	24.8	27.7	- 2.6	- 5.5
Food & kindred products	3.0	3.1	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.5
Textile mill products	1.6	1.5	1.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel & other textile products	8.6	10.5	10.5	- 1.9	- 1.9
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.8	1.2	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Chemicals & allied products	2.7	2.9	3.6	- 0.2	- 0.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.1	2.3	3.3	- 0.2	- 1.2
NONMANUFACTURING	75.4	84.1	71.2	- 8.7	+ 4.2
Contract construction	12.0	16.2	16.3	- 4.2	- 4.3
Transportation & public utilities	5.6	5.6	7.1	0.0	- 1.5
Wholesale & retail trade	24.3	27.0	25.3	- 2.7	- 1.0
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.6	3.9	3.9	- 0.3	- 0.3
Services	19.3	21.0	17.7	- 1.7	+ 1.6
Information Not Available	1.9	2.8	10.1	- 0.9	- 8.2
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	25.4	28.5	32.4	- 3.1	- 7.0
25 through 34	36.1	40.4	40.4	- 4.3	- 4.3
35 through 44	20.8	23.7	22.7	- 2.9	- 1.9
45 through 54	15.1	17.4	17.8	- 2.3	- 2.7
55 through 64	15.5	17.3	14.7	- 1.8	+ 0.8
65 & over	4.3	4.9	3.5	- 0.6	+ 0.8
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	10.7	11.1	13.0	- 0.4	- 2.2
3 to 4 weeks	12.1	13.3	15.3	- 1.2	- 3.2
5 through 14 weeks	57.3	70.7	62.8	-13.4	- 5.5
15 weeks & over	37.2	37.1	40.5	+ 0.1	- 3.3

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Apr 1981[1]	Mar 1981[2]	Year to Date[3]		
			1981	1980	%change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	1,668	1,454	5,090	4,486	+ 13.5
Private Units	1,644	1,454	5,066	4,243	+ 19.4
Single family	1,281	940	3,262	2,889	+ 12.9
Two-family	166	90	372	376	- 1.1
Three-or-four family	37	8	93	48	+ 93.8
Five or more family	160	416	1,339	930	+ 44.0
Public Units	24	0	24	243	- 90.1
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$ 110,464	$ 95,478	$ 316,463	$ 286,446	+ 10.5
New Buildings	$ 81,644	$ 67,879	$ 235,215	$ 201,953	+ 16.5
Additions and Alterations	$ 28,820	$ 27,599	$ 81,248	$ 84,493	- 3.8

[1] Based on reports received from 445 of 567 municipalities

[2] Based on reports received from 422 of 567 municipalities

[3] Does not include any late reports

Source: N.J. Department of Labor and Industry

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

	CASH RECEIPTS FROM N.J. FARM MARKETINGS (millions)			INDEXES OF FARM PRICES RECEIVED BY N.J. FARMERS (1967 = 100)				
	Cumulative January-February			May 15 1981	Apr 15 1981	May 15 1980	% change	
	1981	1980	% change				month ago	year ago
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	41.8	42.5	- 1.6	222	223	212	- 0.4	+ 4.7
Livestock products	21.0	19.0	+10.5	225	232	200	- 3.0	+12.5
Poultry & eggs				192	211	161	- 9.0	+19.3
Dairy products				243	246	223	- 1.2	+ 9.0
Meat animals				246	237	220	+ 3.8	+11.8
Crops	20.8	23.6	-11.9	220	217	219	+ 1.4	+ 0.5
Fresh vegetables				236	235	258	+ 0.4	- 8.5
Processed vegetables				148	148	148	--	--
Potatoes & sweet potatoes				358	351	316	+ 2.0	+13.3
Fruits & berries				198	186	200	+ 6.5	- 1.0
Grains & hay				259	263	207	- 1.5	+25.1
PRICES PAID BY U.S. FARMERS				304	304	276	--	+10.1
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED BY N.J. FARMERS TO PRICES PAID BY U.S. FARMERS				73	73	77	--	- 5.2

SOURCE: New Jersey Crop Reporting Service

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1980	Jan	3,324	±54	1.6%	270	±23	8.5%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Feb	3,326	±54	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Mar	3,302	±54	1.6%	243	±22	9.1%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Apr	3,287	±54	1.6%	226	±21	9.3%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	May	3,265	±55	1.7%	286	±24	8.4%	8.1%	±.7	8.6%
	Jun	3,352	±54	1.6%	290	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Jul	3,385	±54	1.6%	295	±24	8.1%	8.0%	±.6	7.5%
	Aug	3,371	±54	1.6%	250	±22	8.8%	6.9%	±.6	8.7%
	Sep	3,280	±55	1.7%	250	±22	8.8%	7.1%	±.6	8.5%
	Oct	3,343	±54	1.6%	234	±22	9.4%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
	Nov	3,330	±54	1.6%	252	±22	8.7%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,316	±54	1.6%	268	±23	8.6%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
1981	Jan	3,289	±54	1.6%	284	±24	8.5%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,254	±54	1.7%	270	±23	8.5%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Mar	3,277	±54	1.6%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,294	±54	1.6%	268	±23	8.6%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	May	3,327	±54	1.6%	287	±24	8.4%	7.9%	±.6	7.6%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1980
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	747.9	1,952.0	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	756.2	1,997.5	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	767.3	2,069.6	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,962.4	786.8	2,175.6	2.6	105.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.7	523.0
1979	3,027.4	799.1	2,228.2	2.6	113.7	190.4	678.6	153.6	572.5	516.7
1980	3,053.9	783.4	2,270.5	2.4	110.7	192.1	677.1	157.1	606.6	524.5

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	386.7	5.8	9.8	33.5	25.8	60.9	75.4	92.6	18.4	37.3	27.3

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.7	49.8	0.4	20.4	55.3	32.2	55.0	127.9	12.1	37.6	6.1

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

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NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Brendan Byrne
Governor

John J. Horn
Commissioner

Number 209 Data through July 1981 September 10, 1981

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STATISTICAL SECTION S-1

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The pace of the national economy remained sluggish in July and early August as extremely high interest rates continued to depress homebuilding, auto sales, and other business activity sensitive to credit market conditions. Employment, personal income, retail sales, and industrial production, all edged up; and unemployment dropped from a 7.4% average during the second quarter to 7.0% in July and 7.2% in August. These gains were slim and/or transitory in nature, however, and they followed a drop of gross national product during the second quarter. With the prime interest rate for business borrowing holding steady at 20 1/2% and mortgage interest rates still climbing, the months immediately ahead are likely to see a flat economy at best and at least some increase in unemployment.

Housing sales are still in the doldrums as a result of mortgage interest rates in excess of 17% and new home prices are averaging $70,000, well beyond the reach of many would-be homeowners. Sales of new single-family homes have dropped 33% since July 1980; and new housing starts have declined 36% since January of this year, nearly returning to the lowpoint of the last recession. Weakness has also been developing in public works construction because of reduced outlays for electrical generating facilities and cutbacks of government spending on sewage projects, highways, and institutional buildings. Industrial and commercial building has held up pretty well so far, but industry experts see some future weakening because of an emerging excess of manufacturing and office building capacity.

Industrial production advanced by 0.3% in July, following an 0.1% drop in June. Much of the gain was attributable to a continued rebound of coal production which had been depressed by labor disputes earlier in the year. Output of construction supplies declined for the fourth consecutive month and auto assemblies edged down to an annual rate of 7.2 million units, with a further decline scheduled for August. Production of business equipment continued to increase. Business equipment manufacturers have experienced the best growth of any industrial sector over the past several years with current output far exceeding pre-recession levels.

There have been encouraging developments on the inflation front, thanks to a cyclical reduction of farm prices during the first half of 1981, a swelling of crude oil supplies and the cooling effects of tight money on business activity and consumer spending. Wholesale prices advanced at annual rates of 4.8% in July and 3.6% in August; thus far this year, they are running 8.3% ahead of their 1980 pace. This compares with an 11.8% increase from 1979 to 1980. Retail price increases have also eased somewhat, but this has been partially obscured by the effect of rising mortgage interest rates on the consumer price index (CPI). The CPI rose 9.4% during the first seven months compared with the same period in 1980.

There is a great deal of uncertainty among economists regarding the economy's prospects for the period ahead. Nearly all observers, including the Reagan Administration's economic advisors, anticipate some rise in unemployment before the end of this year as the Federal Reserve Board continues to restrain monetary growth and as federal nondefense budget cutbacks take hold. There is less agreement, however, regarding the longer range outlook.

The Administration expects its "supply side economics" to result in a gradual easing of inflation and an expanding economy in 1982 and beyond. This view is shared by some, but not all, private sector economists. Skeptics of the Administration's economic policies fear that a rising federal budget deficit, pending the delayed impact of tax cuts on incentives to save and invest, will strain credit markets and drive interest rates higher, possibly plunging the economy into a recession before the stimulatory effects of tax cuts have a chance to take hold. Since both the economic situation and the proposed cure are unprecedented only time will tell.

THE STATE

New Jersey continued to mirror national economic trends through July. Reflecting the effects of high interest rates and inflation-squeezed consumer purchasing power, homebuilding remained depressed and auto sales dropped to their lowest volume since the 1975 recession. Nonresidential construction also showed signs of weakness and public sector employment continued to trend downwards. Despite this, total private sector jobs climbed to a record high in July and an anticipated upturn of unemployment has yet to materialize. This, however, is likely to occur as the national economy slows further during the months ahead.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in New Jersey advanced by 4,000 from June to July to a seasonally adjusted total of 3,083,400. Local government agencies trimmed their payrolls for the tenth consecutive month because of general fiscal constraint and the phase-out of the federally-funded CETA public service employment program. State government jobs were also reduced in July. These losses were more than offset by the return to work of striking carpenters, scattered recalls in manufacturing, and continued expansion of service industries. The hiring of staff at Atlantic City's Tropicana Casino Hotel, which is still under construction, alone contributed about 1,100 new jobs.

Nonfarm employment has increased by 48,300 since August of last year, the lowpoint of the 1980 recession. An expansion of 59,000 private sector jobs has been partially offset by a drop of 10,700 in the public sector. The biggest gains have occurred in service industries, which added 40,000 workers to their payrolls. These industries include medical and educational facilities, hotels, recreational activities, and a variety of services to business concerns and individuals. Wholesale and retail trade establishments have contributed 10,100 new jobs over the past eleven months, about half of them in eating and drinking places. Construction, finance, and manufacturing account for the other increases.

Factory employment has rebounded by 7,000 since the trough of the 1980 recession, following a drop of 32,400 between February and August of last year. This means a net loss of 25,400, or 3.2%, over the course of the business cycle as it has unfolded to date. Further recovery is still possible but improbable during the months immediately ahead given the short-term national economic outlook. It is more likely that hiring in this sector will weaken, both nationally and in New Jersey, until interest rates recede. Signs of retrenchment are already evident in the average factory workweek, which has contracted from 41.5 hours (seasonally adjusted) in January to 40.7 hours in July.

Construction activity has shown slippage in recent months, mainly in the homebuilding segment. Employment in the industry expanded in June and July, but this simply reflected the settlement of strikes that had temporarily idled 12,000 carpenters and masons. After recovering during late 1980 and early 1981 on a seasonally adjusted basis, construction jobholding has nearly dropped back to the levels of last summer when homebuilding was also in the doldrums.

The contraction of building activity has been modest to date, especially in contrast to the disastrous slump of 1974-76. The number of construction workers on unemployment insurance claims lines was close to normal through July, apparently because work force reductions have come mostly in the form of reduced hiring of temporary seasonal workers rather than through actual layoffs. Joblessness in this industry is likely to increase during the year ahead, however, as projects already in the pipeline are completed. Building permits for new residential construction, especially single-family homes, have dropped sharply since fall. As in the nation, there has also been a slowdown of new contracts for nonresidential buildings and public works in part because of reduced federal spending.

Retail sales in New Jersey slackened in both May and June, primarily because of reduced interest in new cars following the termination of price rebate promotions that buoyed auto sales slightly during the first quarter. Total dollar sales by all state retail outlets during the first half of 1981 totaled just under $17 billion, up 8.4% from the same period of 1980 primarily because of inflation. Consumers' spending has held up well for many kinds of merchandise, but their attraction to new cars has been lukewarm at best. The number of new passenger cars registered with the N.J. Division of Motor Vehicles -- a rough proxy for auto sales -- has declined steadily since 1978. They totaled 198,400 during the first seven months of 1981, a drop of 19% from the comparable months of 1980 and the fewest since the recession of 1975.

Despite the sluggishness of consumer spending, industrial activity and homebuilding, unemployment insurance claims have been stable since dropping back to their pre-recession level back in February. Regular UI program claims averaged 127,300 per week during July, compared with 149,800 at their recession high point a year earlier. Also, because of improved job market conditions, the extended benefits program designed for high unemployment periods triggered off effective July 18. The extended benefits program had been providing supplementary benefits for up to an added 13 weeks following exhaustion of regular benefits which are payable for up to 26 weeks.

The favorable UI claims experience is reflected in the state's total unemployment rate, which has been below 7% since March. Joblessness totaled 238,000 in mid-July, or 6.6% of the labor force, according to N.J. Department of Labor and Industry estimates. This compares with a national unemployment rate for that month of 7.0%. Preliminary data indicate that August's rate for New Jersey was about 6.7%, compared with a national rate of 7.2%.[1]

Considering the accelerated population and market shifts in the direction of the Sunbelt that plagued the State during the 1970s, New Jersey's economic performance vis-a-vis the nation has been quite encouraging over the past two or three years. The 1980 recession was milder in New Jersey than nationally, thanks in part to the economy's industrial diversity and boost provided by casino gaming in Atlantic City. The state's jobless rate has been equal to or below the national average over the past year in marked contrast to its abnormally high level during the 1970s. New businesses have been incorporating in the state at an impressive rate, with new charters up 16% during the first half of 1981 compared with the same period in 1980, and the number of business failures has been comparatively stable in New Jersey in contrast to a steeply rising trend nationally over the past year and a half.

These and other developments suggest that the state's economy is much stronger today than it was during the early and mid-1970s. Cyclically higher unemployment will be the result of national economic problems and policies and not of any unique weakness in the New Jersey economy.

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[1] Independent estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) put New Jersey's jobless rate at 6.8% in August and 6.0% in July. These BLS estimates, which earlier in the year averaged somewhat higher than those prepared by the N.J. Department of Labor and Industry, are subject to a high degree of sampling error and fluctuate substantially from month to month. Though of some utility when averaged over a full year, the BLS estimates are too erratic to be of use in assessing current economic trends.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

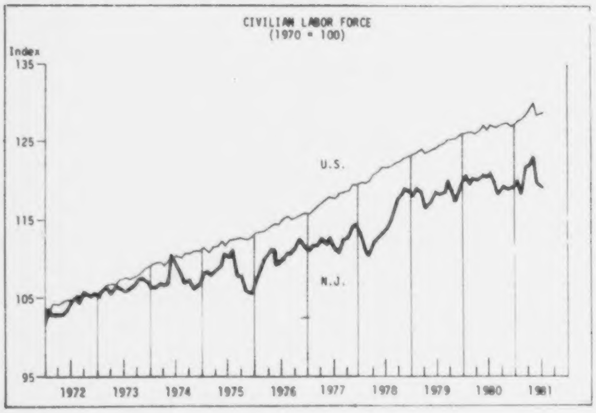
New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 7291	$ 7104	$ 6526	Apr.	Personal income (millions)	•	+10.3	+11.3
$ 2793	$ 2825	$ 2609	Jun.	Retail Sales (millions)	S-24	+ 8.4	+11.1
1897	2544	1566	Jun.	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-18	+16.3	NA
26	61	32	Mar.	Business Failures (number)	S-18	+ 5.2	+50.0
44.8	43.6	48.4	Jun.	Dwelling Units Authorized (1967=100)	S-22	+14.2	+ 9.3
$ 331.5	$ 329.5	$ 331.7	Jul.	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-20	-15.3**	+12.0
$ 144.8	$ 108.4	$ 96.4	Jul.	Residential*	S-20	-15.1**	+16.6
$ 141.5	$ 162.3	$ 169.0	Jul.	Nonresidential*	S-20	-10.5	+15.1
$ 45.3	$ 58.9	$ 66.2	Jul.	Nonbuilding*		-25.9	- 1.6
3083.4	3079.4	3037.8	Jul.	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 0.9	+ 1.0
777.7	776.3	777.6	Jul.	Manufacturing (thous.)		- 1.5	- 0.6
2305.7	2303.1	2260.2	Jul.	Nonmanufacturing (thous.)		+ 1.8	+ 1.5
214	251	262	Jul.	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	+ 4.7	+ 8.1
6.0	7.0	7.3	Jul.	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
127.3	123.8	149.8	Jul.	Insured Unemployment (thous.)	S-26	- 7.3	-11.8
4.3	4.2	5.2	Jul.	Percent of covered employment	S-28	--	--
40.7	40.9	40.4	Jul.	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.5	+ 1.0
$ 7.94	$ 7.90	$ 7.31	Jul.	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-36	+ 8.7	+10.6
$320.78	$325.48	$293.86	Jul.	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-34	+ 9.2	+11.7

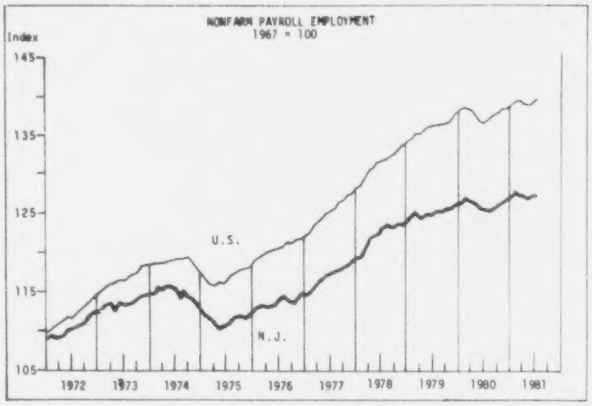
*Not seasonally adjusted

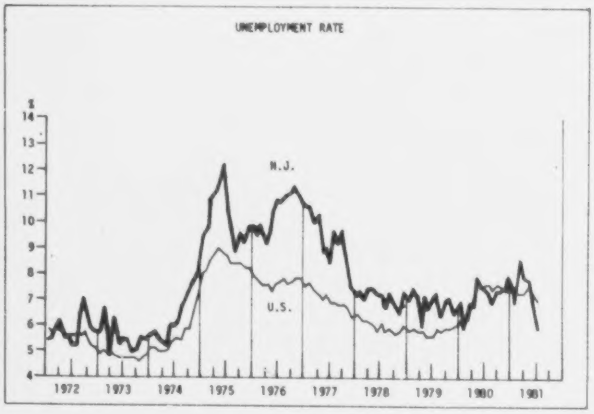
**The cumulative data presented in this table are not the sum of the data contained in series 25 and 26. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month. Due to an atypically large revision, retroactive to June 1980, the year-to-year cumulative comparisons of residential construction contracts show a decline not reflected in series 25 and 26. These unadjusted data are published as received from F.W. Dodge, a division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

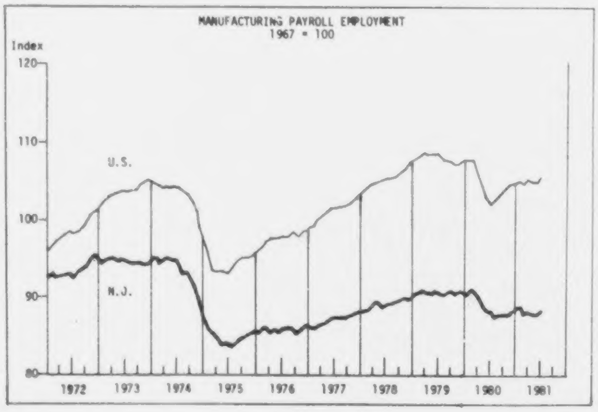
Comparisons of Economic Trends in

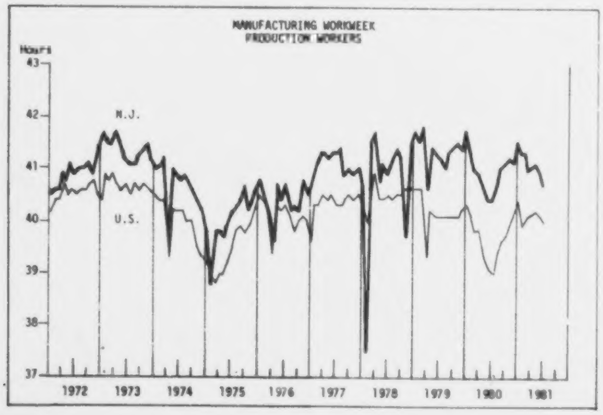
New Jersey and the United States

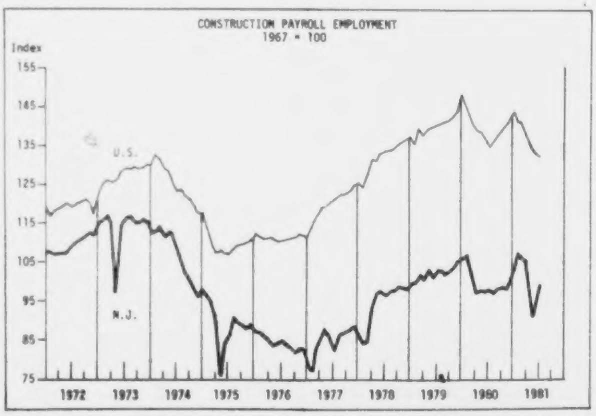




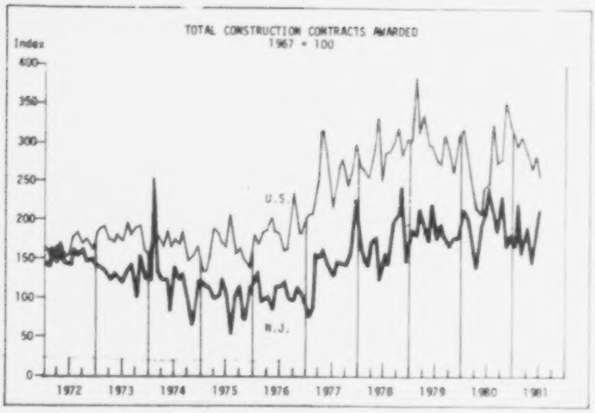


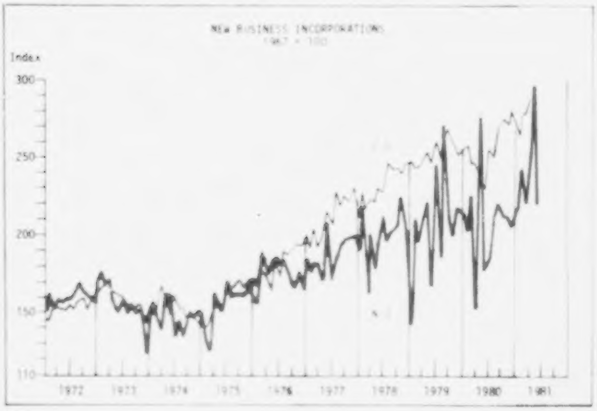


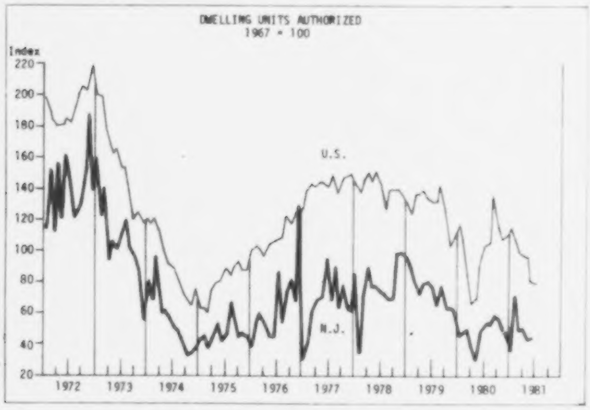


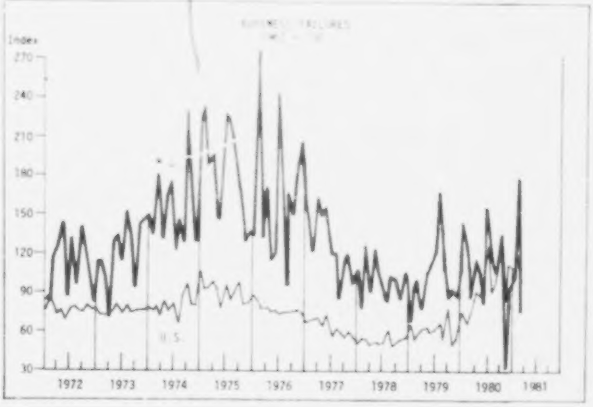


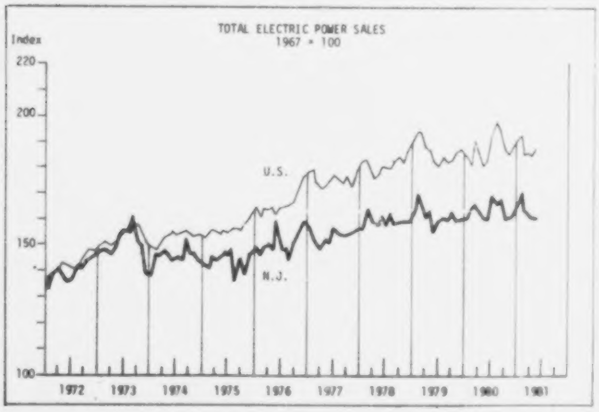
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1967 base with three exceptions. The data on civilian labor force have been indexed to a 1970 base (New Jersey data from 1970 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier data), and data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

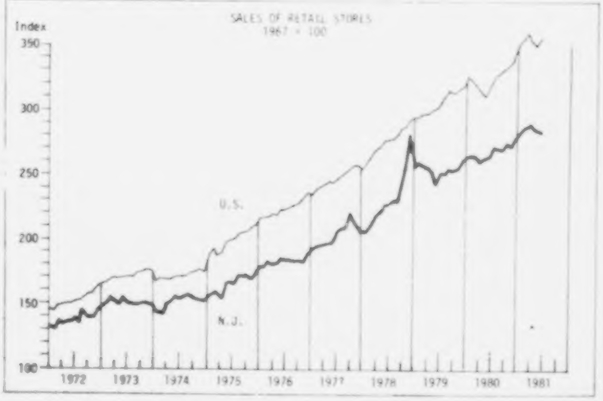












1980 Recession is the Shortest on Record

Ronald D. Cronk
Office of Publications

Starting with this issue of the *Economic Indicators*, the official time period covered by the 1980 recession (January 1980 - July 1980) will be shaded on all indicator graphs, along with the other two recessions since 1962.

This article presents a brief explanation of how a recessionary period is determined and a listing of all U.S. business cycle expansions and contractions since 1854.

According to the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), the latest United States business cycle contraction began in January 1980 and ended in July 1980. With a duration of only six months, it is the country's shortest recession on record.

The 1980 recession was the nation's eighth business cycle contraction since World War II. The seven preceeding recessions had an average duration of about 11 months.

WHAT IS THE BUSINESS CYCLE?

The business cycle consists of four phases: peak, downturn, trough, and upturn.

Peak. Aggregate economic activity is at a cyclical high. Consumers spend freely and businesses invest in new equipment and materials. Employment is high while the unemployment rate is relatively low.

Downturn. Consumers cut back on spending. Businesses reduce production and lay off workers. Aggregate economic activity declines and the mood turns pessimistic.

Trough. Consumers postpone all nonessential purchases. Businesses cut operating expenses to the bone and put off major investments. Aggregate economic activity hits a cyclical low.

Upturn. Consumers increase spending. Businesses expand production and hire back workers. The unemployment rate declines and optimism creeps back in.

Sometimes the causes of the upturns and downturns are clear: a war, an energy crisis, or a tax cut to name a few. Other times the causes remain obscure.

HOW DOES THE NBER DATE A RECESSION?

The NBER dates recessions from the month in which aggregate economic activity reaches a cyclical peak to the month in which it hits a cyclical low.

In very general terms, aggregate economic activity is a comprehensive measurement of production, employment, income, and trade. In actuality, the process of formulating economic aggregates is lengthy and complex, and subject to error at each stage. For this reason, the historical reference turning dates are subject to periodic review by NBER and are occasionally revised as a result of changes in important economic time series.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information contact the NBER, 1050 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

The NBER is a private, nonprofit research organization founded in 1920 and devoted to objective quantitative analysis of the U.S. economy.

BUSINESS CYCLE EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Business cycle reference dates		Duration in months			
				Cycle	
		Contraction (trough from previous peak)	Expansion (trough to peak)	Trough from previous trough	Peak from previous peak
Trough	Peak				
Dec 1854	Jun 1857	...	30	...	...
Dec 1858	Oct 1860	18	22	48	40
Jun 1861	Apr 1865	8	46	30	54
Dec 1867	Jun 1869	32	18	78	50
Dec 1870	Oct 1873	18	34	36	52
Mar 1879	Mar 1882	65	36	99	101
May 1885	Mar 1887	38	22	74	60
Apr 1888	Jul 1890	13	27	35	40
May 1891	Jan 1893	10	20	37	30
Jun 1894	Dec 1895	17	18	37	35
Jun 1897	Jun 1899	18	24	36	42
Dec 1900	Sep 1902	18	21	42	39
Aug 1904	May 1907	23	33	44	56
Jun 1908	Jan 1910	13	19	46	32
Jan 1912	Jan 1913	24	12	43	36
Dec 1914	Aug 1918	23	44	35	67
Mar 1919	Jan 1920	7	10	51	17
Jul 1921	May 1923	18	22	28	40
Jul 1924	Oct 1926	14	27	36	41
Nov 1927	Aug 1929	13	21	40	34
Mar 1933	May 1937	43	50	64	93
Jun 1938	Feb 1945	13	80	63	93
Oct 1945	Nov 1948	8	37	88	45
Oct 1949	Jul 1953	11	45	48	56
May 1954	Aug 1957	10	39	55	49
Apr 1958	Apr 1960	8	24	47	32
Feb 1961	Dec 1969	10	106	34	116
Nov 1970	Nov 1973	11	36	117	47
Mar 1975	Jan 1980	16	58	52	74
Jul 1980		6	...	64	...
Average, all cycles:					
1854-1980 (29 cycles)		18	34	52	[1]53
1854-1919 (16 cycles)		22	27	48	[2]49
1919-1945 (6 cycles)		18	35	53	53
1945-1980 (7 cycles)		10	49	60	60
Average, peacetime cycles:					
1854-1980 (24 cycles)		19	28	47	[3]47
1854-1919 (14 cycles)		22	24	46	[4]47
1919-1945 (5 cycles)		20	26	46	45
1945-1980 (5 cycles)		10	39	49	49

NOTES: Underscored figures are the wartime expansions (Civil War, World Wars I and II, Korean War, and Vietnam War), the postwar contractions, and the full cycles that include the wartime expansions.

[1] 28 cycles. [2] 15 cycles. [3] 23 cycles. [4] 13 cycles.

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.

The Plans of the High School Class of 1981

Joseph J. Bacorn
Office of Demographic and
Economic Analysis

There were 102,519 seniors in New Jersey's Class of 1981, according to the Department of Labor and Industry's annual survey of public and private high schools throughout the state. This represented a decrease of 1.7% over last year's figure of 104,244 and was the smallest number of graduates since 1970.

The current decline in the number of graduating seniors corresponds to a similar drop in the number of persons who are 17 and 18 years old, partially reflecting the low birth rates of the 1960s.

The June survey, which focuses on the intentions of the state's high school seniors, found that 69,360 of the total graduates planned to continue their education on a full-time basis, representing an increase of 1.8% over last year. The students going on to higher education comprise 67.7% of total graduates, surpassing the previous high of 65.7% established in 1971.

For the eighth consecutive year, women constituted more than half (52.3%) of those seeking additional education.

The largest percentage of graduates desiring to continue their education were recorded in Bergen (75.6%), Somerset (74.4%), and Morris (73.5%) counties, while Atlantic and Cumberland counties ranked lowest with 49.5% and 48.6%, respectively.

Table 1 shows data that were gathered on the type of educational institution that students plan to attend. Detailed information on these items was provided for over 98% of those planning to continue their education. Results revealed that about one-half of those bound for higher education indicated a preference to remain within New Jersey at either a two or four-year college. Another 38% planned to attend out-of-state two-year or four-year schools. Approximately 12% of the remaining students, while not indicating the state of the educational institution, planned to enroll in a nursing, business, vocational or similar school. For the most part, responses by sex were similar with the largest difference in plans to attend other educational institutions (4% of the males compared to 7% of the females).

TABLE 1
TYPE AND LOCATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION
INSTITUTION THAT STUDENTS WILL BE ATTENDING*

	Response Percentages		
	Total	Male	Female
New Jersey Four-Year College	31.5	15.0	16.5
New Jersey Two-Year College	18.8	9.0	9.8
Out-of-State Four-Year College	35.7	18.2	17.5
Out-of-State Two-Year College	2.4	1.0	1.4
Other Educational Institution such as business, nursing, trade or technical school (including both New Jersey and out-of-state schools)	11.6	4.4	7.2
Total	100.0	47.6	52.4

*Total responses to questions were 68,374.

The survey also showed 23,638 graduates planning to enter the labor force, a decrease of 9.5% from last year's 26,113. This continues a downward trend established over the past several years. The number of graduates planning to enter the labor force is now at its lowest point since 1968. Proportionally, the percentage of total graduates planning to enter the labor force in 1981 declined to 23.1%, the lowest since the survey was first conducted in 1962.

Almost half (49.9%) of those graduates seeking permanent employment had firm job commitments, compared with 42.8% recorded last year. Graduates in Morris, Sussex, and Cape May counties were the most successful at finding jobs with 68.9%, 68.2%, and 65.9%, respectively, of the graduates seeking permanent work having job commitments. Jobs were considerably more difficult to find for residents of Salem County, where only 28.5% of those entering the labor force had actual job commitments.

In 1981, there were 3,496 high school graduates who planned to enter the armed forces. This represented an increase of 5.9% over the figure reported last year and a gain of 1,319 over the 1973 low of 2,177. Women constituted 17.8% of the 1981 graduates entering the military.

About 6% of this year's graduates (6,025) fell into the "all other" category in the survey. That is, they were undecided about their plans, or intended to do something other than continue their education, seek permanent full-time employment, or enter the armed forces.

It should be noted that this survey is a summary of the "intentions" of high school seniors and focuses on the number of June graduates (the period when the majority of students are graduated). There are, however, schools that graduate students during the months of January and August of each year. The results published here, therefore, may not absolutely agree with the subsequent report published by the Department of Education.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF INTENTIONS OF NEW JERSEY HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
(June 1981)

Labor Areas and *(Counties)*	Total Potential Graduates		Continuing Education		Entering Armed Forces		Entering Permanent Labor Force		Entering Labor Force with Job Commitments		All Others	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Atlantic *(Atlantic)*	2,341	1,208	1,158	604	89	26	971	504	366	190	123	74
Camden	14,776	7,496	9,112	4,773	635	120	4,120	2,094	2,013	961	909	509
(Burlington)	*5,087*	*2,548*	*3,278*	*1,707*	*252*	*49*	*1,170*	*597*	*563*	*278*	*387*	*195*
(Camden)	*6,864*	*3,544*	*4,306*	*2,257*	*250*	*43*	*2,004*	*1,036*	*987*	*480*	*304*	*208*
(Gloucester)	*2,825*	*1,404*	*1,528*	*809*	*133*	*28*	*946*	*461*	*463*	*203*	*218*	*106*
Flemington *(Hunterdon)*	1,425	714	872	476	57	9	445	199	167	52	51	30
Hackensack *(Bergen)*	13,598	6,696	10,285	5,205	241	25	2,451	1,180	1,236	592	621	279
Jersey City *(Hudson)*	6,090	3,144	3,891	2,083	178	21	1,465	746	555	283	556	294
Lakewood-Toms River *(Ocean)*	3,559	1,763	2,339	1,198	188	30	821	421	457	217	211	114
Long Branch-Asbury Park *(Monmouth)*	8,268	4,099	5,808	3,013	310	52	1,771	840	831	359	379	194
Newark	28,028	14,263	20,246	10,653	898	180	5,301	2,667	2,924	1,430	1,583	763
(Essex)	*9,930*	*5,038*	*7,087*	*2,691*	*417*	*98*	*1,845*	*982*	*935*	*499*	*581*	*267*
(Morris)	*6,895*	*3,468*	*5,069*	*2,655*	*155*	*21*	*1,291*	*623*	*889*	*414*	*380*	*169*
(Somerset)	*3,880*	*2,031*	*2,887*	*1,587*	*100*	*12*	*709*	*338*	*379*	*176*	*184*	*94*
(Union)	*7,323*	*3,726*	*5,203*	*2,720*	*226*	*49*	*1,456*	*724*	*721*	*341*	*438*	*233*
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville *(Middlesex)*	8,315	4,216	5,637	2,949	247	31	2,100	1,057	1,086	527	331	179
Newton *(Sussex)*	1,428	739	896	502	55	11	362	172	247	116	115	54
Ocean City-Wildwood-Cape May *(Cape May)*	855	438	453	254	39	2	276	131	182	86	87	51
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic *(Passaic)*	5,822	3,008	3,837	2,054	203	36	1,459	752	658	319	323	166
Phillipsburg *(Warren)*	1,301	666	723	390	61	15	477	230	224	104	40	31
Salem *(Salem)*	892	465	461	277	83	23	235	111	67	29	113	54
Trenton *(Mercer)*	4,400	2,163	2,952	1,466	138	22	945	496	527	289	365	179
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton *(Cumberland)*	1,421	753	690	401	74	21	439	217	251	138	218	114
STATE TOTALS: 1981	102,519	51,831	69,360	36,298	3,496	624	23,638	11,817	11,791	5,692	6,025	3,085
1980	104,244	52,482	68,108	35,198	3,300	559	26,113	13,195	11,172	5,411	6,723	3,530
1979	108,927	54,960	69,783	36,118	3,251	573	28,521	14,369	15,184	7,250	7,372	3,900
1978	109,514	55,552	68,346	35,433	3,280	596	30,085	15,314	14,875	7,237	7,803	4,209
1977	110,611	56,085	68,558	35,557	3,686	577	30,518	15,799	15,408	7,706	7,849	4,152
1976	112,654	57,082	69,868	36,145	3,474	583	31,091	16,040	14,219	7,019	8,221	4,314
1975	110,927	56,621	69,272	35,514	3,325	576	30,929	16,434	11,282	5,619	7,401	4,097
1974	108,592	55,063	66,360	33,832	2,426	409	32,834	17,344	14,225	7,189	6,972	3,478
1973	106,745	53,640	66,177	33,273	2,177	286	30,986	16,312	14,205	7,169	7,405	3,769
1972	107,639	54,286	68,687	34,307	2,493	264	31,053	16,914	12,929	7,920	5,406	2,801
1971	103,055	51,806	67,670	33,288	2,941	187	27,374	15,581	13,242	7,519	5,070	2,750
1970	101,110	51,062	66,277	32,209	3,255	146	27,892	16,640	14,481	8,585	3,684	2,067

The above information covers 451 public and private high schools and college preparatory schools in New Jersey which reported potential graduates for June 1981. Since the survey was made just prior to graduation, it includes some who did not graduate. It excludes adult, evening, and summer school graduates. Included in "Continuing Education" were those planning to enter college or continue full-time education in business, nursing, technical, or similar schools. Included in "All Other" were females planning to marry and not enter the job market, individuals moving out of the area shortly after graduation, and those undecided at the time of the survey. Copies of this report may be obtained from the Division of Planning and Research, Labor and Industry Building, CN 383, Trenton, NJ 08625.

Characteristics of New Jersey's Insured Unemployed in 1980

Leonora Master
Office of Program Research

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM OVERVIEW

In 1980, New Jersey experienced an over-the-year increase of 6.9% in the average number of active claimants per month in the regular State Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Extended Benefits (EB) programs. The average does not include claimants in the Federal Employees (UCFE) and Ex-Servicemen (UCX), programs. An average of 159,100 claimants were certified to insured unemployment (UI and EB) benefits in 1980; the increase of over 10,200 per month from 1979 is attributed primarily to the regular program since the Extended Benefit program's monthly average increased by only 700 claimants per month. New Jersey did not feel the effects of the 1980 recession (defined by NBER as January-July 1980) as severely as much of the rest of the country. While regular UI claims in New Jersey rose 7.6% from 1979 to 1980, nationally they increased by 39.7% over the same period.

The Extended Benefits program was not in effect during January and February 1980: the EB trigger rate dropped below the "trigger" point in October 1979 and did not trigger "on" again until February 1980.

The insured unemployment rate (IUR) averaged 4.67% in 1980. This rate, not to be confused with the total unemployment rate, is the ratio of the average weekly claims under the regular state program to the total number of workers covered by unemployment insurance. The IUR for 1980 was virtually the same as the 1979 average which was the lowest annual rate since 1970. Historical averages are not strictly comparable since legislative changes in 1978 expanded unemployment insurance coverage to State and local government workers and certain domestic and agricultural workers; other recent expansions of coverage occurred in 1972. (These had the effects of lowering the IUR).

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN NEW JERSEY'S
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PROGRAMS[1]
WEEKLY AVERAGE
(000)

Date	Regular State	Extended Benefits[2]
1975	177.8	49.6
1976	140.3	39.8
1977	125.3	34.0
1978	118.0	26.2
1979	125.5	23.4
1980	135.9	24.1
1980		
Jan	155.8	.04
Feb	155.1	.07
Mar	145.3	23.0
Apr	137.7	46.3
May	130.5	45.2
Jun	128.6	25.0
Jul	142.3	15.2
Aug	136.0	15.8
Sep	118.7	25.3
Oct	117.1	28.3
Nov	120.2	32.0
Dec	132.5	32.8

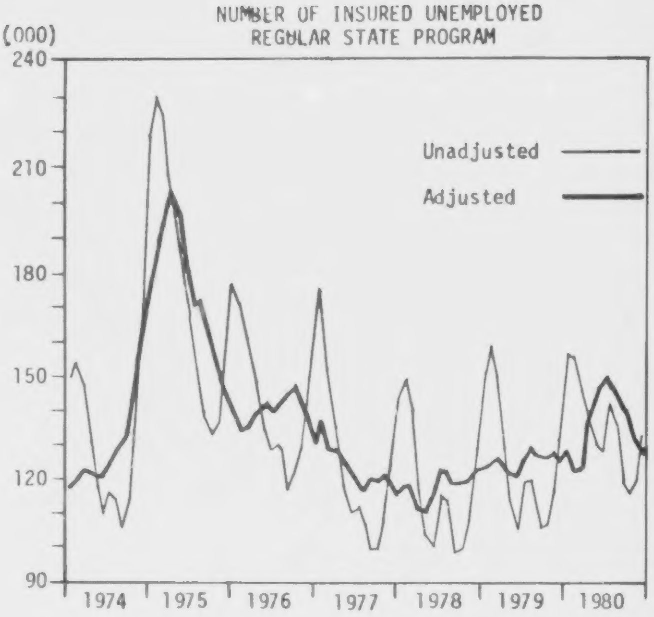
[1] Data represent the weekly average of weeks claimed and are not seasonally adjusted. These data exclude the Federal Employees and Ex-Servicemen programs.

[2] May provide 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting Regular State benefits. Current Extended Benefits data may not be comparable with earlier periods since benefits under this program were not payable from November 1979 through mid-March 1980.

Initial claims average 16,300 per week in 1980. This average was up 100 claims per week but still well below the peak of 17,400 reached during the 1975 recession.

Increases in insured unemployment, the IUR and initial claims would have been greater had legislative changes not been enacted on April 1, 1980. Legislative provisions mandated by federal law and adopted in New Jersey reduced the number and benefit entitlement of claimants who were receiving pensions while also claiming UI benefits. Although some of these provisions have since been modified, over 7,300 claimants receiving pensions were disqualified from receiving any benefits while 13,100 received reduced benefits. An indeterminate number of claimants did not file for benefits because of the pension offset provisions. All persons receiving a pension regardless of the source of this pension, forfeited benefits on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Changes effective January 1, 1981 relaxed the pension offset provisions. Currently, pension income is offset only if the pension is received from a base year or chargeable employer. Pension reductions no longer are required when the base year employment does not affect a claim-



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS
NEW JERSEY'S REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM

	Insured Unemployment Rate* (percent)		Weekly Average of Initial Claims (thousands)	
Date	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
1975	7.77		17.4	
1976	6.35		14.6	
1977	5.60		14.5	
1978	5.10		14.2	
1979	4.65		16.2	
1980	4.67		16.3	
1980				
Jan	5.42	4.45	19.9	15.1
Feb	5.40	4.27	16.2	15.4
Mar	5.06	4.29	15.2	16.1
Apr	4.72	4.64	16.3	18.6
May	4.52	4.85	16.5	21.2
Jun	4.45	5.09	20.6	18.5
Jul	4.91	5.16	17.9	16.8
Aug	4.69	5.05	13.8	17.1
Sep	4.09	4.93	12.5	15.3
Oct	4.02	4.79	13.3	15.1
Nov	4.12	4.52	13.8	14.5
Dec	4.54	4.36	20.1	14.5
1981				
Jan	5.42	4.45	20.3	15.2
Feb	5.28	4.17	14.3	14.0

*In 1978, virtually all state and local government workers were added to covered employment. The additional coverage was first included in the employment component of the insured unemployment rate in October 1978 and was phased in over the next four quarters. This extension of coverage had the effect of lowering the insured unemployment rate.

ant's benefit eligibility. The amount of reduction which may apply is dependent upon whether the claimant contributed to the pension.

CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS IN STATE PROGRAM

Characteristics of the insured unemployment are derived from a 3% sample survey of claimants taken in all New Jersey claims offices, generally during the week that includes the 19th of each month, and reflect actual insured unemployment for the preceding week, i.e., the week including the 12th of the month. These data represent insured unemployment only under the 26-week state unemployment insurance program. What follows is an analysis of the annual average data.

The average of claimants in the Regular State UI program was 135,900 during the survey weeks in 1980. After declining for three years from the 1975-recession peak, the level of claims increased 4.8% from 1978 to 1979 to 9.7% from 1979 to 1980. The increases since 1978 reflect both the expansion of coverage in 1978, under which more individuals are eligible to collect benefits if unemployed, and the effects of the 1980-recession.

In 1980, claimants from manufacturing industries averaged 50,900 or 37.5% of the total claimant population surveyed. Compared with 1979, this sector increased 8,900 or 21.2%. The over-the-year rise reflects the recession-related decline in manufacturing employment noted during 1980. The manufacturing claims proportion is at its highest point since 1975. Durable goods manufacturing increased an average 6,400 or 37.0% per month in 1980. Durable goods claimants represented 17.5% of all claimants.

By far the hardest hit by the recession was the transportation equipment industry which experienced an increase of 123.8% from 1979 to 1980. This industry also experienced the largest percent decline in employment over the year. In fact over the past two years (1979-1980) the number of unemployed from this group has increased almost threefold. The closing of the Ford Mahwah plant and numerous temporary shut-

INSURED UNEMPLOYED BY RACE
NEW JERSEY'S REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM
(000)

Date	Total	RACE	
		White	Non-White
1970	87.4	NA	NA
1971	112.7	NA	NA
1972	104.5	NA	NA
1973	101.3	83.4	17.9
1974	131.1	105.8	25.2
1975	180.0	142.0	38.0
1976	141.5	120.9	20.6
1977	126.9	106.6	20.3
1978	118.2	96.2	21.9
1979	123.9	99.8	24.1
1980	135.9	NA	NA
1980			
Jan	146.9	111.3	35.6
Feb	153.9	115.0	38.9
Mar	148.5	109.9	38.6
Apr	138.7	104.2	34.5

NOTE: Program changes instituted in May 1980 provide more detailed classification by race. Previous to these changes, the white category included claimants classified as white, Spanish surname, while the nonwhite category included claimants classified as nonwhite, Spanish surname.

Date	Total	White Not Hispanic	Black Not Hispanic	Hispanic	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	N/A
1980							
May	131.5	92.1	30.0	8.7	0.3	0.1	0.4
Jun	127.6	88.2	25.6	12.6	0.6	0.1	0.5
Jul	143.6	102.4	27.5	12.7	0.6	0.1	0.3
Aug	145.5	102.8	29.8	12.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Sep	117.3	80.6	26.1	10.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
Oct	119.9	81.5	28.3	9.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Nov	122.8	84.3	27.3	10.7	0.2	0.1	0.3
Dec	134.0	93.8	27.4	11.7	0.2	0.3	0.5

NUMBER OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES
(000)

		MANUFACTURING								NONMANUFACTURING					
Date	All Ind. Total*	Sub-Total	Fab. Metals	Non-elec. Mach.	Elec. Mach.	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Chem-icals	Sub-Total	Con-struc-tion	Trans-porta-tion	Trade	Finance Ins. Real Est.	Services
1970	87.4	49.0	2.8	2.9	5.4	2.9	2.5	14.7	2.6	37.5	9.4	4.2	12.8	1.6	8.7
1971	112.7	56.2	3.7	3.5	7.7	3.3	2.4	13.4	3.9	54.8	12.9	5.7	19.2	2.8	12.5
1972	104.5	47.1	3.1	2.2	5.1	3.4	2.3	12.9	3.4	54.9	12.9	5.5	19.5	3.3	12.2
1973	101.3	42.9	2.6	1.5	3.8	2.9	2.2	11.8	3.5	56.0	12.0	5.0	20.9	3.3	13.3
1974	131.1	56.6	3.9	2.7	5.2	3.9	3.2	14.9	3.3	70.6	18.4	6.7	24.0	4.3	15.7
1975	180.0	74.0	6.1	5.6	9.4	4.6	4.4	12.9	5.5	92.7	21.2	9.1	32.5	6.0	20.1
1976	141.5	48.9	4.1	3.4	4.3	3.5	3.2	11.3	3.3	80.0	17.0	6.3	30.5	5.0	18.4
1977	126.9	43.5	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.3	2.8	10.7	3.3	72.8	14.0	5.9	29.4	3.9	17.5
1978	118.2	40.6	2.7	2.0	3.2	2.9	2.2	9.7	2.5	64.9	11.2	5.1	26.3	4.1	16.2
1979	123.9	42.0	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.0	10.7	3.2	66.5	11.1	5.3	26.1	3.6	18.8
1980	135.9	50.9	3.9	2.7	4.1	3.0	1.7	9.9	4.0	75.3	13.9	6.5	26.5	3.7	21.1
1980															
Jan	146.9	56.7	3.4	2.8	3.8	2.1	2.0	17.8	3.5	74.1	15.3	4.9	25.3	3.6	22.1
Feb	153.9	52.1	3.4	1.9	4.0	2.4	1.6	14.4	3.8	86.9	24.0	6.8	27.5	3.6	21.5
Mar	148.5	48.5	3.2	2.0	3.6	2.9	1.4	13.1	3.0	87.6	27.4	5.8	26.6	4.1	20.3
Apr	138.7	49.6	3.2	2.0	3.5	4.0	1.7	12.9	3.2	78.5	22.6	6.2	25.9	3.8	18.1
May	131.5	50.3	4.4	1.9	4.6	3.5	1.7	10.5	3.6	71.2	16.3	7.1	25.3	3.9	17.7
Jun	127.6	51.8	4.7	2.2	5.2	3.4	1.8	8.3	4.1	66.3	11.8	7.2	25.8	3.5	17.5
Jul	143.6	58.1	5.8	2.9	5.3	3.7	2.2	8.0	4.4	74.5	10.6	8.0	29.8	3.6	21.6
Aug	145.5	55.8	4.5	2.8	4.6	3.0	2.1	6.1	4.7	74.9	7.9	8.9	29.5	3.8	24.1
Sep	117.3	43.9	3.6	3.4	3.3	2.1	1.5	5.4	3.7	63.2	6.5	6.9	25.2	3.8	20.0
Oct	119.9	46.6	3.5	3.1	3.6	2.0	1.3	6.2	4.3	71.9	7.0	5.7	24.6	3.9	22.4
Nov	122.8	47.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.2	1.6	6.6	5.0	74.0	7.4	5.4	25.6	3.7	23.1
Dec	134.0	50.2	3.3	3.2	3.9	3.5	1.8	9.0	4.8	80.1	9.5	5.4	27.6	3.5	24.5

*The manufacturing and nonmanufacturing subtotals do not add up to the all industry total because some claimants in the sample were not assigned an industry classification on the survey form.

downs related to inventory cutbacks have driven up the number of former workers claiming benefits. Other durable goods industries affected by declining employment in 1980 included electrical machinery (claims increasing 57.7%), fabricated metals (+25.8%), stone, clay and glass (+22.7%), and machinery except electrical (+12.5%). The primary metals industry, which experienced a 50% increase in claims and instruments (+37.5%) both showed employment gains in 1980.

Nondurable goods manufacturing averaged 2,100 more claimants per month in 1980. Many of the increases can be attributed to auto-related industries. Both the leather and rubber industries showed gains in claims volumes increasing 62.5% and 26.1%, respectively, as industry employment declined from 1979. The petroleum industry experienced a 19.4% growth in claims despite slight gains in employment in 1980.

Although employment decreased in textiles, apparel, and printing and publishing in 1980, claims volumes also decreased. Textiles claims dropped 15%, continuing the downward trend started in 1976, printing and publishing claims were down 11.1% and apparel claims dropped 7.5%. Of all two-digit manufacturing industries, a reduction in claims took place in only these three.

On the average in 1980, claimants from nonmanufacturing firms numbered 75,300 per month or 55.4% of the insured unemployed. Since 1979, claimants from these industries have increased by 8,800 or 13.2% despite a growth in nonmanufacturing employment over the year. However, the growth in nonmanufacturing claims is partially attributable to the inclusion this year of agricultural production and government workers in this category. Since coverage of these workers began in 1978, these claimants were included in the "all other" category.

During 1980, all major industry divisions experienced increases in unemployment claims as opposed to 1979 when all divisions except services decreased. The service division increased by 2,300 over 1979 despite gains in employment. Service industry workers now account for 15.5% of the total claims. Both in number and proportion, total claims have risen steadily over the years. Service industry claims are at their

INSURED UNEMPLOYED BY SEX AND AGE
NEW JERSEY'S REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM
(000)

		SEX		AGE					
Date	Total	Male	Female	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	Over 64
1970	87.4	43.1	44.3	12.4	17.0	15.6	19.6	15.4	7.4
1971	112.7	62.1	50.6	17.2	24.3	21.1	23.2	18.3	8.6
1972	104.5	56.8	47.8	17.9	23.3	17.5	20.9	17.2	7.7
1973	101.3	54.1	47.2	18.8	22.4	16.4	19.0	16.3	8.4
1974	131.1	73.8	57.3	27.9	30.7	21.5	23.7	19.0	8.3
1975	180.0	105.8	74.2	41.2	44.8	29.3	30.9	24.7	9.2
1976	141.5	82.1	59.4	30.8	35.0	22.9	23.9	19.9	8.9
1977	126.9	71.9	55.0	28.9	32.1	20.2	20.5	17.3	8.1
1978	118.2	65.8	52.3	26.1	32.1	18.7	17.7	15.4	7.5
1979	123.9	68.1	55.8	28.0	34.6	19.4	18.5	15.7	7.7
1980	135.9	76.0	59.9	31.2	40.9	23.9	19.9	15.6	4.4
1980									
Jan	146.9	79.3	67.6	30.0	42.5	24.4	21.9	19.4	8.8
Feb	153.9	91.7	62.2	33.5	46.3	24.3	22.3	18.5	9.1
Mar	148.5	89.6	58.9	32.7	44.1	23.5	21.8	18.2	8.3
Apr	138.7	83.2	55.6	30.2	41.8	23.6	20.3	16.4	6.4
May	131.5	76.4	55.1	32.4	40.4	22.7	17.8	14.7	3.5
Jun	127.6	72.6	55.0	31.7	38.4	22.8	17.5	14.4	2.9
Jul	143.6	79.0	64.6	34.3	42.7	26.2	22.1	15.6	2.7
Aug	145.5	75.4	70.1	32.9	43.9	28.4	22.5	15.7	2.2
Sep	117.3	62.3	55.0	28.2	35.6	22.4	17.2	12.2	1.7
Oct	119.9	64.7	55.2	29.4	36.3	22.2	18.0	12.4	1.6
Nov	122.8	66.5	56.3	30.4	37.6	22.0	17.7	13.1	2.0
Dec	134.0	70.7	63.2	28.3	41.8	24.3	19.5	16.5	3.5

Because of rounding and incomplete responses, sums of items may not equal totals.

highest point in 20 years. This trend reflects the shifting of unemployment claims away from manufacturing toward nonmanufacturing a result of increasing service industry employment in the state, and expansion of coverage to the service sector.

Construction unemployment gained an average 2,800 claimants in 1980 reversing the reduction in the number of construction claimants which had been occurring since 1976. The increase in volume also reflects the decline in construction employment which occurred in 1980.

Claims in the transportation services and public utilities industry division increased by over 22% in 1980. However, this was only an increase of an average 800 claims. Transportation and public utilities claims have reached their highest point since 1975 recession. No other industry divisions registered significant change over the year.

Statistics on the age distribution of UI claimants are available only back to 1970. The trend over the past decade continued in 1980 with the two youngest age groups (under-25 and 25-to-34) increasing to 53.1% of the claimants, up 2.6% over 1979. Contributing to this proportional increment was the loss of claimants in the older age categories as a result of the pension offset provisions which took effect April 1, 1980. Also the median age decreased from 34.8 in 1979 to 34.0 in 1980. In the years since 1970 the median age has declined from 44.1 in 1970 to its present level. Only one year during that time did it rise and that was in 1976.

The number of women claiming benefits averaged 59,900 per month and accounted for 44.1% of the total claims. This was a slight drop from 1979, which had been the highest proportion since 1973. This may have been due to improvements in industries which traditionally employ large numbers of females (e.g. apparel and textiles) as well as a stable retail trade industry.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (WEEKS)
(Percent Distribution)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	NUMBER TOTAL (000)	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION 1 - 2 Weeks	3 - 4 Weeks	5 - 14 Weeks	15 & over Weeks
1975	179.0	10.3	10.4	49.5	29.4
1976	141.4	10.2	12.0	57.3	27.5
1977	125.7	9.7	12.3	50.8	27.6
1978	118.1	10.1	19.3	51.8	26.4
1979	124.0	9.6	11.2	51.3	28.1
1980	136.9	9.8	12.2	51.6	27.0
1980					
Jan	123.7	10.9	10.4	50.4	24.8
Feb	121.9	9.6	9.8	52.0	29.6
Mar	126.8	9.4	9.8	51.5	27.8
Apr	132.0	9.7	12.4	52.8	26.1
May	137.4	9.8	14.3	52.4	25.9
Jun	142.9	10.5	14.7	52.0	24.3
Jul	154.1	10.3	14.1	52.6	23.1
Aug	148.4	12.3	12.7	52.6	25.2
Sep	142.3	8.3	12.9	52.5	27.5
Oct	140.7	9.0	12.9	52.0	28.5
Nov	139.3	9.7	10.5	50.8	30.1
Dec	132.9	8.3	11.0	46.9	31.5

The percentage of long-term unemployed (more-than-14 weeks) decreased slightly from 28.1% in 1979 to 27.0% in 1980. The median length of unemployment for 1980 was 8.2 weeks, the shortest duration since 1970 and a 2.5-week drop from 1979.

No comparisons can be made in the race distribution data to last year due to a break in the series which occurred May 1980. Data for previous years are not comparable with data for 1980.

Economic Briefs

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION DATA AVAILABLE

A summary report of new residential construction authorized by building permits for the period 1970-1979 has recently been published by the Division of Planning and Research. The report provides annual summary data for all New Jersey municipalities on the total number of new housing units approved for construction, with a separate tally of single family units authorized. Demolition activity is also shown on an annual basis for all municipalities.

According to the report, nearly half of New Jersey's 1970-1979 planned residential construction was concentrated in the five counties of Ocean, Camden, Monmouth, Middlesex, and Burlington. Ocean lead all counties with 15% of the total units and 19% of the single-family residential units authorized by building permits within the state.

With almost textbook accuracy, building permits data proved to be a leading indicator of the 1974-1975 recession in New Jersey. Statewide there was a 50% decline in planned construction from 1973 to 1974. Of the eighteen counties that exhibited drops in building activity from 1973 to 1974, Monmouth's 75% decline was the sharpest. Among the three counties which did not show a decline from 1973 to 1974, Morris experienced a 39% drop from 1972 to 1973, while Hudson and Sussex slowed in planned residential construction activity from 1974 to 1975.

By 1979, only Middlesex County showed a definite increase over its pre-recession level (2776 units authorized in 1973 vs. 5049 units in 1979).

Demolitions data show that Essex County's building activity (16,933 units authorized) barely outstripped demolitions (16,464 units) during the 1970-1979 period. About 90% of the demolitions occured in Newark. Interestingly, Newark also accounted for 32% of the planned residential construction in Essex.

Data in the report are based on information submitted by municipal construction officials in a monthly survey program conducted jointly by the Division of Planning and Research and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Copies of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits, Historical Summary 1970-1979* may be obtained from the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry, CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

NEW JERSEY RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS
COUNTY SUMMARY: 1970-1979

	Dwelling Units Authorized			
		Single Family		
County	Total	No.	% of Total	Demolitions
Atlantic	17,257	10,490	60.8	4,483
Bergen	26,114	9,206	35.3	2,639
Burlington	31,286	21,552	68.9	785
Camden	34,115	20,311	59.5	3,323
Cape May	15,495	7,878	50.8	1,153
Cumberland	7,028	4,144	59.0	1,123
Essex	16,933	3,289	19.4	16,464
Gloucester	17,747	11,744	66.2	659
Hudson	13,669	1,029	7.5	6,641
Hunterdon	7,249	6,199	85.5	114
Mercer	15,514	8,018	51.7	1,069
Middlesex	32,351	16,447	50.8	1,931
Monmouth	32,452	19,719	60.8	2,632
Morris	22,538	15,741	69.8	959
Ocean	61,322	44,615	72.8	1,183
Passaic	9,930	4,950	49.8	4,235
Salem	5,463	2,941	53.8	298
Somerset	12,014	8,577	71.4	568
Sussex	10,946	8,997	82.2	332
Union	9,399	3,166	33.7	2,014
Warren	6,786	4,162	61.3	137
Total	405,608	233,175	57.5	52,742

Source: Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

NEW JERSEY 6TH IN PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN

According to the 1980 census, 491,867 of New Jersey's population were of Spanish origin. This represented 6.7% of the state's total 7,364,158 and 3.4% of the nation's Hispanic population.

Five states had larger Spanish origin populations than New Jersey--California, Texas, New York, Florida, and Illinois. The total number of Hispanics living in California, Texas, and New York accounted for more than three-fifths of the nation's 14.6 million Hispanics.

Fifteen states had 100,000 or more persons of Hispanic origin, the census indicates. There are 1,353,831 Spanish-origin people in the 35 remaining states and the District of Columbia, 9.3% of the U.S. Hispanic total.

The provisional totals also show that there are 25 U.S. cities with Hispanic populations of 50,000 or more. New York City leads the group with 1,405,957. Newark, New Jersey ranks 23rd with 61,254.

TOP 15 STATES
BY PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN

State	Rank	Hispanic Population	Percentage of U.S. Hispanic Population
California	1	4,543,770	31.1
Texas	2	2,985,643	20.4
New York	3	1,659,245	11.4
Florida	4	857,898	5.9
Illinois	5	635,525	4.4
New Jersey	6	491,867	3.4
New Mexico	7	476,089	3.3
Arizona	8	440,915	3.0
Colorado	9	339,300	2.3
Michigan	10	162,388	1.1
Pennsylvania	11	154,004	1.1
Massachusetts	12	141,043	1.0
Connecticut	13	124,499	0.9
Washington	14	119,986	0.8
Ohio	15	119,880	0.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census

BLS TO DISCONTINUE UNION WAGE SURVEYS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has announced that the series of data on union wage rates for the building trades will no longer be published after second-quarter data is issued in early August.

BLS has also announced that the Municipal Government Wage Survey Program has been discontinued. The 14 surveys planned for April to September 1981 will not be done. However, individual reports for the 13 cities which were surveyed from October 1980 to March 1981 will be published later this year.

BLS plans to issue a separate announcement on the abolishment of all union wage surveys.

All of the above-mentioned cutbacks are due to lack of funds.

Those wishing to express their views regarding the discontinuance of the series may write to Janet Norwood, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and/or to George I. Stelluto, Assistant Commissioner, Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 441 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20212.

EB PROGRAM TRIGGERS "OFF"

The payment of up to an additional thirteen weeks of unemployment benefits to approximately 23,000 claimants under the Extended Benefits (EB) Program ceased when the EB trigger rate fell to a level of 4.93% for the week ending June 27. Under the terms of federal regulations governing the operation of the program, this rate must equal or exceed 5.0% in order for the payment of extended benefits to continue.

Extended benefits are available to those who exhaust their entitlement to benefits under the Regular Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program.

Once triggered "off," EB cannot resume for at least thirteen weeks. The current EB period began on March 9, 1980 and will end on July 18. The earliest that a new EB period could begin would be October 12, 1981.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND DISABILITY BENEFITS TO INCREASE

The Division of Planning and Research has promulgated an increase in the maximum weekly benefit rate for Unemployment Insurance and Temporary Disability Insurance. Beginning on January 1, 1982, the maximum weekly rate for Unemployment Insurance and Temporary Disability Insurance will advance to $145, a $12 increase over 1981.

The maximum weekly rate for 1982 is set by law at 50% of the average weekly covered wage for calendar year 1980. The average weekly wage of covered workers in 1980 was $289.36.

The weekly benefit for workers covered under the law is two-thirds of their average weekly earnings for the preceeding 52 weeks, not exceeding the maximum benefit.

The maximum weekly benefit rate in 1982 for workers' compensation permanent total disability will advance to $217, an $18 increase over 1981.

The division also announced that the new 1982 taxable wage base under unemployment compensation law will be $8,200.

1980 CENSUS DATA AVAILABILITY UPDATE

The 1980 Census was conducted on April 1, 1980, and although almost one and one-half years have passed, very little data have been released from the Census Bureau. However, within the next year, it is expected that substantial data will be available.

In general, 100% data items, i.e., tabulations of data generated from questions asked on every questionnaire including age, race, sex, marital status, household relationship, and tenure and occupancy status of housing units will be available first. Some of this information has been released in summary form and the Census Bureau plans to release the first computer tape with these data for New Jersey before the end of 1981.

Sample data or information which was requested on approximately 1 out of every 6 questionnaires may begin to become available for New Jersey in the Spring of 1982. These data include such items as income, labor force status, occupation, educational attainment, commutation, and means of transportation to work.

Detailed crosstabulations of 100% and sample data are planned to be released through 1983. Census data are distributed primarily in two formats: computer tapes and printed reports. All data which are printed will be also on computer tape, but not all data on computer tape will be printed. Some data will also be available on microfiche.

To date, the following data for the State of New Jersey have been released and are readily available in published form from several sources.

New Jersey 1980 Census Counts of Population by Race and Spanish Origin. Content: total population by 5 race groups and a count of persons of Spanish Origin; Geography: state, county, municipality.

Age Distribution. Content: total population by 5-year age groups; Geography: state.

Household, Household Population, Group Quarters Population, Population Per Household. Content: total population; Geography: state, county.

These publications can be obtained upon request from the New Jersey State Data Center, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor and Industry, CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625. They are also available for review at local area libraries, county planning agencies, and Princeton and Rutgers Universities.

For additional information on the 1980 census and data availability, contact the New Jersey State Data Center and request to be placed on its newsletter mailing list.

OCEAN COUNTY IS TOP CHOICE OF HOMEBUILDERS

Ocean County topped all other New Jersey counties in the number of residential units authorized for construction in 1980.

Ranking behind Ocean County, which had 2,950 authorized units in 1980, were Monmouth County (2,358 units) and Middlesex County (1,918 units).

In 1980, high mortgage interest rates contributed to an overall drop in the level of authorized residential construction to 22,300 units statewide. This figure replaces the previous two-decade record low of 23,200 for the recession year of 1975.

New Jersey Residential Building Permits 1980 Summary is available from the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor and Industry, CN 388 Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

BLS TO UPDATE INDEXES TO 1977 BASE YEAR

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor has released a schedule for converting the base year of their general purpose statistical index numbers to 1977=100. The previous reference period was 1967=100.

The reference base period is updated approximately once every 10 years so that (a) the makeup of the index is based on a reasonable approximation of the current structure of the economy and (b) changes are not compared to a base period which is too distant in time.

For additional information contact the BLS, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20212 or the nearest BLS regional office.

SCHEDULE FOR CONVERTING FEDERAL INDEX NUMBERS TO THE 1977 BASE YEAR

Statistical Series	Release Date: Actual or Planned
Economy-wide productivity and related output, cost, price and profit indexes......	January 1981
Aggregate weekly hour indexes......................	July 1981
Aggregate weekly payroll indexes......................	July 1981
Average weekly earnings indexes......................	July 1981
Hourly earnings index..........	July 1981
Gross and spendable earnings indexes......................	February 1982
Consumer price indexes.........	February 1982
Import and export price indexes......................	February 1982
Producer Price Indexes.........	February 1982

STATISTICAL SECTION

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I thru VI and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 24 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I thru VI have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, and January 1980-July 1980.

SERIES	SOURCES
1-16	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18-21	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
22-23	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
24	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
25-27	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
28-30	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
31-32	US Bureau of the Census
33	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
34-42	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Monthly average (annual average) data for 1970-1973 differ slightly from estimates published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The series published in this report were developed by BLS using 1970 census weights and population extrapolations in the estimating procedure and are consistent with data from 1974 forward. Data published by BLS reflect weights and population estimates extrapolated from the 1960 census and are not precisely comparable with data from 1974 forward.

Official series data for 1980 have been revised due to a one-year addition of 150 sampling units to the monthly

household panel in New Jersey which is part of the national Current Population Survey (CPS). In 1981, the sample size was reduced to the pre-1980 level of about 1,780 households.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1980 benchmark.

Estimates for all years have been revised based on updated seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1980.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1980 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1979 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS. There was a substantial drop in the workweek in February 1978 due to a snowstorm.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made according to a U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics formula, state tax adjustments are made by the Department of Labor and Industry, and inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

19-21 The LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS are collected by a survey of employers counting the number of accessions, separations, and quits that occurred during the entire month. The series reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

SERIES NOTES

25-27 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 25) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 25).

Series 25 was affected by a $2 billion contract for nuclear generating facilities in April 1977 and a $900 million contract for an electric power and heating system in February 1978. To avoid distortions these awards were omitted from the computations to determine seasonally adjusted figures but were returned to the total after the remaining data were seasonally adjusted. They were also omitted from the monthly average components.

28-30 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 28) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. Series 28 is not the sum of the published components For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total units (Series 28) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 30) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

31-32 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the Department of Labor and Industry to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 31) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

SERIES NOTES

34-35 These two series were affected by a change in reporting procedures during 1980; in that year, all Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) summer youth program openings and placements were recorded prior to September 30. In past years, these openings and placements were distributed in the September, October, and November totals.

NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (Series 34) , as reported by the Employment Service Automated Reporting System, were overestimated by about 10% from June 1975 to February 1976. These data relate to openings received by the New Jersey Employment Service only.

36 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (interstate and intrastate under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

37 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (interstate and intrastate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 480,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

38 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents interstate and intrastate agent claims under the regular state program only.

39 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the state program only.

40-42 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 42) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,381	3,364	3,527	3,503	3,607	3,592	3,583	3,614
Feb	3,335	3,361	3,554	3,510	3,572	3,594	3,531	3,608
Mar	3,302	3,366	3,545	3,522	3,598	3,593	3,636	3,597
Apr	3,353	3,416	3,489	3,516	3,587	3,589	3,639	3,605
May	3,373	3,413	3,510	3,524	3,608	3,584	3,674	3,568r
Jun	3,381	3,429	3,545	3,530	3,604	3,573	3,573	3,579
Jul	3,402	3,442	3,535	3,538	3,611	3,575	3,556	3,583p
Aug	3,437	3,450	3,541	3,542	3,577	3,572		
Sep	3,511	3,449	3,582	3,553	3,534	3,575		
Oct	3,525	3,456	3,548	3,569	3,569	3,574		
Nov	3,551	3,462	3,506	3,562	3,554	3,582		
Dec	3,547	3,473	3,570	3,575	3,560	3,579		

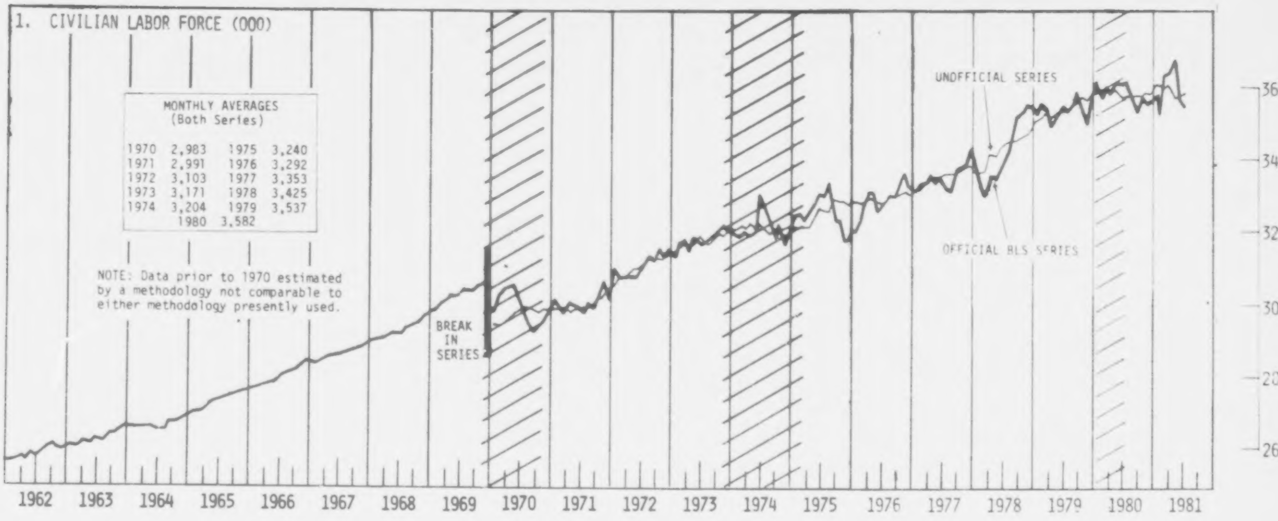
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,137	3,102	3,281	3,254	3,354	3,346	3,316	3,355
Feb	3,087	3,105	3,287	3,262	3,363	3,347	3,288	3,356
Mar	3,072	3,120	3,291	3,272	3,350	3,339	3,324	3,349
Apr	3,102	3,174	3,278	3,269	3,343	3,332	3,351	3,361
May	3,120	3,175	3,258	3,284	3,321	3,317	3,388	3,333r
Jun	3,134	3,182	3,307	3,292	3,330	3,306	3,322	3,345
Jul	3,157	3,195	3,281	3,295	3,349	3,304	3,342	3,345p
Aug	3,203	3,204	3,283	3,299	3,327	3,304		
Sep	3,256	3,209	3,353	3,307	3,275	3,314		
Oct	3,281	3,215	3,299	3,316	3,310	3,324		
Nov	3,315	3,231	3,257	3,322	3,284	3,324		
Dec	3,283	3,226	3,339	3,331	3,276	3,329		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	244	263	246	249	253	246	267	259
Feb	248	256	267	248	209	247	243	252
Mar	230	245	254	249	248	254	312	248
Apr	251	242	211	247	244	257	288	244
May	253	239	252	240	287	267	286	234
Jun	247	247	238	238	274	268	251	234
Jul	245	247	254	243	262	271	214	238p
Aug	234	246	258	243	250	269		
Sep	255	241	229	246	259	261		
Oct	244	241	249	252	259	251		
Nov	236	231	249	240	270	257		
Dec	264	246	231	244	284	250		

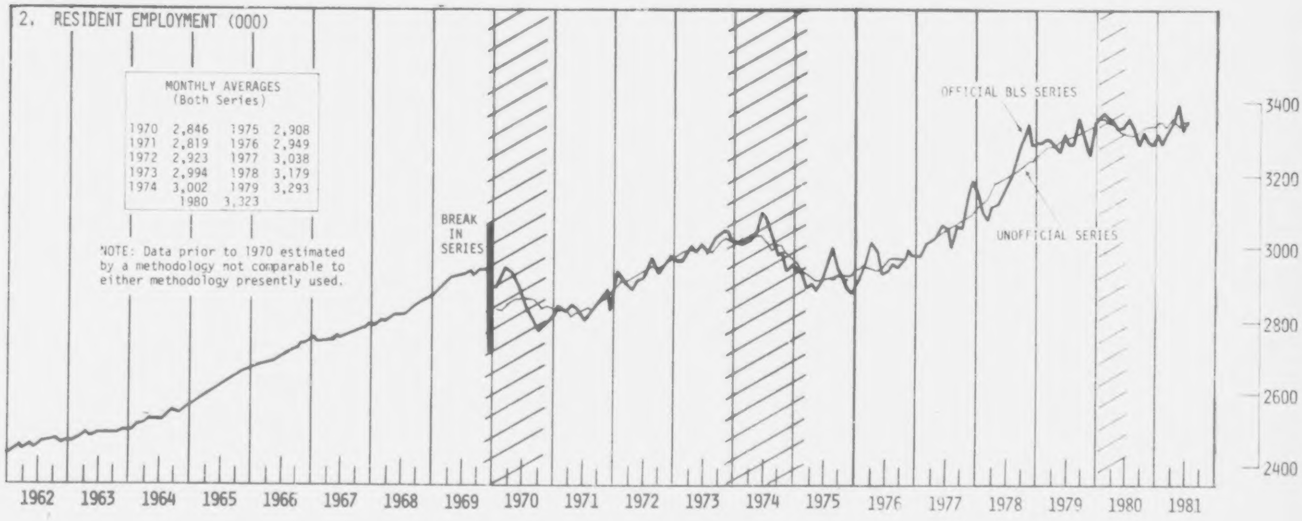
CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,983	1975	3,240
1971	2,991	1976	3,292
1972	3,103	1977	3,353
1973	3,171	1978	3,425
1974	3,204	1979	3,537
1980	3,582		

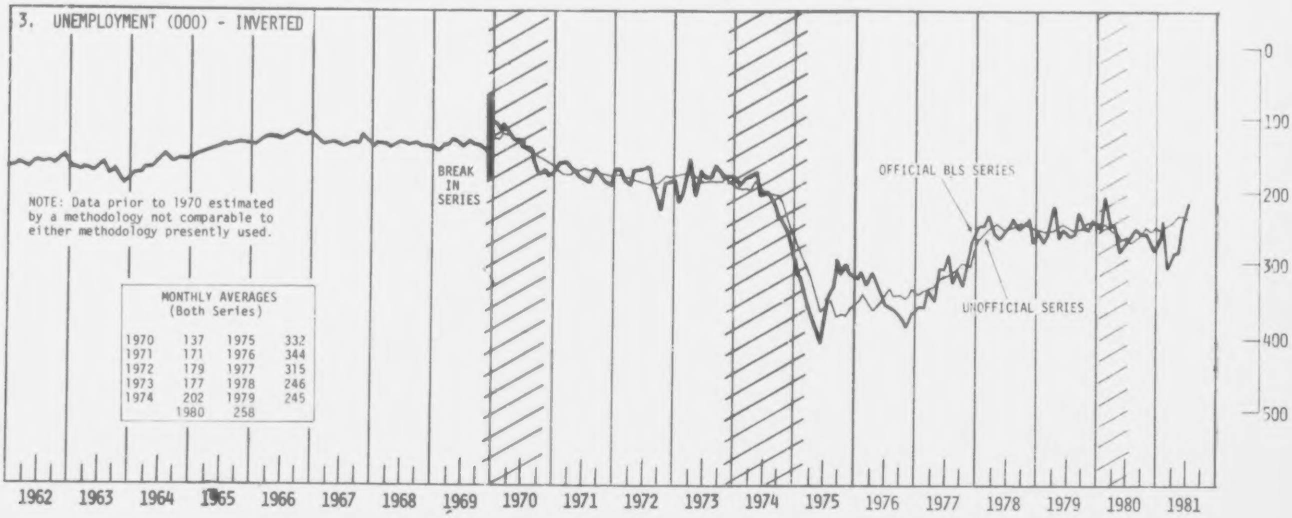
NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,846	1975	2,908
1971	2,819	1976	2,949
1972	2,923	1977	3,038
1973	2,994	1978	3,179
1974	3,002	1979	3,293
1980	3,323		

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	137	1975	332
1971	171	1976	344
1972	179	1977	315
1973	177	1978	246
1974	202	1979	245
1980	258		

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	62.4	62.1	64.4	63.9	65.2	64.9	64.1	64.6
Feb	61.5	62.0	64.8	64.0	64.5	64.9	63.1	64.5
Mar	60.8	62.0	64.6	64.2	64.9	64.8	65.0	64.3
Apr	61.7	62.9	63.5	64.0	64.6	64.7	65.0	64.4
May	62.0	62.7	63.8	64.1	65.0	64.5	65.5	63.6r
Jun	62.1	63.0	64.4	64.2	64.8	64.3	63.7	63.8
Jul	62.4	63.2	64.2	64.2	64.9	64.2	63.3	63.8p
Aug	63.0	63.3	64.3	64.3	64.2	64.1		
Sep	64.3	63.2	64.9	64.4	63.4	64.1		
Oct	64.5	63.3	64.3	64.6	64.0	64.1		
Nov	64.9	63.3	63.4	64.5	63.6	64.1		
Dec	64.8	63.4	64.5	64.6	63.7	64.0		

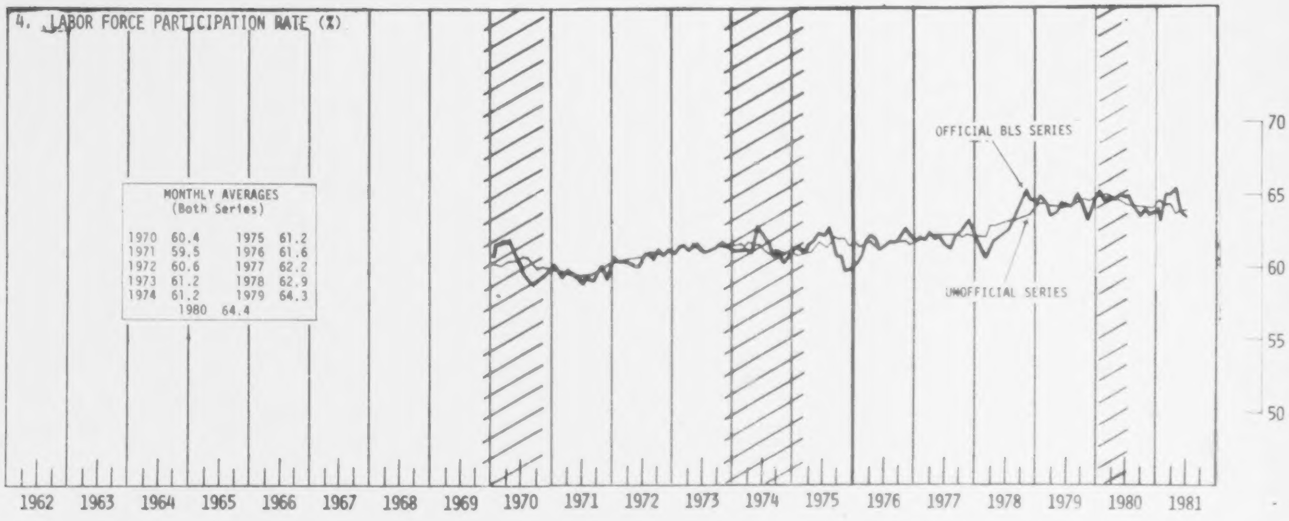
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	57.9	57.2	59.9	59.4	60.6	60.4	59.3	60.0r
Feb	56.9	57.2	59.9	59.5	60.7	60.4	58.8	60.0
Mar	56.6	57.5	60.0	59.6	60.4	60.2	59.4	59.8
Apr	57.1	58.4	59.7	59.5	60.2	60.0	59.8	60.0
May	57.4	58.4	59.3	59.7	59.8	59.7	60.4	59.5
Jun	57.6	58.4	60.1	59.8	59.9	59.5	59.2	59.6
Jul	57.9	58.6	59.6	59.8	60.2	59.4	59.5	59.6p
Aug	58.7	58.7	59.6	59.9	59.7	59.3		
Sep	59.6	58.8	60.8	60.0	58.8	59.5		
Oct	60.0	58.8	59.8	60.1	59.3	59.6		
Nov	60.6	59.1	58.9	60.1	58.8	59.5		
Dec	60.0	58.9	60.4	60.2	58.6	59.6		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	7.2	7.8	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.2
Feb	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.1	5.9	6.9	6.9	7.0
Mar	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.1	8.6	6.9
Apr	7.5	7.1	6.0	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.9	6.8
May	7.5	7.0	7.2	6.8	8.0	7.5	7.8	6.6
Jun	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.5
Jul	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.6	6.0	6.6p
Aug	6.8	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.5		
Sep	7.3	7.0	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.3		
Oct	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.0		
Nov	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.6	7.2		
Dec	7.4	7.1	6.5	6.8	8.0	7.0		

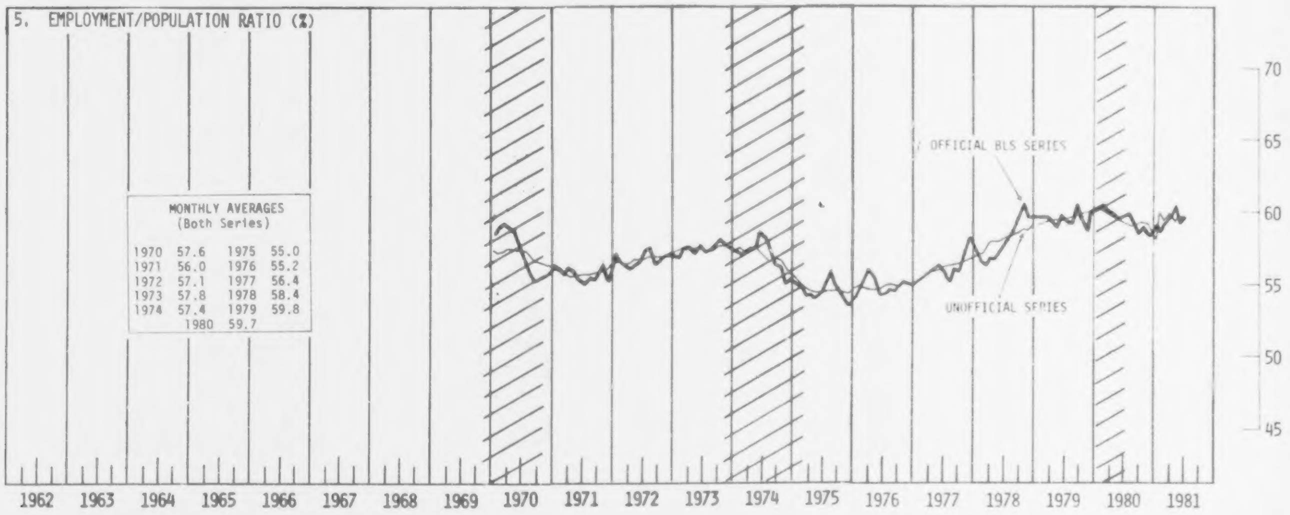
CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II



4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

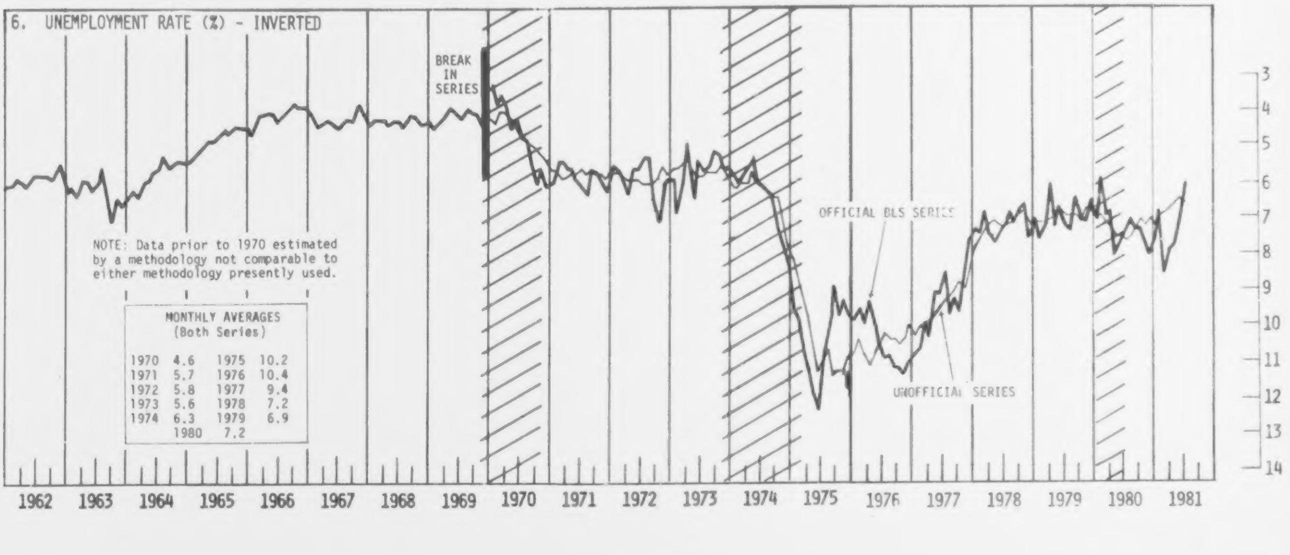
1970	60.4	1975	61.2
1971	59.5	1976	61.6
1972	60.6	1977	62.2
1973	61.2	1978	62.9
1974	61.2	1979	64.3
1980	64.4		



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	57.6	1975	55.0
1971	56.0	1976	55.2
1972	57.1	1977	56.4
1973	57.8	1978	58.4
1974	57.4	1979	59.8
1980	59.7		



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) - INVERTED

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	4.6	1975	10.2
1971	5.7	1976	10.4
1972	5.8	1977	9.4
1973	5.6	1978	7.2
1974	6.3	1979	6.9
1980	7.2		

TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2829.1	2893.1	2940.6	3005.3	2991.3	3056.5	3016.1	3082.2
Feb	2827.5	2896.7	2940.0	3016.4	2995.4	3073.9	3015.1	3094.4
Mar	2867.1	2910.9	2976.5	3025.4	3022.1	3070.9	3039.0	3089.5
Apr	2933.3	2950.8	2992.4	3010.2	3041.8	3059.2	3070.8	3088.9
May	2966.9	2960.9	3029.4	3022.4	3059.4	3052.1	3078.4r	3071.1r
Jun	3027.8	2968.8	3084.5	3024.1	3103.1	3042.5	3140.7	3079.4
Jul	3029.7	2983.3	3077.8	3030.2	3085.8	3037.8	3133.1p	3083.4p
Aug	3040.7	2994.4	3079.7	3030.9	3084.2	3035.1		
Sep	3005.7	2990.7	3047.3	3032.3	3057.3	3044.7		
Oct	3004.9	2990.3	3050.6	3036.3	3065.4	3053.5		
Nov	3014.5	3001.3	3053.1	3041.7	3066.8	3057.9		
Dec	3002.0	2996.2	3056.6	3052.1	3074.8	3073.3		

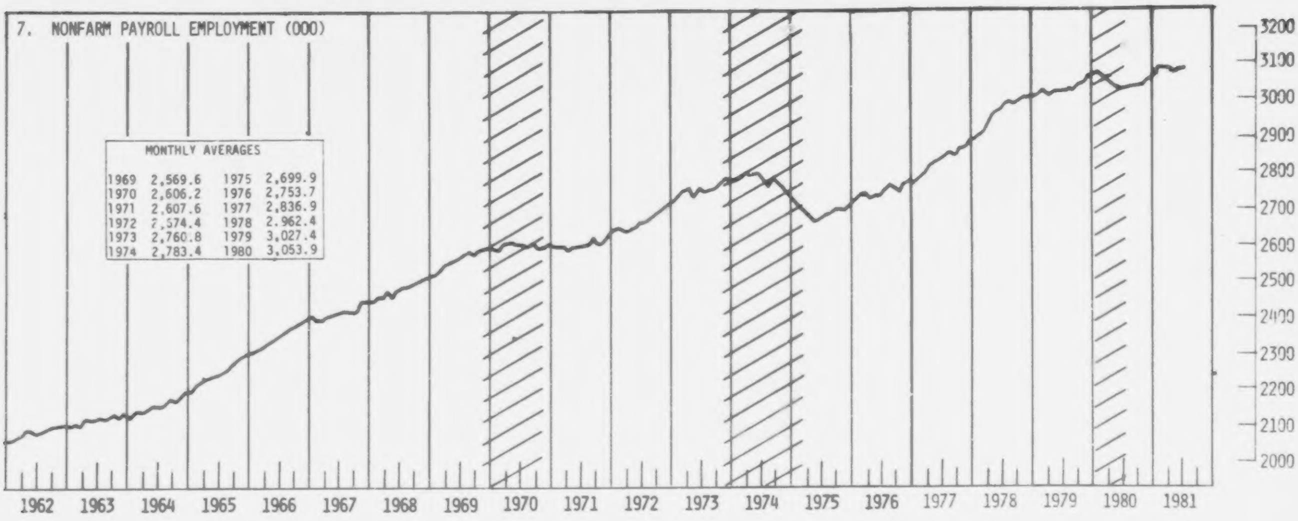
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2316.6	2377.7	2426.6	2488.2	2476.0	2537.6	2494.1	2556.6
Feb	2312.0	2381.4	2421.6	2497.4	2476.1	2553.8	2491.6	2570.3
Mar	2346.4	2392.6	2457.5	2508.1	2498.0	2548.6	2513.7	2566.0
Apr	2408.7	2429.0	2473.7	2494.0	2513.0	2533.2	2547.8	2568.3
May	2441.3	2436.7	2510.3	2505.0	2529.5	2524.1	2557.2r	2551.8r
Jun	2495.5	2441.9	2562.9	2507.8	2573.3	2518.4	2617.7	2561.7
Jul	2489.8	2453.0	2550.9	2513.6	2551.3	2513.9	2610.8p	2571.2p
Aug	2504.4	2461.2	2557.8	2513.2	2556.8	2512.2		
Sep	2499.7	2464.7	2552.1	2517.6	2551.2	2518.3		
Oct	2489.2	2470.6	2539.1	2520.8	2541.6	2525.6		
Nov	2490.2	2478.6	2535.6	2525.4	2538.3	2530.3		
Dec	2479.1	2474.7	2539.4	2535.7	2548.0	2546.8		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

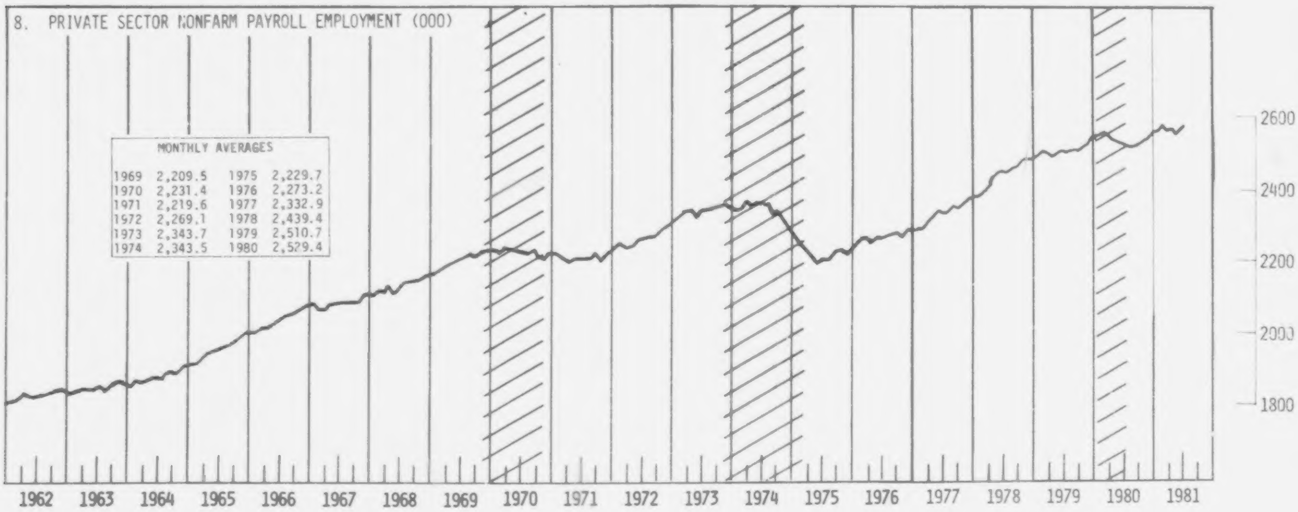
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	512.5	515.4	514.0	517.1	515.3	518.9	522.0	525.6
Feb	515.5	515.3	518.4	519.0	519.3	520.1	523.5	524.1
Mar	520.7	518.3	519.0	517.3	524.1	522.3	525.3	523.5
Apr	524.6	521.8	518.7	516.2	528.4	526.0	523.0	520.6
May	525.6	524.2	519.1	517.4	529.9	528.0	521.2r	519.3r
Jun	532.3	526.9	521.6	516.3	529.8	524.1	523.0	517.7
Jul	539.9	530.3	526.9	516.6	534.5	523.9	522.3p	512.2p
Aug	536.3	533.2	521.9	517.7	527.4	522.9		
Sep	506.0	526.0	495.2	514.7	506.1	526.4		
Oct	515.7	519.7	511.5	515.5	523.8	527.9		
Nov	524.3	522.7	517.5	516.3	528.5	527.6		
Dec	522.9	521.5	517.2	516.4	526.8	526.5		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I



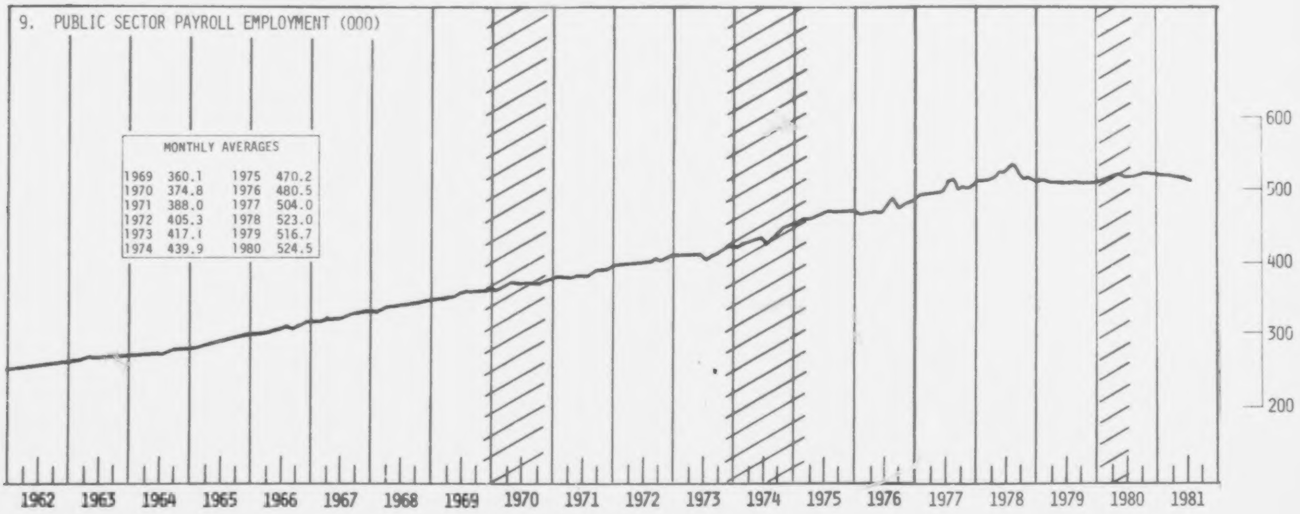
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2,569.6	1975	2,699.9
1970	2,606.2	1976	2,753.7
1971	2,607.6	1977	2,836.9
1972	2,574.4	1978	2.962.4
1973	2,760.8	1979	3,027.4
1974	2,783.4	1980	3,053.9



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2,209.5	1975	2,229.7
1970	2,231.4	1976	2,273.2
1971	2,219.6	1977	2,332.9
1972	2,269.1	1978	2,439.4
1973	2,343.7	1979	2,510.7
1974	2,343.5	1980	2,529.4



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	360.1	1975	470.2
1970	374.8	1976	480.5
1971	388.0	1977	504.0
1972	405.3	1978	523.0
1973	417.1	1979	516.7
1974	439.9	1980	524.5

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	763.6	776.9	784.4	796.6	782.8	794.3	770.2	782.0
Feb	767.2	778.1	787.6	798.6	792.3	803.1	771.1	781.7
Mar	777.1	780.5	797.5	800.2	797.9	800.5	773.6	776.4
Apr	783.2	787.3	795.2	798.3	790.5	793.2	774.8	777.7
May	788.3	787.7	801.5	800.3	784.5	783.4	776.7r	775.8r
Jun	795.9	783.9	814.2	801.9	790.8	778.9	787.9	776.3
Jul	781.1	786.9	794.1	800.6	770.9	777.6	771.3p	777.7p
Aug	792.7	789.9	799.7	797.4	772.6	770.7		
Sep	802.0	790.7	810.9	800.3	782.2	772.7		
Oct	801.1	791.6	808.0	798.8	782.3	774.3		
Nov	800.6	795.5	800.4	795.9	779.0	774.9		
Dec	789.0	793.4	796.1	800.5	775.2	780.0		

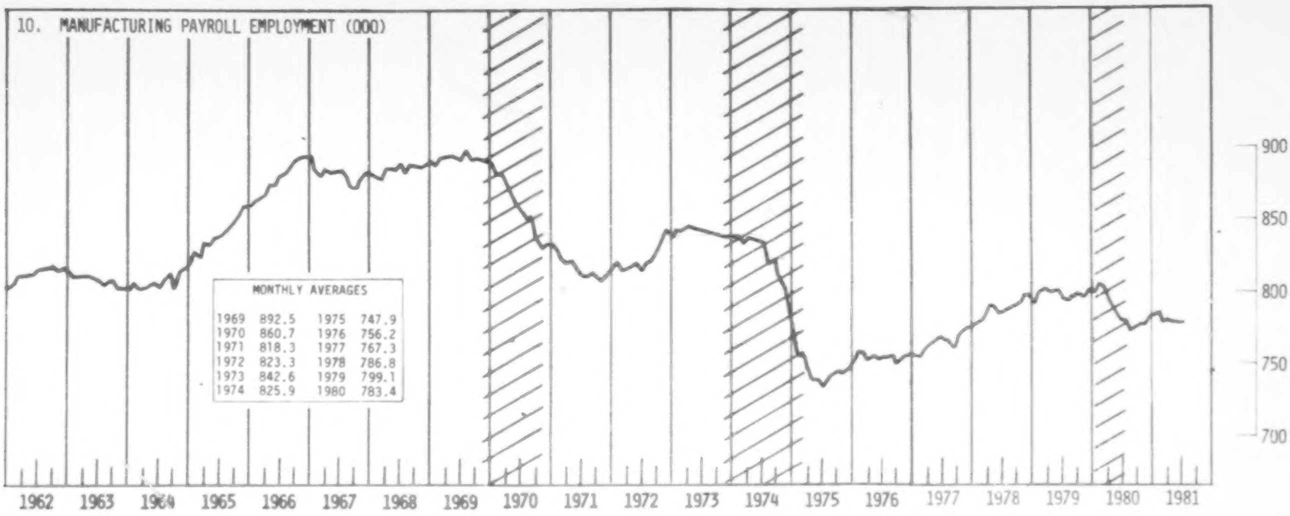
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	83.6	96.1	96.4	110.4	103.4	117.8	101.3	115.4
Feb	78.1	93.8	91.9	110.9	98.3	118.8	99.0	119.6
Mar	83.2	94.4	99.9	113.5	100.2	113.8	105.4	119.7
Apr	101.6	103.4	110.2	112.1	106.2	108.0	114.3	116.3
May	109.0	107.6	116.0	114.6	110.0	108.7	102.7r	101.4r
Jun	115.8	108.5	120.5	112.8	115.9	108.5	112.9	105.7
Jul	115.9	107.2	123.7	114.4	117.4	108.7	119.0p	110.2p
Aug	118.1	108.7	124.1	114.3	117.8	108.5		
Sep	117.1	108.8	122.1	113.7	117.3	109.3		
Oct	117.2	109.8	122.2	114.4	117.3	109.8		
Nov	114.7	109.6	121.1	115.9	114.2	109.4		
Dec	108.8	109.1	116.6	116.9	110.4	110.8		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1466.9	1502.0	1543.1	1578.4	1587.5	1623.1	1620.4	1656.9
Feb	1464.2	1506.8	1539.5	1585.1	1583.3	1629.5	1619.3	1666.6
Mar	1483.7	1515.2	1557.4	1591.6	1597.5	1631.8	1632.4	1667.5
Apr	1521.3	1535.8	1565.6	1580.9	1614.2	1629.5	1656.4	1672.0
May	1541.4	1538.9	1589.9	1587.4	1632.5	1629.6	1675.5r	1672.4r
Jun	1581.3	1547.1	1625.5	1590.4	1663.9	1628.5	1714.7	1677.6
Jul	1590.3	1556.4	1630.4	1596.0	1660.4	1625.2	1718.2p	1681.1p
Aug	1591.1	1560.1	1631.2	1598.9	1663.7	1630.5		
Sep	1578.0	1562.7	1616.5	1601.1	1649.2	1633.9		
Oct	1568.3	1566.6	1606.4	1605.1	1639.6	1639.1		
Nov	1572.3	1570.9	1611.6	1611.1	1642.7	1643.6		
Dec	1578.6	1569.5	1624.4	1615.9	1660.0	1653.6		

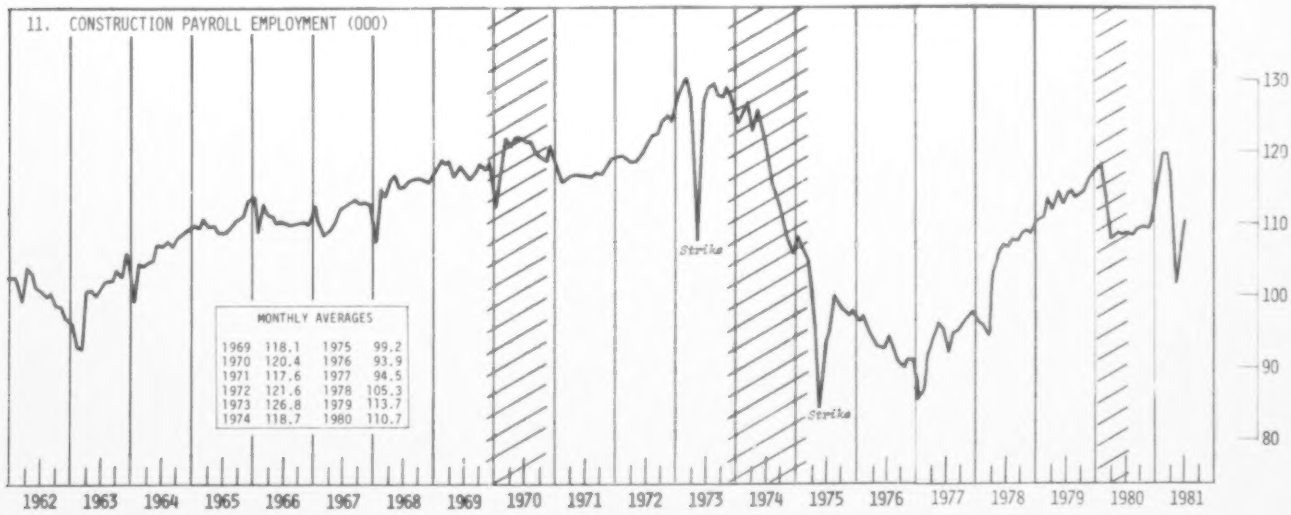
CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — II



10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

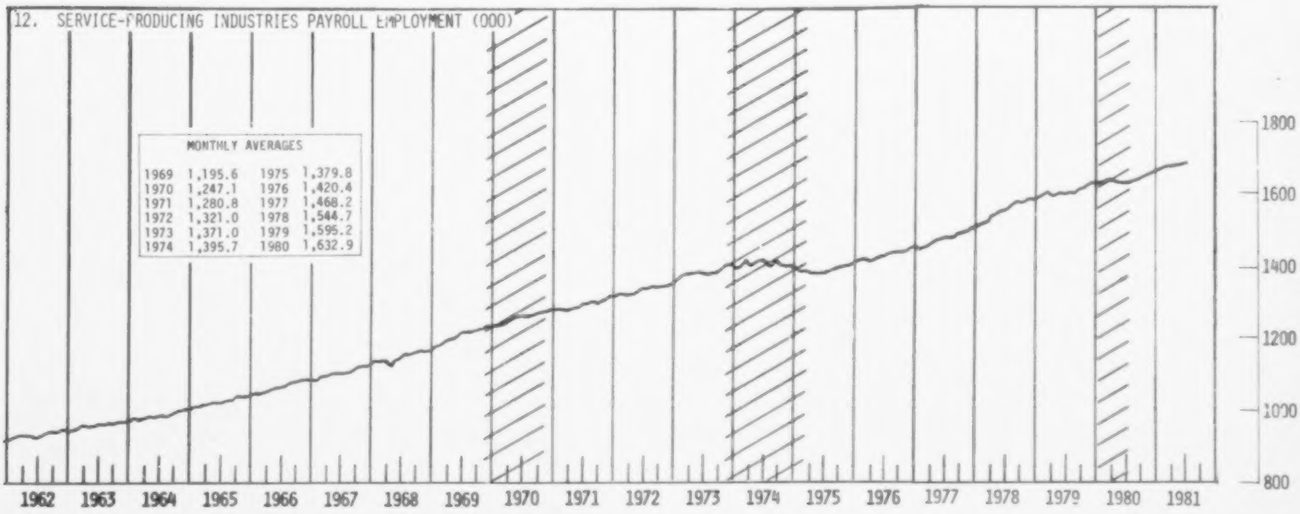
1969	892.5	1975	747.9
1970	860.7	1976	756.2
1971	818.3	1977	767.3
1972	823.3	1978	786.8
1973	842.6	1979	799.1
1974	825.9	1980	783.4



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	118.1	1975	99.2
1970	120.4	1976	93.9
1971	117.6	1977	94.5
1972	121.6	1978	105.3
1973	126.8	1979	113.7
1974	118.7	1980	110.7



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,195.6	1975	1,379.8
1970	1,247.1	1976	1,420.4
1971	1,280.8	1977	1,468.2
1972	1,321.0	1978	1,544.7
1973	1,371.0	1979	1,595.2
1974	1,395.7	1980	1,632.9

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	502.0	512.2	520.5	531.2	508.5	518.9	496.0	506.3
Feb	505.7	510.9	521.0	526.0	512.9	517.8	497.3	502.0
Mar	509.6	509.9	525.2	525.1	515.4	515.3	499.5	499.4
Apr	510.6	511.6	525.2	525.5	512.0	512.3	500.8	500.9
May	512.0	511.1	526.4	525.4	503.7	502.7	502.7r	501.9r
Jun	514.5	506.9	533.5	525.9	506.7	499.5	512.1	505.1
Jul	502.5	510.5	514.7	523.1	486.6	494.6	497.3p	505.8p
Aug	511.1	511.8	519.9	521.2	488.4	489.7		
Sep	519.2	511.8	532.6	525.2	499.6	492.7		
Oct	519.1	512.4	530.7	524.0	499.5	493.1		
Nov	519.7	515.6	523.3	519.2	496.0	492.1		
Dec	508.8	510.8	520.8	522.4	492.9	494.4		

New benchmark data will be available shortly.

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.2	40.6	41.3	41.7	41.3	41.7	41.2	41.5
Feb	37.3	37.5	41.3	41.5	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.3
Mar	41.5	41.5	41.9	41.8	41.1	41.0	41.4	41.3
Apr	41.5	41.7	40.4	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.8	41.0
May	40.8	40.8	41.4	41.4	40.6	40.6	41.0	41.1
Jun	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	40.6	40.4	41.1	40.9
Jul	40.7	40.9	41.0	41.2	40.2	40.4	40.4p	40.7p
Aug	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	40.6	40.7		
Sep	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.0	41.0		
Oct	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.1		
Nov	40.0	39.7	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.2		
Dec	42.0	41.5	42.0	41.4	41.7	41.1		

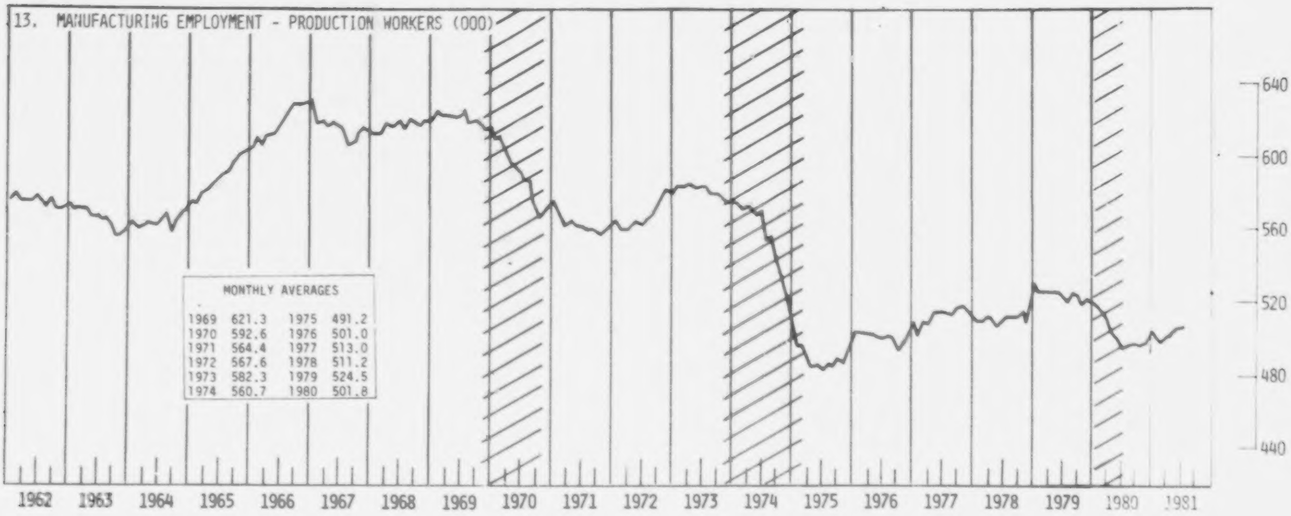
New benchmark data will be available shortly.

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,180	20,795	21,497	22,151	21,001	21,638	20,435	21,011
Feb	18,863	19,159	21,517	21,829	21,080	21,385	20,439	20,733
Mar	21,148	21,161	22,006	21,949	21,183	21,127	20,679	20,625
Apr	21,190	21,334	21,218	21,335	20,838	20,953	20,433	20,537
May	20,890	20,853	21,793	21,752	20,450	20,410	20,611r	20,628r
Jun	21,249	20,834	22,140	21,720	20,572	20,180	21,038	20,659
Jul	20,452	20,880	21,103	21,552	19,561	19,982	20,094p	20,586p
Aug	21,006	21,086	21,264	21,369	19,829	19,931		
Sep	21,495	21,189	21,996	21,691	20,484	20,201		
Oct	21,387	21,111	21,971	21,694	20.530	20,266		
Nov	20,788	20,469	21,926	21,547	20,634	20,275		
Dec	21,370	21,198	21,874	21,627	20,554	20,320		

New benchmark data will be available shortly.

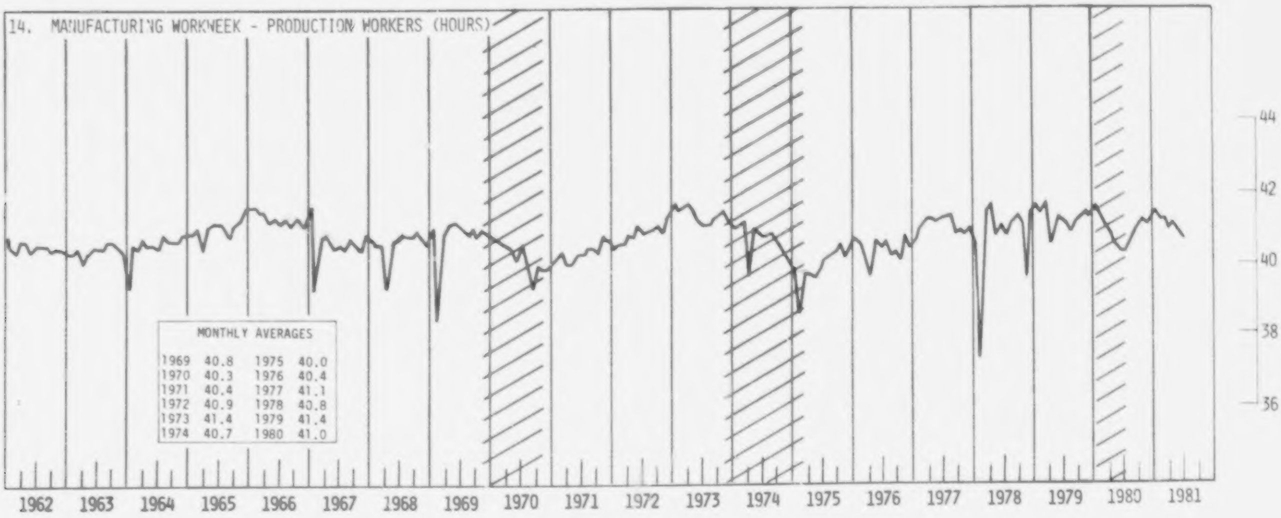
CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS



13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

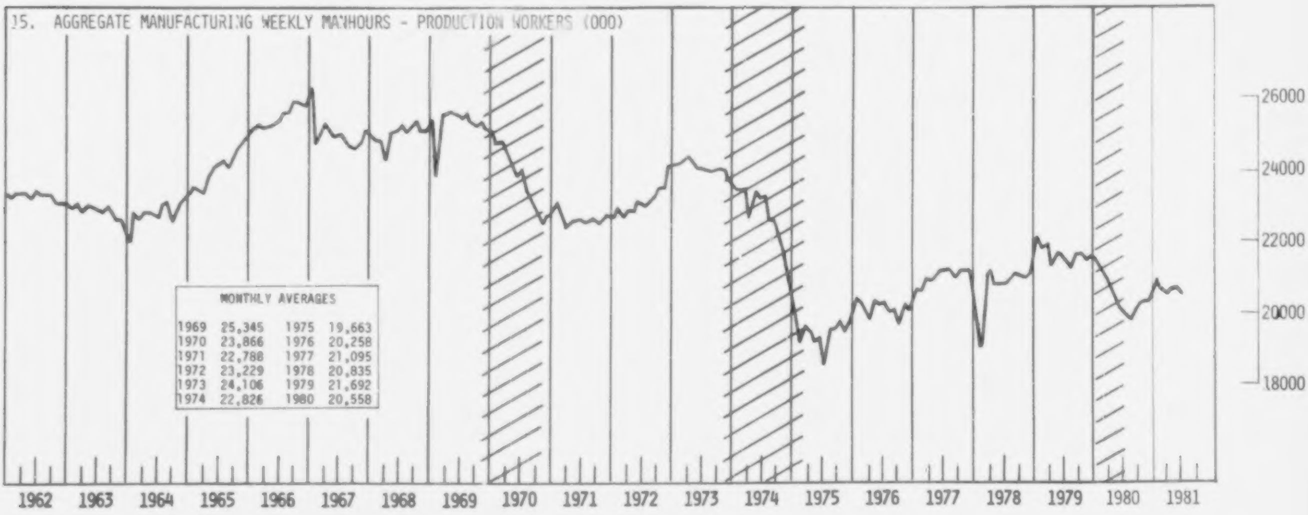
1969	621.3	1975	491.2
1970	592.6	1976	501.0
1971	564.4	1977	513.0
1972	567.6	1978	511.2
1973	582.3	1979	524.5
1974	560.7	1980	501.8



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	40.8	1975	40.0
1970	40.3	1976	40.4
1971	40.4	1977	41.1
1972	40.9	1978	40.8
1973	41.4	1979	41.4
1974	40.7	1980	41.0



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	25,345	1975	19,663
1970	23,866	1976	20,258
1971	22,788	1977	21,095
1972	23,229	1978	20,835
1973	24,106	1979	21,692
1974	22,826	1980	20,558

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1978 Unadjusted	1979 Unadjusted	1980 Unadjusted	1981 Unadjusted
Jan	245.22	269.28	289.51	317.65
Feb	229.02	270.52	290.99	316.88
Mar	254.40	276.12	293.87	320.44
Apr	254.40	265.02	294.26	319.06
May	251.74	274.90	293.54	321.85r
Jun	256.06	277.22	295.97	324.69
Jul	254.38	274.70	293.36	320.78p
Aug	256.05	273.62	296.79	
Sep	262.48	281.67	304.63	
Oct	263.27	234.42	307.84	
Nov	266.80	290.79	315.74	
Dec	275.10	296.52	319.42r	

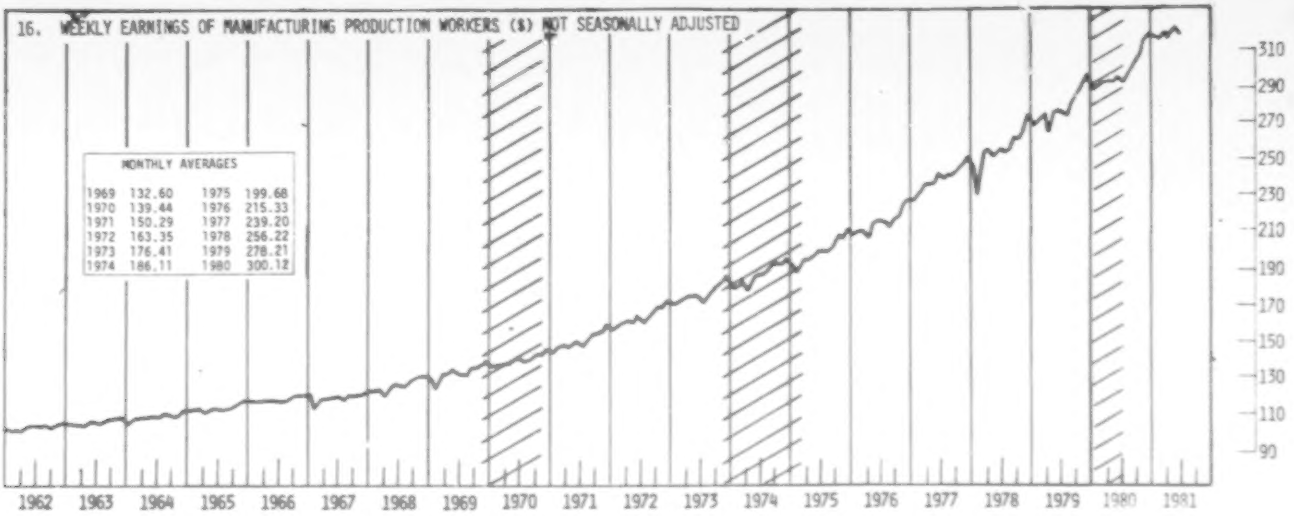
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1978			1979			1980			1981		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila
Jan	187.1	189.8	187.4	204.7	202.3	203.9	233.3	225.5	228.0	260.7	249.1	255.5
Feb	188.4	190.8	188.7	207.1	204.7	205.8	236.5	227.7	231.6	263.5	252.7	258.1
Mar	189.7	191.9	189.7	209.3	206.3	206.8	239.9	230.8	235.1	265.2	253.7	259.5
Apr	191.4	192.8	191.5	211.8	208.1	209.1	242.6	232.4	237.9	266.8	254.8	261.5
May	193.3	193.7	192.6	214.3	210.3	211.4	245.1	234.1	239.9	269.1	255.9	262.9
Jun	195.3	195.6	194.6	216.9	212.2	214.5	247.8	236.7	243.8	271.4	257.9	265.6
Jul	196.7	196.0	195.9	219.4	214.1	216.9	248.0	238.4	245.3	274.6	262.3	268.5
Aug	197.7	196.7	197.4	221.5	215.3	218.1	249.6	240.7	247.3			
Sep	199.1	197.7	198.2	223.7	217.8	220.3	251.9	241.5	248.3			
Oct	200.7	199.2	198.9	225.6	219.3	221.3	254.1	242.6	249.5			
Nov	201.8	199.8	200.6	227.6	220.7	223.8	256.4	244.2	251.1			
Dec	202.9	200.9	202.4	230.0	222.4	224.6	258.7	247.2	252.3			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	100.16	109.90	101.61	111.87	96.87	106.77	94.27	104.08
Feb	93.80	102.98	100.93	111.12	96.07	105.90	92.94	102.60
Mar	102.16	112.15	102.08	112.42	95.53	105.31	93.37	103.11
Apr	101.42	111.34	97.59	107.42	94.74	104.45	92.46	102.09
May	100.01	109.75	99.61	109.71	93.83	103.43	92.69r	102.38r
Jun	100.47	110.32	99.17	109.23	93.20	102.76	92.52	102.21
Jul	99.45	109.17	97.43	107.29	92.01	101.43	90.35p	99.78p
Aug	99.45	109.20	96.56	106.34	92.01	101.45		
Sep	101.10	111.14	97.92	107.88	93.78	103.44		
Oct	100.80	110.82	98.21	108.22	94.18	103.88		
Nov	101.39	111.53	99.24	109.38	95.55	105.47		
Dec	103.31	113.76	100.37	110.67	95.65r	105.62r		

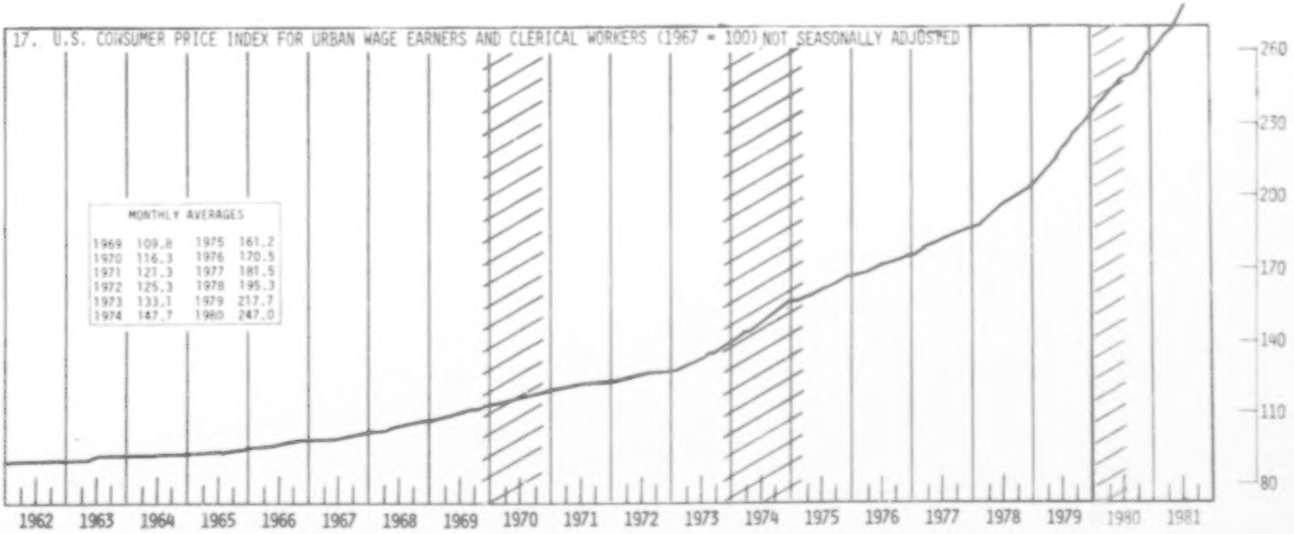
CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS



16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

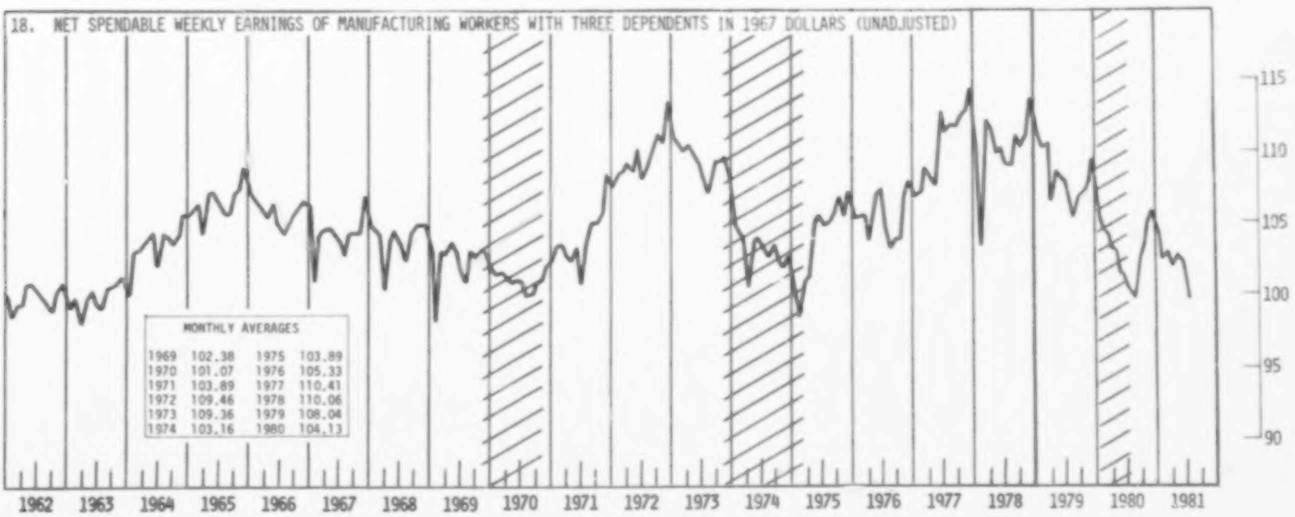
1969	132.60	1975	199.68
1970	139.44	1976	215.33
1971	150.29	1977	239.20
1972	163.35	1978	256.22
1973	176.41	1979	278.21
1974	186.11	1980	300.12



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	109.8	1975	161.2
1970	116.3	1976	170.5
1971	121.3	1977	181.5
1972	125.3	1978	195.3
1973	133.1	1979	217.7
1974	147.7	1980	247.0



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	102.38	1975	103.89
1970	101.07	1976	105.33
1971	103.89	1977	110.41
1972	109.46	1978	110.06
1973	109.36	1979	108.04
1974	103.16	1980	104.13

TABLE VII LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS

19. MANUFACTURING ACCESSION RATES (%)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.4
Feb	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.0	3.3
Mar	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6
Apr	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.7
May	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1
Jun	4.6	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.2	4.0	3.4
Jul	4.1	3.6	4.7	4.1	3.3	2.9		
Aug	5.5	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.6	3.9		
Sep	4.2	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.7		
Oct	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.4		
Nov	2.7	3.7	2.7	3.7	2.6	3.6		
Dec	2.2	3.7	2.3	3.9	2.1	3.5		

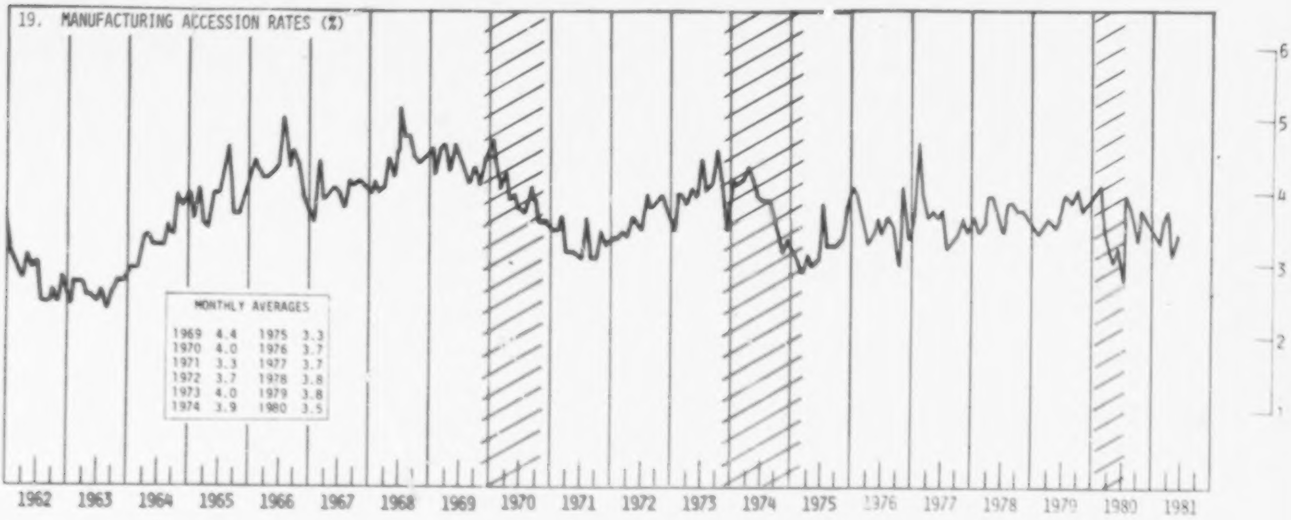
20. MANUFACTURING SEPARATIONS RATE (%)

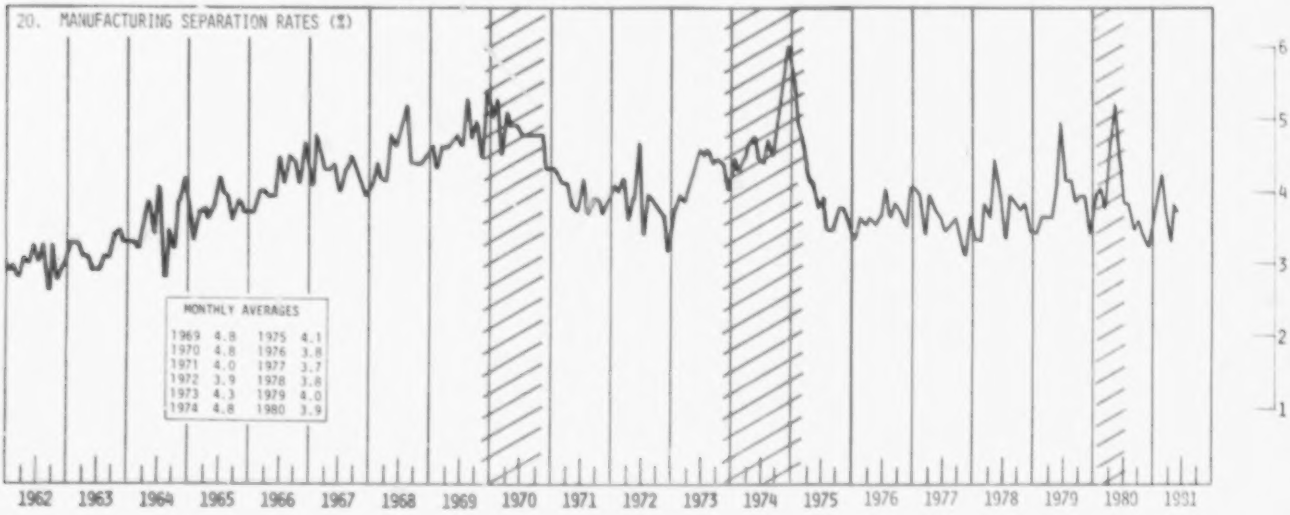
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9
Feb	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.3	4.2
Mar	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.7
Apr	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	4.2	4.6	3.0	3.3
May	3.8	4.4	3.4	3.9	4.4	5.0	3.3	3.8
Jun	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.8	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.7
Jul	4.8	3.4	6.0	4.2	5.5	3.9		
Aug	5.1	4.0	5.4	4.1	5.0	3.8		
Sep	4.4	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.6		
Oct	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.4	3.6		
Nov	3.5	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.4		
Dec	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3		

21. MANUFACTURING QUIT RATE (%)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4
Feb	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.3
Mar	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2
Apr	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2
May	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
Jun	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3
Jul	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3		
Aug	2.8	1.6	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.2		
Sep	2.4	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.2		
Oct	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2		
Nov	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.3		
Dec	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.3		

CHART VII LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS





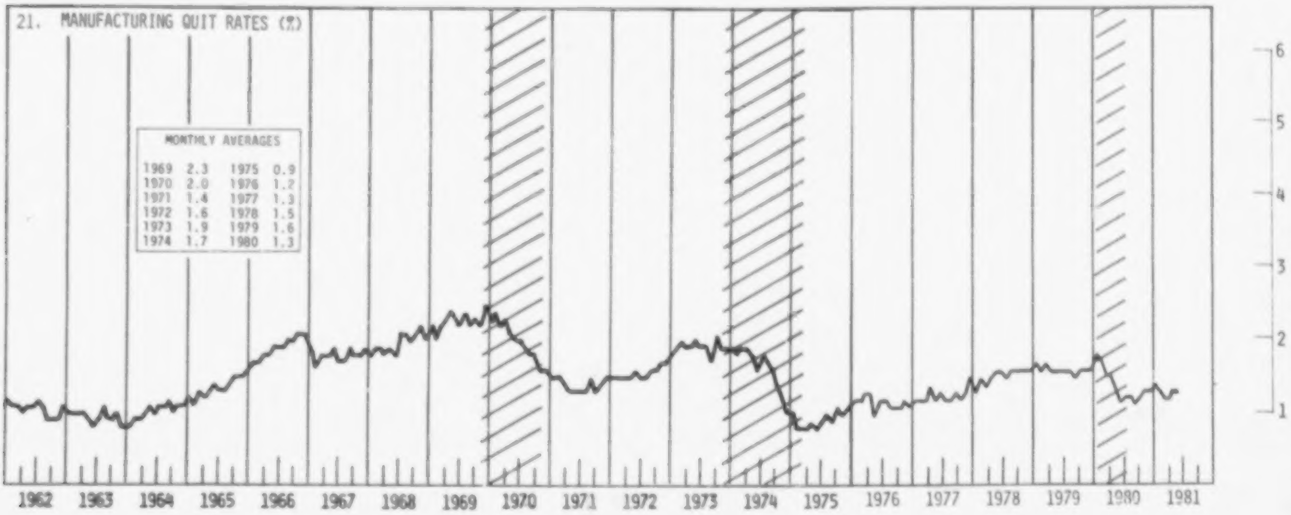


TABLE VIII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

22. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,718	1,637	1,341	1,238	2,007	1,832	1,942	1,874
Feb	1,637	1,866	1,575	1,775	1,605	1,742	1,870	2,090
Mar	1,750	1,428	2,003	1,697	2,209	1,949	2,236	1,902
Apr	1,692	1,698	1,850	1,786	1,405	1,295	2,405	2,194
May	1,614	1,542	2,006	1,915	2,355	2,367	2,410	2,544
Jun	1,843	1,694	1,520	1,481	1,620	1,566	2,026	1,897
Jul	1,797	1,833	2,165	2,131	1,723	1,611		
Aug	1,729	1,720	1,634	1,643	1,674	1,839		
Sep	1,485	1,698	1,922	2,239	1,710	1,846		
Oct	1,758	1,773	1,884	1,810	1,910	1,830		
Nov	1,831	1,920	1,609	1,713	1,561	1,798		
Dec	1,527	1,720	1,663	1,863	1,705	1,763		

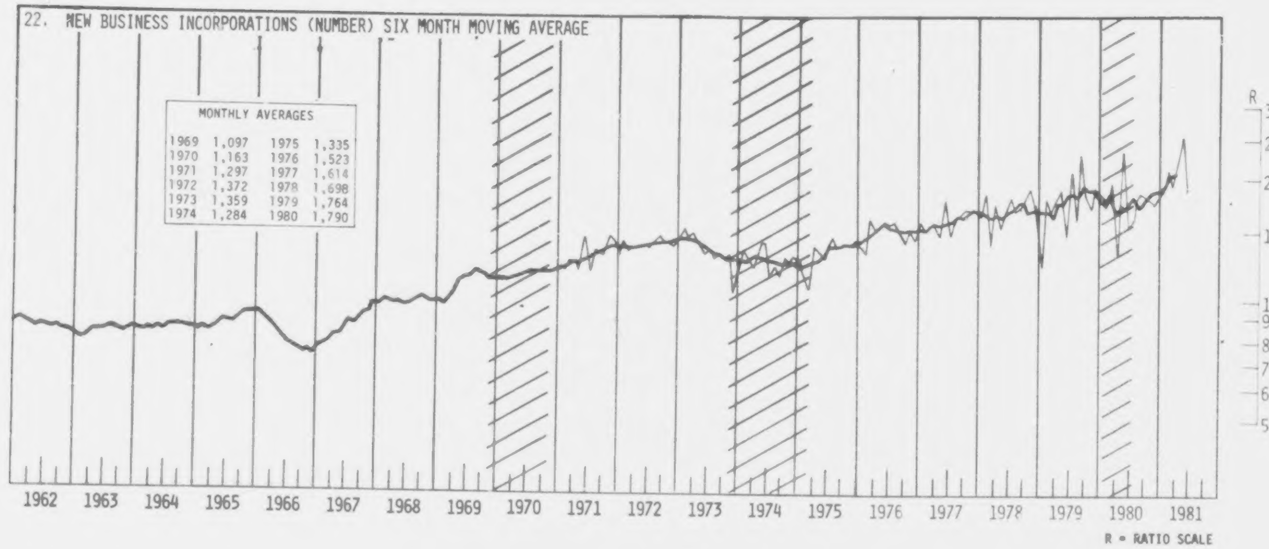
23. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	33	34	21	22	43	44	33	35
Feb	19	26	22	31	29	40	42	61
Mar	53	44	42	35	37	32	31	26
Apr	33	30	29	27	42	38		
May	48	41	41	34	42	34		
Jun	38	36	40	38	30	30		
Jul	25	30	32	37	40	45		
Aug	35	31	69	61	46	42		
Sep	29	35	31	39	30	38		
Oct	36	35	31	30	49	45		
Nov	29	29	32	32	11	11		
Dec	37	37	31	31	31	31		

24. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,440	5,838	5,496	6,562	5,847	6,610	5,437	6,307
Feb	4,820	5,722	5,031	6,126	3,987	5,161	4,804	5,994
Mar	9,370	7,129	6,878	4,592	7,642	5,712	2,808	738
Apr	8,520	6,306	4,900	2,525	9,266	6,629	8,271	5,547
May	8,961	5,762	9,105	5,880	7,661	4,626	8.953	6,235
Jun	8,001	6,399	6,638	5,421	5,807	4,788	7,874	6,626
Jul	6,470	6,525	4,853	4,849	5,976	5,657	5,433	5,181
Aug	4,860	6,052	2,890	4,322	3,967	5,814		
Sep	6,615	7,038	4,793	5,401	5,162	5,532		
Oct	2,309	5,660	5,979	8,981	4,557	7,303		
Nov	1,199	1,885	6,242	6,884	4,165	5,190		
Dec	7,549	8,871	5,152	6,371	5,003	5,912		

CHART VIII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

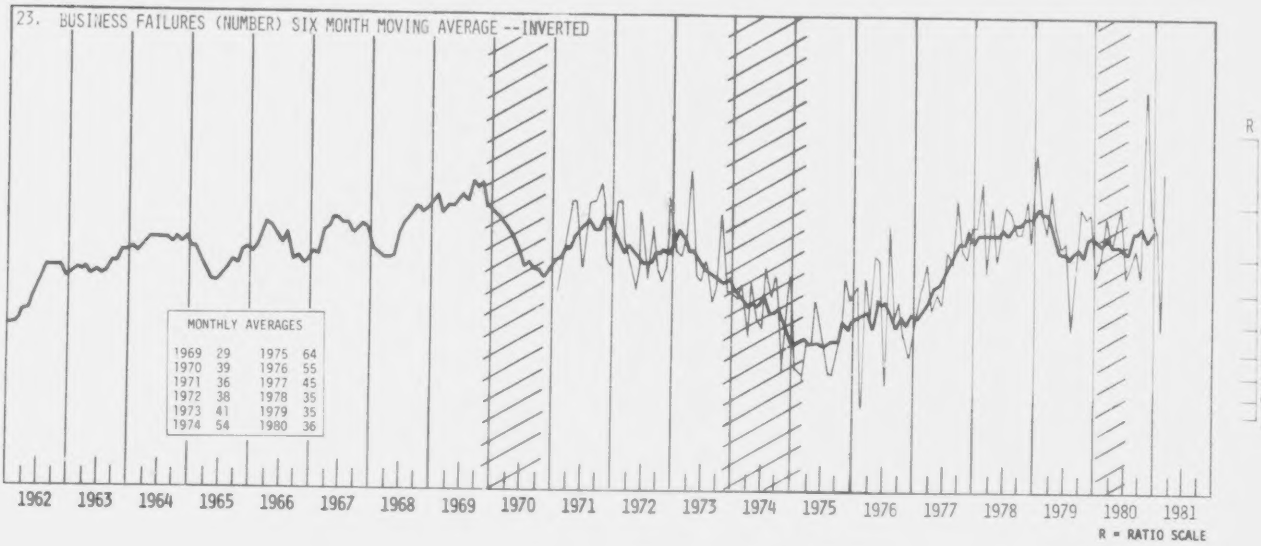


22. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,097	1975	1,335
1970	1,163	1976	1,523
1971	1,297	1977	1,614
1972	1,372	1978	1,698
1973	1,359	1979	1,764
1974	1,284	1980	1,790

R = RATIO SCALE

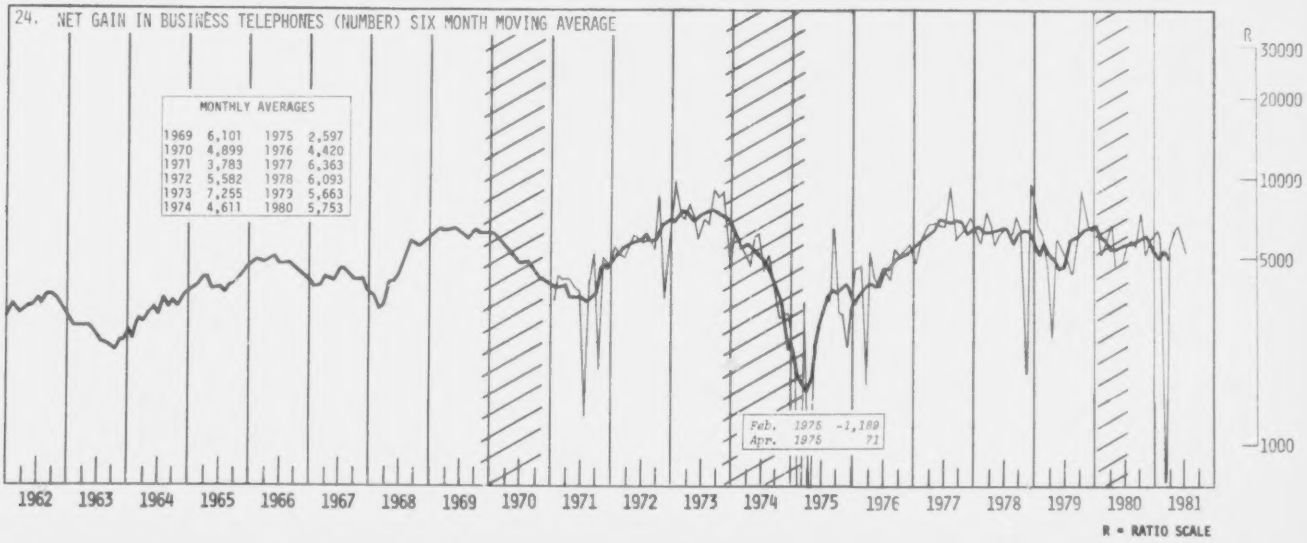


23. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE --INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	29	1975	64
1970	39	1976	55
1971	36	1977	45
1972	38	1978	35
1973	41	1979	35
1974	54	1980	36

R = RATIO SCALE



24. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	6,101	1975	2,597
1970	4,899	1976	4,420
1971	3,783	1977	6,363
1972	5,582	1978	6,093
1973	7,255	1979	5,663
1974	4,611	1980	5,753

Feb.	1975	-1,189
Apr.	1975	71

R = RATIO SCALE

TABLE IX CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	213.4	258.1	258.8	301.5	263.5	301.9	234.0	268.1
Feb	1,048.8	1,138.6	174.1	288.9	183.4	311.0	206.9	350.8
Mar	219.3	226.8	323.6	340.9	232.9	246.0	237.3	250.6
Apr	299.6	272.5	350.8	316.5	245.5	220.3	338.1	303.4
May	340.7	286.4	335.6	276.8	357.1	290.5	280.7	228.3
Jun	236.5	200.4	405.6	351.0	381.7r	334.0r	329.5	288.4
Jul	245.9	253.1	273.3	279.2	331.7r	339.8r	331.5	339.6
Aug	270.5	229.9	361.4	313.5	370.0	327.3		
Sep	317.7	317.0	295.1	292.3	300.8	296.2		
Oct	366.6	333.3	304.6	268.2	396.1	341.9		
Nov	391.9	385.5	288.1	283.8	271.4	267.9		
Dec	192.9	229.9	231.6	284.2	232.1	288.4		

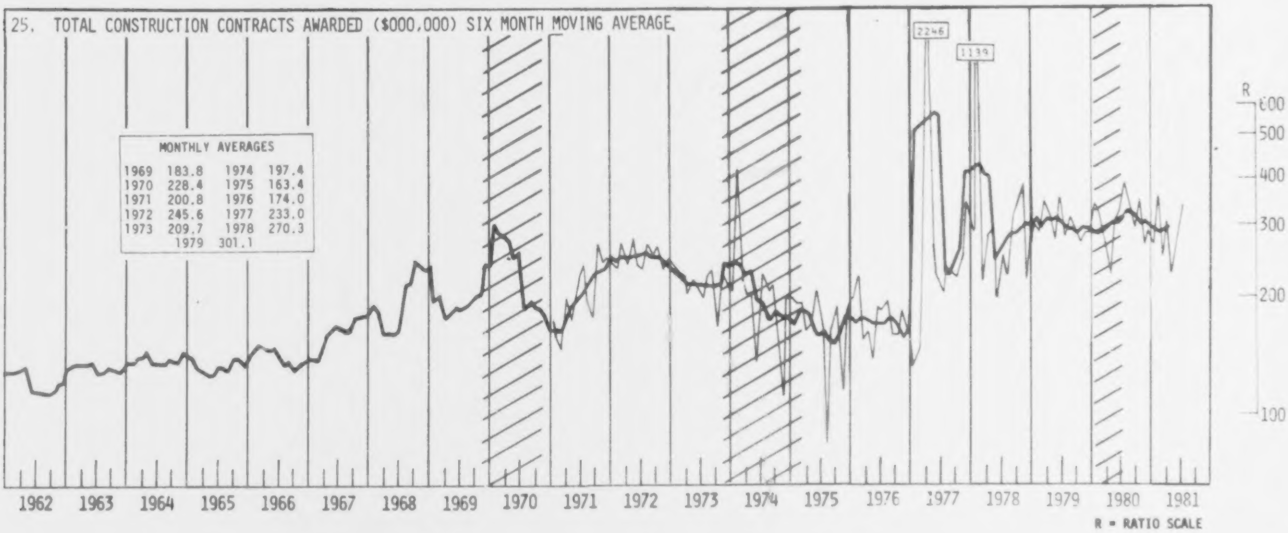
26. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	54.3	89.7	155.0	248.8	92.7	146.0	66.8	105.2
Feb	36.8	75.8	85.1	178.2	64.8	135.3	89.3	186.3
Mar	98.4	97.9	127.7	130.5	70.1	73.0	86.2	89.8
Apr	98.6	90.8	211.1	194.3	98.5	90.4	134.2	123.1
May	127.9	116.4	158.8	141.6	116.4	102.4	118.5	104.3
Jun	131.6	111.9	202.2	170.4	114.8r	95.3r	108.4	90.0
Jul	147.3	120.7	108.7	90.2	96.4r	80.9r	144.8	121.4
Aug	141.7	118.1	178.5	147.6	118.4	97.6		
Sep	127.6	123.9	125.6	121.6	124.4	120.8		
Oct	120.1	113.5	119.4	115.7	127.7	125.7		
Nov	180.8	167.4	131.3	119.2	123.9	111.9		
Dec	97.9	102.5	92.3	98.8	114.0	123.2		

27. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	99.3	110.8	72.5	77.3	126.6	132.2	130.8	136.5
Feb	47.0	77.6	51.9	92.6	73.1	135.6	90.6	168.0
Mar	85.4	81.9	165.7	160.9	106.7	105.3	113.1	111.6
Apr	132.2	110.8	104.4	89.0	94.4	80.4	126.4	107.7
May	146.5	116.0	132.8	101.9	157.9	118.5	127.0	95.3
Jun	70.1	66.9	105.2	103.2	188.5r	190.6r	162.3	164.0
Jul	66.8	67.4	120.1	119.6	169.0r	167.7r	141.5	140.4
Aug	78.7	69.2	127.8	115.6	167.0	154.9		
Sep	133.8	122.7	129.8	117.7	133.8	118.9		
Oct	174.3	166.2	153.0	140.9	155.3	139.0		
Nov	100.1	111.6	91.8	100.4	121.5	133.2		
Dec	68.1	85.7	92.5	120.6	91.8	122.6		

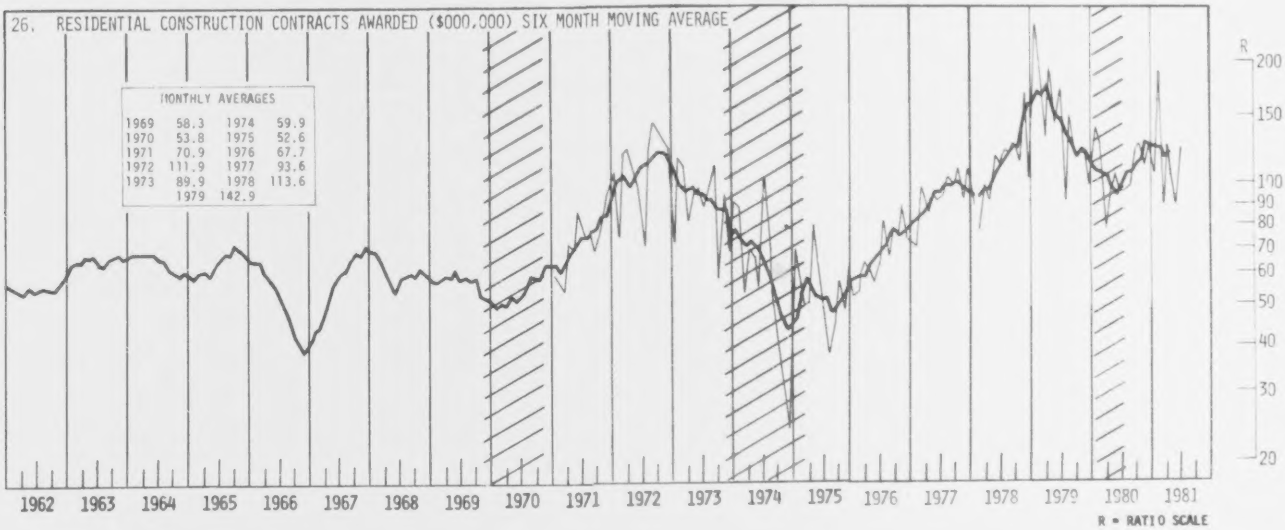
CHART IX CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS



25. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

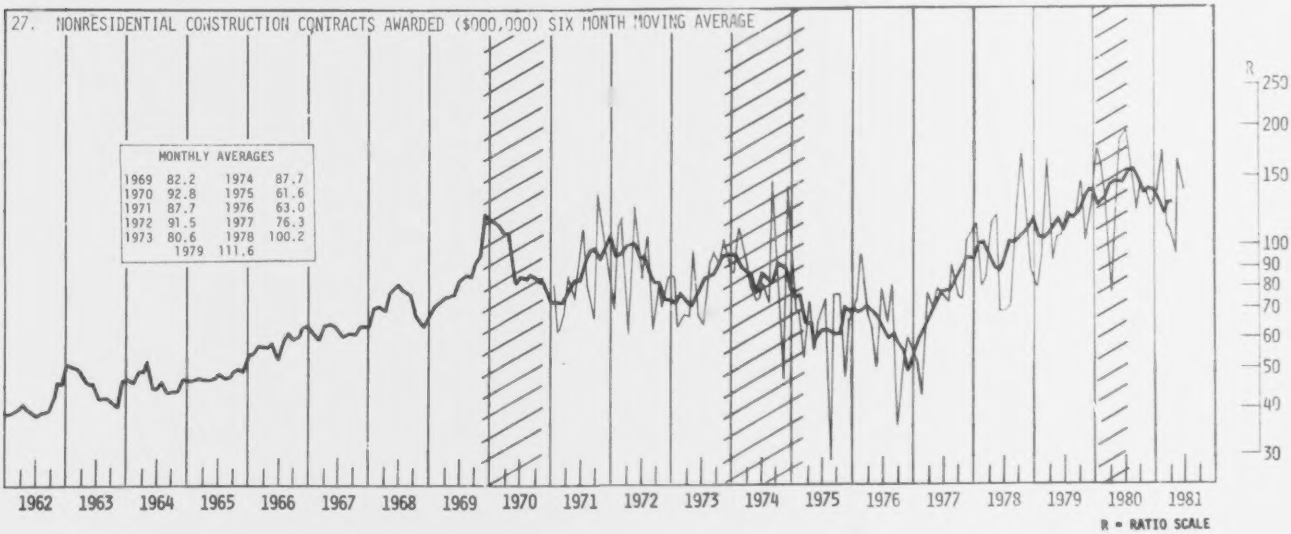
1969	183.8	1974	197.4
1970	228.4	1975	163.4
1971	200.8	1976	174.0
1972	245.6	1977	233.0
1973	209.7	1978	270.3
	1979	301.1	



26. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	58.3	1974	59.9
1970	53.8	1975	52.6
1971	70.9	1976	67.7
1972	111.9	1977	93.6
1973	89.9	1978	113.6
	1979	142.9	



27. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	82.2	1974	87.7
1970	92.8	1975	61.6
1971	87.7	1976	63.0
1972	91.5	1977	76.3
1973	80.6	1978	100.2
	1979	111.6	

TABLE X RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

28. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,607	2,913	1,840	3,329	893	1,577	676	1,268
Feb	661	1,214	1,620	3,040	881	1,644	1,292	2,448
Mar	2,192	2,369	2,360	2,740	1,477	1,698	1,454	1,676
Apr	2,934	3,056	2,395	2,510	1,235	1,284	1,668	1,705
May	3,045	2,681	3,154	2,732	1,078	1,002	1,585	1,495
Jun	3,289	2,665	3,319	2,771	2,120	1,656	1,967	1,536
Jul	2,603	2,573	2,760	2,671	1,994	1,854		
Aug	3,074	2,530	2,629	2,238	1,970	1,800		
Sep	2,754	2,415	3,228	2,694	2,484	2,043		
Oct	3,035	2,415	2,730	2,165	2,495	1,969		
Nov	3,795	3,391	2,351	2,189	1,811	1,721		
Dec	3,242	3,398	2,169	2,159	1,630	1,565		

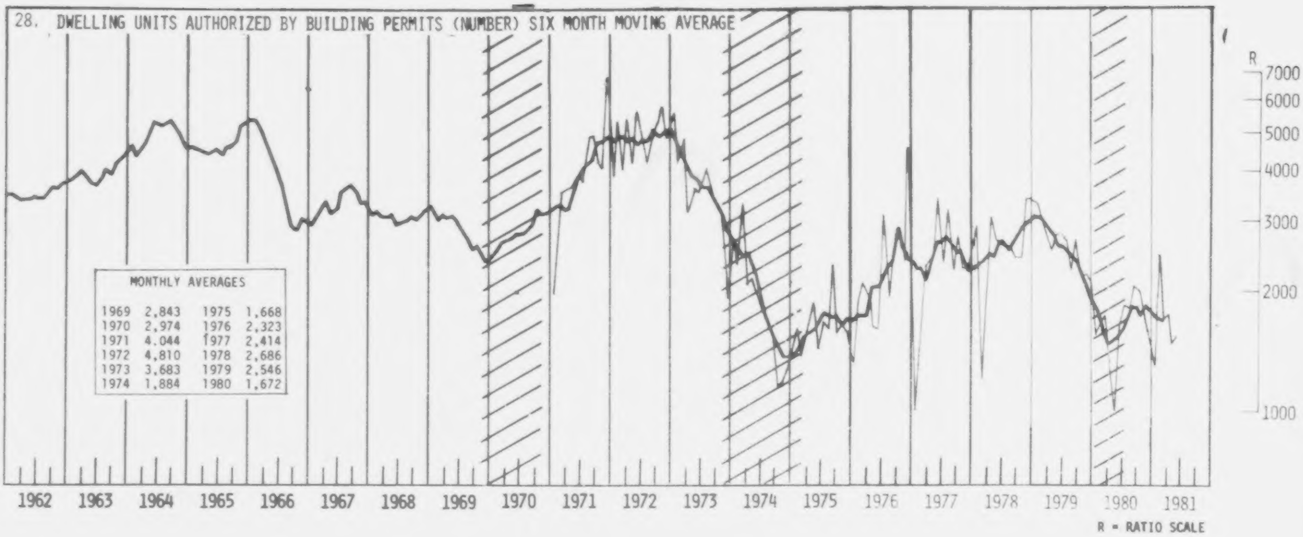
29. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,348	2,309	1,019	1,754	754	1,261	467	809
Feb	551	944	1,301	2,237	594	1,019	574	993
Mar	1,634	1,736	1,576	1,713	810	905	940	1,045
Apr	2,028	1,960	1,746	1,694	731	709	1,281	1,225
May	2,305	1,820	2,673	2,047	762	603	1,029	876
Jun	2,462	2,105	1,715	1,559	1,032	907	1,018	849
Jul	2,203	2,056	1,706	1,548	1,159	1,020		
Aug	2,316	1,824	2,102	1,704	1,314	1,134		
Sep	2,234	1,973	1,769	1,528	1,599	1,276		
Oct	2,247	1,980	1,491	1,312	1,557	1,397		
Nov	2,091	2,007	1,349	1,301	1,330	1,361		
Dec	1,579	2,003	1,107	1,313	1,382	1,590		

30. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	133	430	740	2,663	47	154	119	448
Feb	21	84	154	778	80	432	644	3,626
Mar	348	483	416	558	447	608	416	577
Apr	485	624	446	544	356	415	160	159
May	539	801	302	465	247	405	324	526
Jun	608	379	1,426	832	759	434	843	514
Jul	242	233	873	843	649	572		
Aug	424	345	224	203	545	539		
Sep	89	67	1,022	798	666	563		
Oct	492	325	894	616	485	310		
Nov	1,178	976	896	705	296	234		
Dec	1,555	1,106	683	475	129	87		

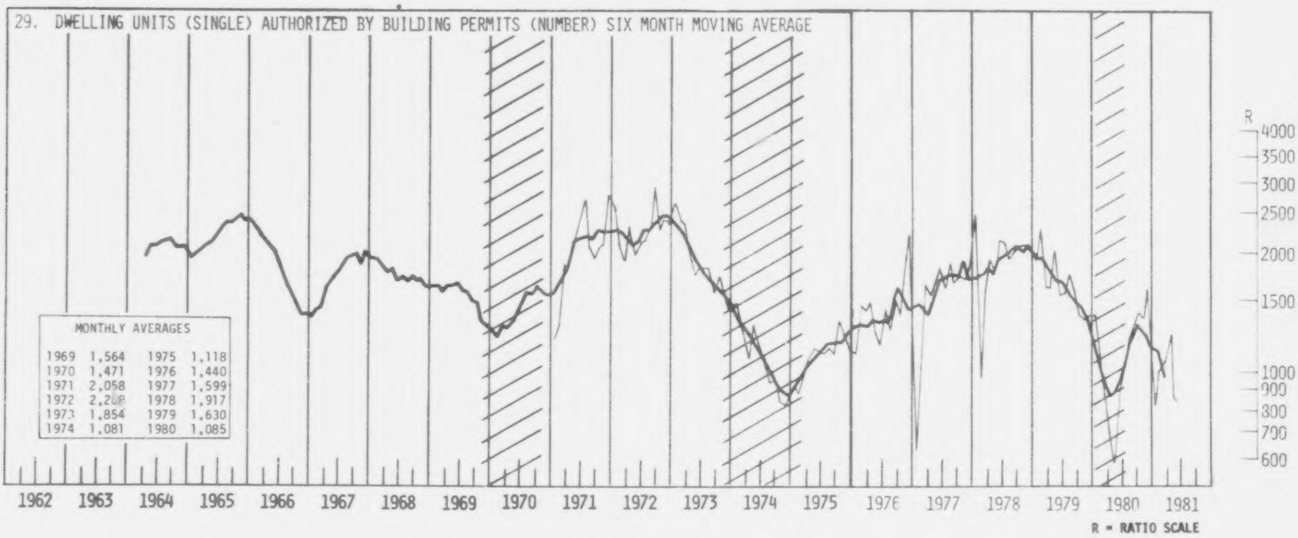
CHART X RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS



28. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

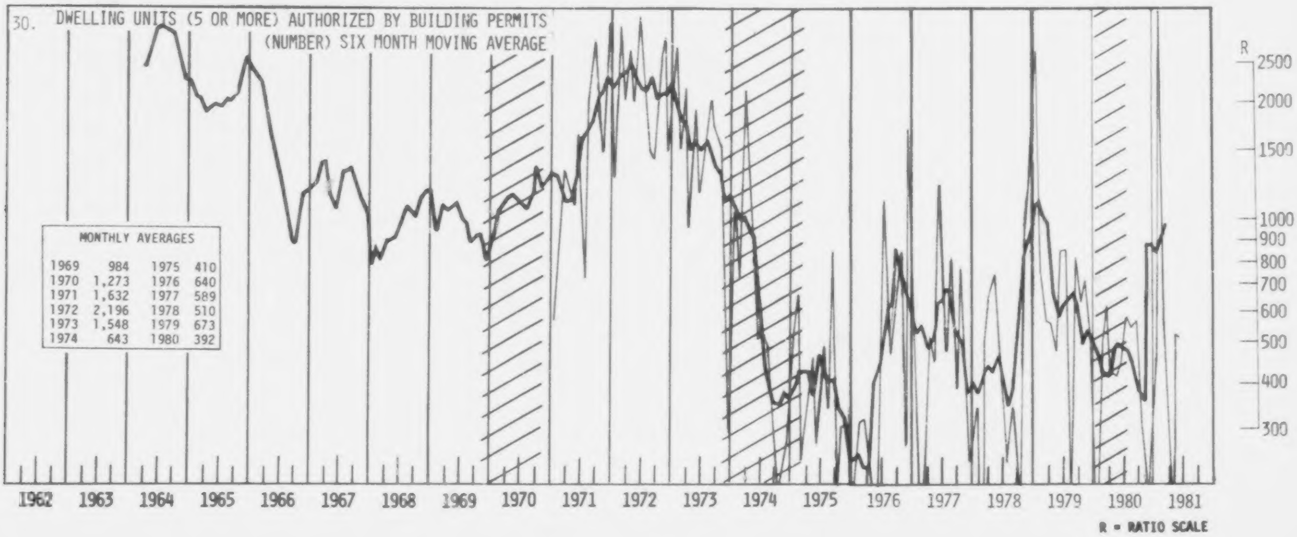
1969	2,843	1975	1,668
1970	2,974	1976	2,323
1971	4.044	1977	2,414
1972	4,810	1978	2,686
1973	3,683	1979	2,546
1974	1,884	1980	1,672



29. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,564	1975	1,118
1970	1,471	1976	1,440
1971	2,058	1977	1,599
1972	2,2[illegible]8	1978	1,917
1973	1,854	1979	1,630
1974	1,081	1980	1,085



30. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	984	1975	410
1970	1,273	1976	640
1971	1,632	1977	589
1972	2,196	1978	510
1973	1,548	1979	673
1974	643	1980	392

TABLE XI TRADE INDICATORS

31. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,834	2,042	2,310	2,518	2,385	2,593	2,597	2,771
Feb	1,776	2,036	2,234	2,557	2,402	2,614	2,465	2,818
Mar	2,077	2,080	2,545	2,532	2,529	2,610	2,731	2.832
Apr	2,073	2,153	2,400	2,515	2,501	2,568	2,784	2,855
May	2,238	2,209	2,507	2,482	2,658	2,588	2,837	2,825
Jun	2,306	2,249	2,460	2,404	2,557	2,609	2,800p	2,793p
Jul	2,165	2,263	2,345	2,467	2,585	2,666		
Aug	2,242	2,283	2,452	2,480	2,579	2,658		
Sep	2,181	2,277	2,307	2,502	2,482	2,648		
Oct	2,340	2,423	2,457	2,493	2,696	2,695		
Nov	2,645	2,513	2,678	2,499	2,791	2,684		
Dec	3,606	2,778	3,332	2,580	3,597	2,733		

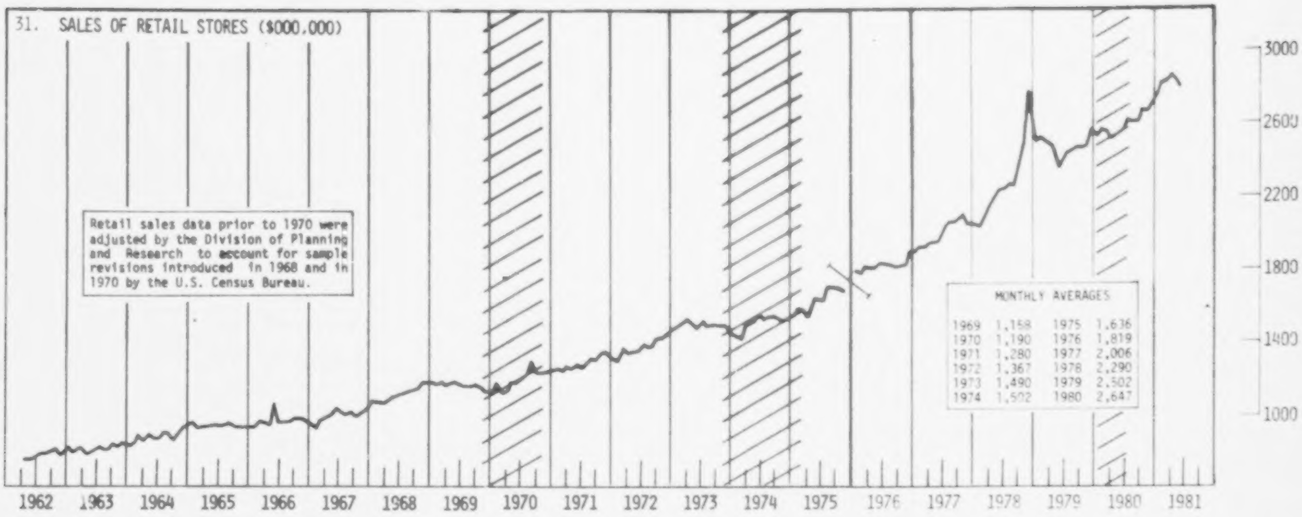
32. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

Date	1978 Adjusted	1979 Adjusted	1980 Adjusted	1981 Adjusted
Jan	1,139	1,303	1,187	1,152
Feb	1,130	1,305	1,179	1,154
Mar	1,146	1,283	1,158	1,155
Apr	1,177	1,256	1,131	1,159
May	1,198	1,225	1,134	1,144
Jun	1,207	1,172	1,132	1,123
Jul	1,205	1,191	1,151	
Aug	1,217	1,190	1,139	
Sep	1,205	1,189	1,129	
Oct	1,276	1,179	1,144	
Nov	1,315	1,172	1,134	
Dec	1,448	1,200	1,147	

33. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	30,596	31,956	35,441	34,898	35,562	36,597	29,079	28,846
Feb	24,703	28,139	29,477	33,660	33,215	36,834	23,732	27,182
Mar	33,628	32,915	37,640	34,717	40,687	39,421	31,180	30,597
Apr	31,789	36,341	30,702	33,258	33,610	36,359	29,314	30,743
May	50,777	46,471	31,584	30,263	35,451	33,009	24,929	26,456
Jun	47,326	37,998	43,507	35,611	32,865	27,958	30,523	23,494
Jul	42,040	37,651	38,083	34,435	34,625	30,320	29,656	26,154
Aug	42,699	36,567	38,683	33,323	34,196	32,145		
Sep	33,485	37,965	27,721	34,303	28,970	30,457		
Oct	34,860	37,239	35,989	35,392	32,360	32,843		
Nov	32,221	38,246	27,539	32,204	23,380	30,926		
Dec	32,725	36,530	26,118	27,206	31,229	30,955		

CHART XI TRADE INDICATORS

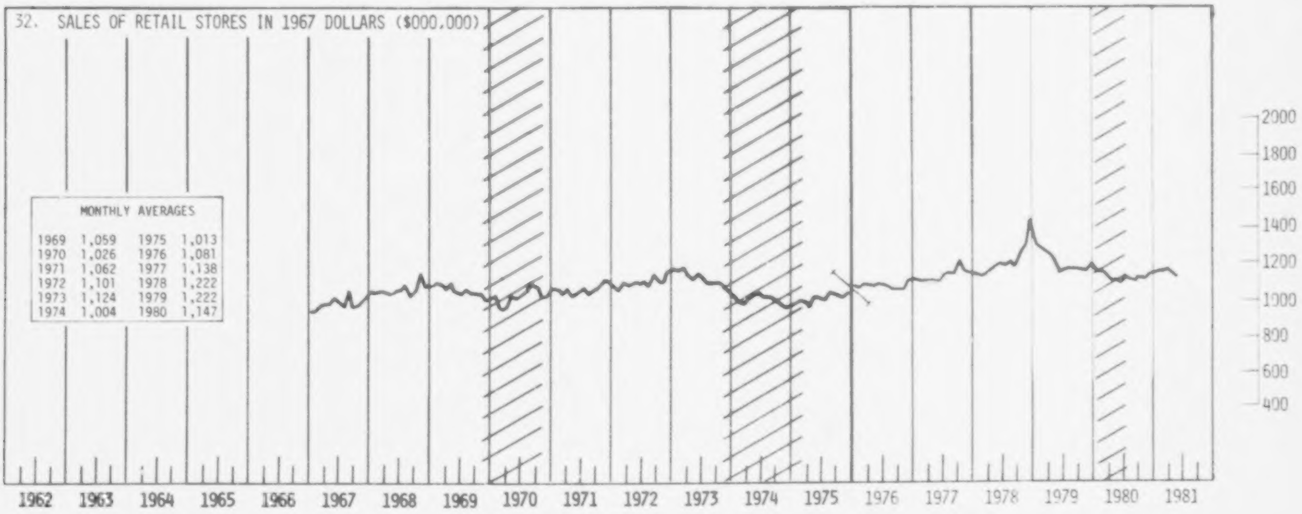


31. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

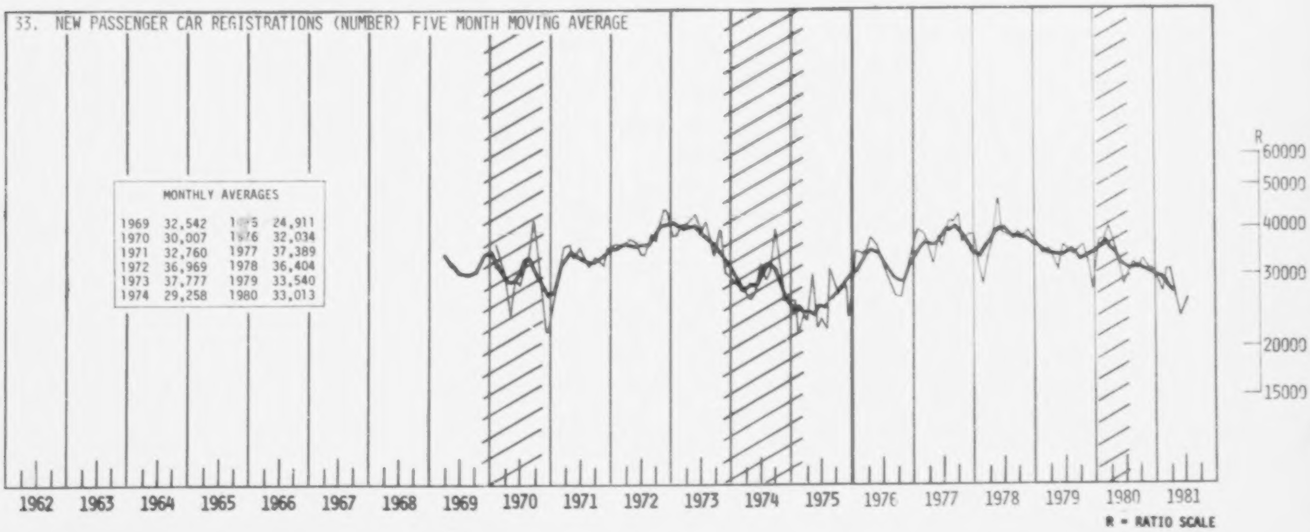
1969	1,158	1975	1,636
1970	1,190	1976	1,819
1971	1,280	1977	2,006
1972	1,367	1978	2,290
1973	1,490	1979	2,502
1974	1,502	1980	2,647



32. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,059	1975	1,013
1970	1,026	1976	1,081
1971	1,062	1977	1,138
1972	1,101	1978	1,222
1973	1,124	1979	1,222
1974	1,004	1980	1,147



33. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	32,542	1975	24,911
1970	30,007	1976	32,034
1971	32,760	1977	37,389
1972	36,969	1978	36,404
1973	37,777	1979	33,540
1974	29,258	1980	33,013

TABLE XII LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

34. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	11,530	13,536	19,462	21,685	21,337	23,406	15,617	17,693
Feb	13,180	16,393	14,469	18,062	22,782	27,249	14,092	17,610
Mar	18,514	16,647	20,646	18,890	22,229	20,815	19,788	18,124
Apr	16,137	17,409	18,087	19,121	20,727	20,685	17,465	17,600
May	17,383	16,883	23,967	22,867	21,982	21,509	18,850	18,774
Jun	17,534	18,042	17,107	18,166	16,342	17,806	14,713	15,597
Jul	17,602	17,876	15,109	15,231	19,960	19,546	14,862	14,561
Aug	25,674	20,243	20,453	16,360	20,558	17,334		
Sep	22,928	19,687	17,961	15,980	26,980	23,225		
Oct	23,563	21,634	24,981	22,272	18,989	16,941		
Nov	22,805	24,357	16,138	17,240	16,286	17,995		
Dec	16,626	19,914	16,092	19,372	16,069	18,260		

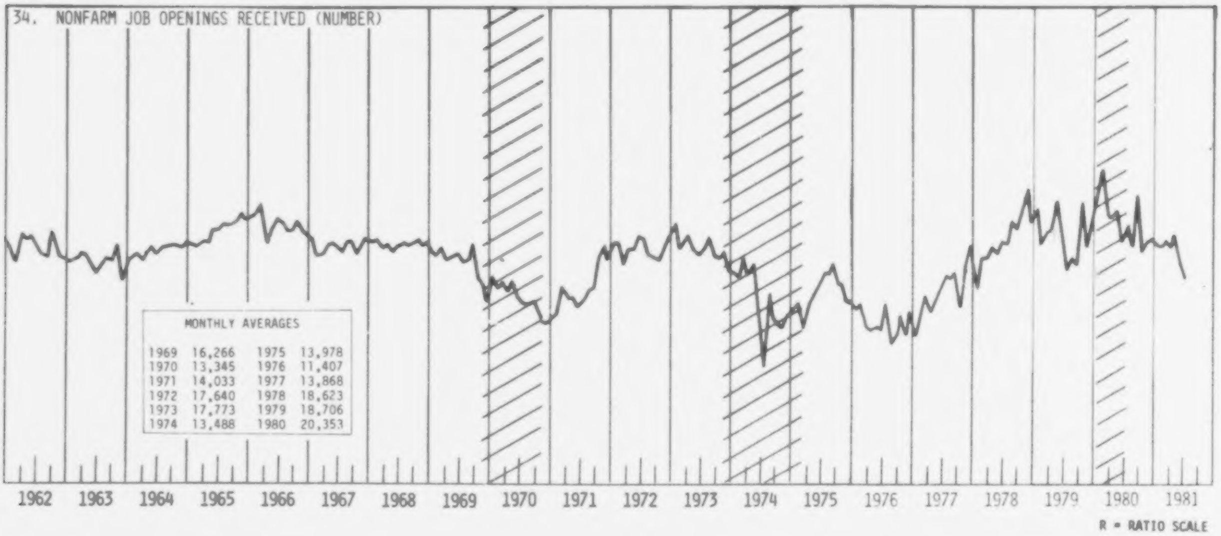
35. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	7,946	9,617	11,806	13,417	12,963	14,450	11,281	12,840
Feb	8,591	10,350	10,157	12,057	13,116	14,595	11,086	13,030
Mar	12,617	10,828	13,292	11,703	14,150	13,122	15,017	13,617
Apr	10,178	11,233	11,152	12,161	13,310	13,533	10,594	10,908
May	10,281	10,241	13,962	13,610	13,936	13,750	12,271	12,346
Jun	10,394	10,527	11,584	12,154	10,504	11,628	10,735	11,498
Jul	11,286	11,468	9,781	10,065	12,143	12,124	9,824	9,726
Aug	14,542	12,166	11,995	10,187	13,331	12,015		
Sep	15,128	12,916	10,215	8,968	21,725	18,272		
Oct	12,042	12,054	15,393	14,853	13,799	13,189		
Nov	14,379	14,254	12,404	12,017	10,048	10,101		
Dec	11,875	13,274	10,492	12,131	11,448	12,497		

36. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	143.1	116.7	151.0	123.7	155.8	127.9	158.4	130.0
Feb	149.2	117.6	158.3	125.2	155.1	122.7	154.2	122.0
Mar	138.8	117.4	148.7	126.0	145.3	123.1	147.2	124.7
Apr	117.4	112.8	128.3	124.3	137.7	134.0	127.7	124.3
May	104.1	110.8	114.1	122.1	130.5	140.0	115.1	123.5
Jun	100.9	114.2	106.5	121.3	128.6	146.9	108.4	123.8
Jul	115.7	123.1	119.1	125.9	142.3	149.8	121.0	127.3
Aug	112.5	122.6	119.2	129.0	136.0	146.6		
Sep	98.3	118.8	105.7	127.5	118.7	143.1		
Oct	99.5	118.9	106.2	126.6	117.1	139.7		
Nov	108.7	119.3	117.3	128.5	120.2	131.7		
Dec	128.2	123.0	131.7	126.2	132.5	127.1		

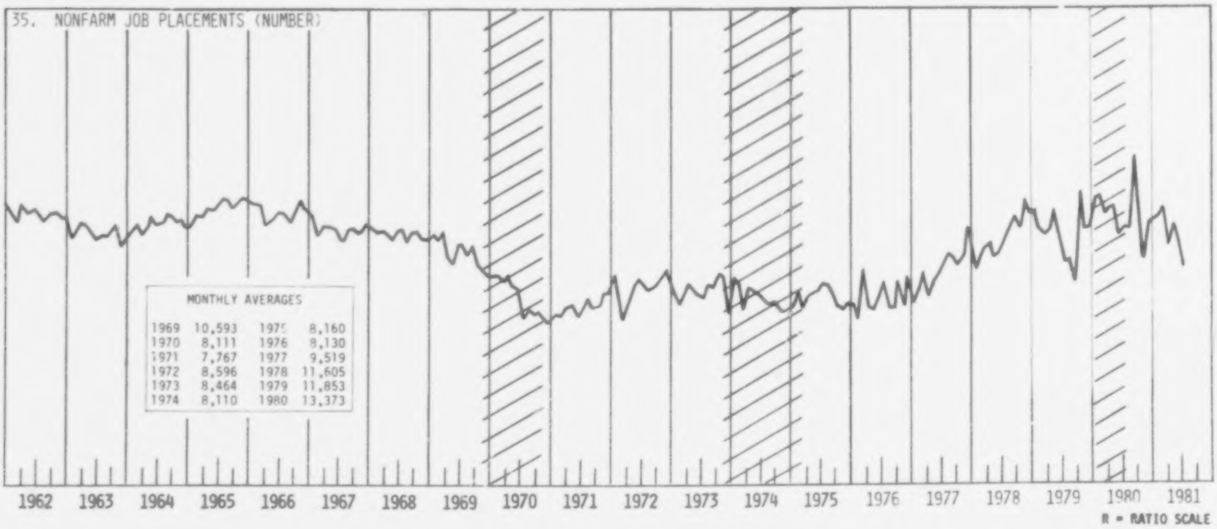
CHART XII LABOR MARKET INDICATORS


34. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	16,266	1975	13,978
1970	13,345	1976	11,407
1971	14,033	1977	13,868
1972	17,640	1978	18,623
1973	17,773	1979	18,706
1974	13,488	1980	20,353

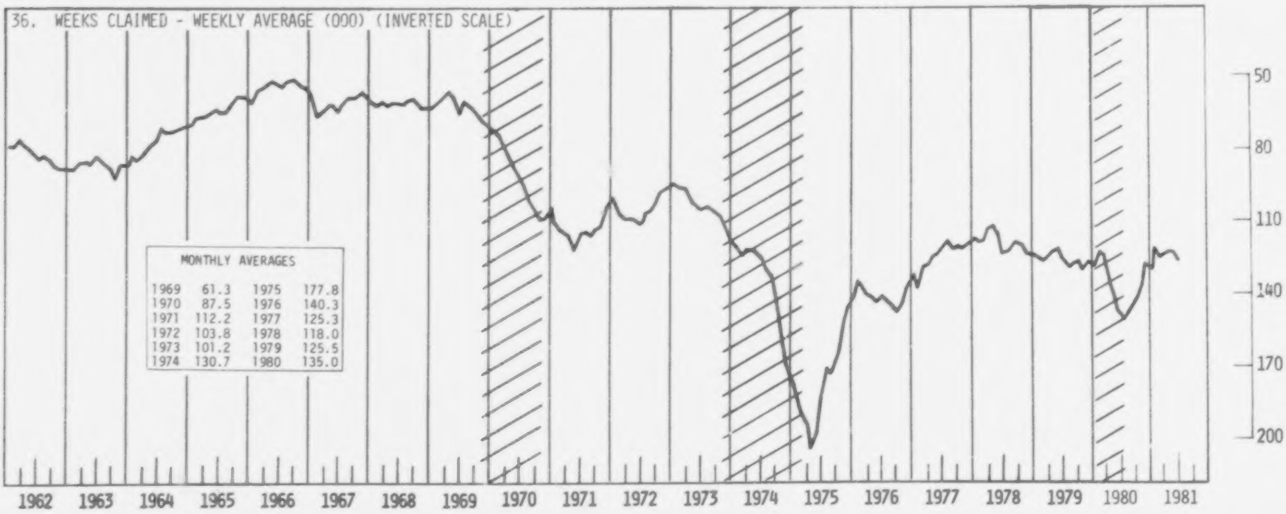
R = RATIO SCALE


35. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	10,593	1975	8,160
1970	8,111	1976	8,130
1971	7,767	1977	9,519
1972	8,596	1978	11,605
1973	8,464	1979	11,853
1974	8,110	1980	13,373

R = RATIO SCALE


36. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	61.3	1975	177.8
1970	87.5	1976	140.3
1971	112.2	1977	125.3
1972	103.8	1978	118.0
1973	101.2	1979	125.5
1974	130.7	1980	135.0

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - I

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	6.30	5.14	5.92	4.85	5.42	4.45	5.42	4.45
Feb	6.57	5.18	6.21	4.91	5.40	4.27	5.28	4.17
Mar	6.11	5.17	5.83	4.94	5.06	4.29	5.04	4.27
Apr	5.13	4.93	4.81	4.66	4.77	4.64	4.37	4.25
May	4.55	4.85	4.27	4.57	4.52	4.85	3.94	4.22
Jun	4.41	5.00	3.99	4.54	4.45	5.09	3.70	4.23
Jul	5.02	5.34	4.25	4.49	4.91	5.16	4.12	4.34
Aug	4.88	5.32	4.25	4.60	4.69	5.05		
Sep	4.26	5.15	3.77	4.55	4.09	4.93		
Oct	4.12	4.92	3.72	4.44	4.02	4.79		
Nov	4.50	4.94	4.11	4.51	4.12	4.52		
Dec	5.31	5.09	4.62	4.43	4.54	4.36		

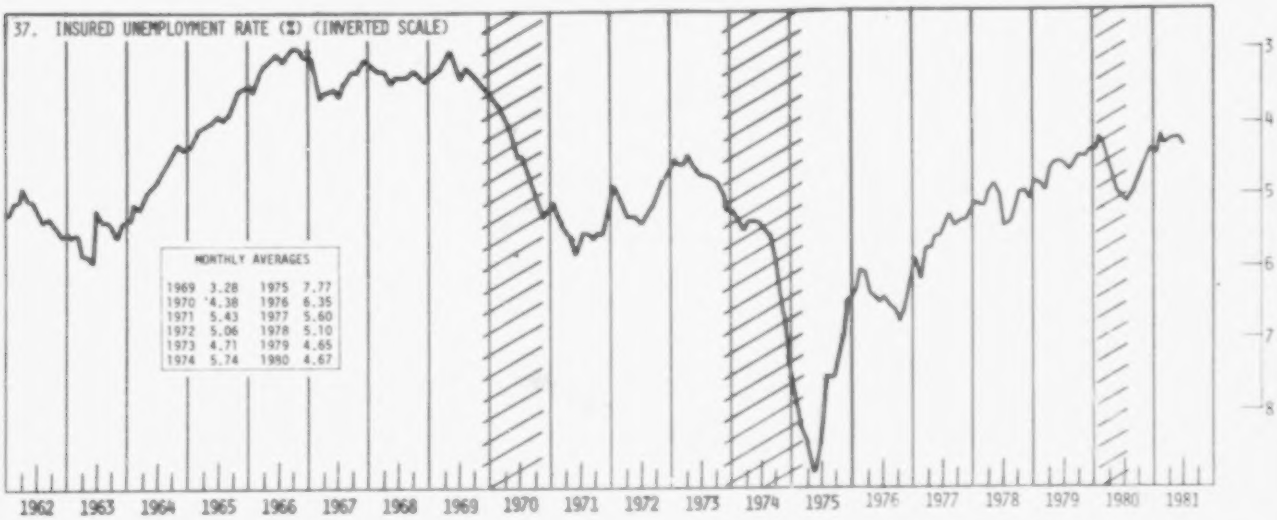
38. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,947	14,108	20,913	15,216	19,898	15,062	20,272	15,243
Feb	13,877	13,427	16,275	15,917	16,193	15,396	14,297	14,020
Mar	12,537	13,903	14,365	15,924	15,164	16,132	13,126	13,805
Apr	11,641	13,261	16,475	17,592	16,278	18,641	12,587	14,288
May	10,917	13,442	12,274	15,787	16,539	21,174	11,821	15,161
Jun	15,611	15,142	16,670	16,092	20,648	18,496	15,512	13,980
Jul	16,393	14,817	17,989	15,930	17,923	16,778	15,719	14,705
Aug	11,237	14,113	12,747	15,883	13,781	17,062		
Sep	10,791	13,642	12,920	16,482	12,514	15,290		
Oct	13,591	14,512	14,833	16,264	13,258	15,133		
Nov	14,024	14,817	16,095	16,647	13,829	14,486		
Dec	20,175	14,839	22,542	15,974	20,125	14,492		

39. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

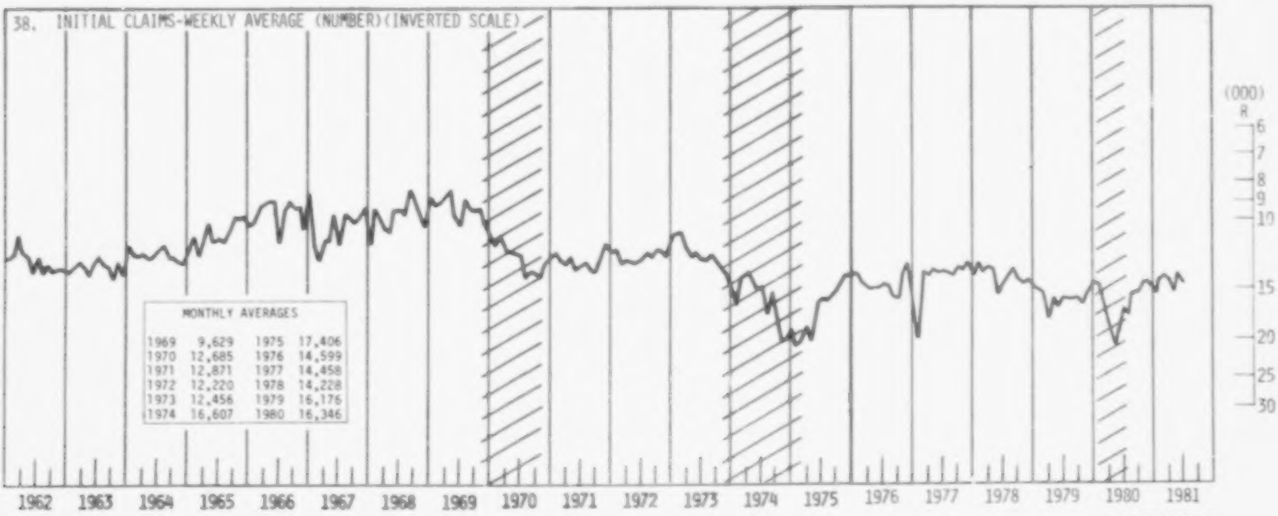
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,348	12,875	13,393	12,018	12,754	11,388	14,458	12,967
Feb	12,134	11,737	12,204	11,629	13,181	12,494	14,121	13,366
Mar	14,048	11,515	14,597	11,920	14,712	12,013	17,165	14,027
Apr	11,934	10,764	13,452	12,231	15,526	14,045	16,897	15,311
May	12,284	11,541	12,979	12,114	13,336	12,309	14,009	12,965
Jun	9,984	10,525	10,750	11,592	11,836	12,809	12,543	13,616
Jul	10,217	10,205	12,146	12,291	12,997	13,263	13,349	13,619
Aug	10,445	10,711	11,206	11,600	10,826	11,249		
Sep	8,602	10,706	9,173	11,546	11,571	14,635		
Oct	9,510	11,045	12,248	14,080	13,056	14,997		
Nov	9,560	10,755	11,367	12,650	11,732	12,937		
Dec	10,677	10,861	11,981	11,636	15,816	16,205		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I



MONTHLY AVERAGES

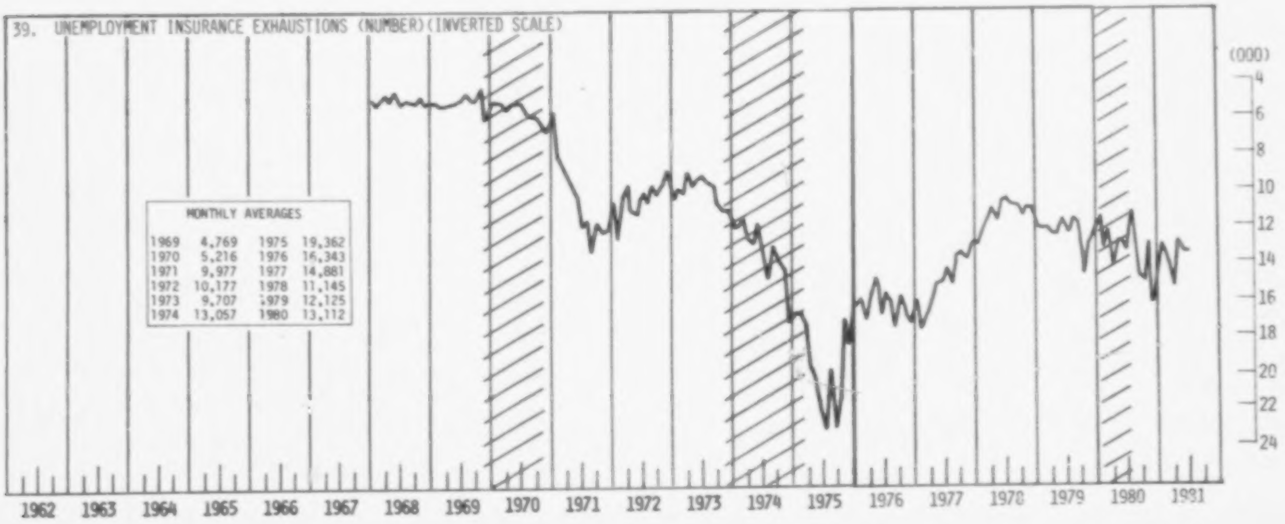
1969	3.28	1975	7.77
1970	4.38	1976	6.35
1971	5.43	1977	5.60
1972	5.06	1978	5.10
1973	4.71	1979	4.65
1974	5.74	1980	4.67



R = RATIO SCALE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	9,629	1975	17,406
1970	12,685	1976	14,599
1971	12,871	1977	14,458
1972	12,220	1978	14,228
1973	12,456	1979	16,176
1974	16,607	1980	16,346



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	4,769	1975	19,362
1970	5,216	1976	16,343
1971	9,977	1977	14,881
1972	10,177	1978	11,145
1973	9,707	1979	12,125
1974	13,057	1980	13,112

TABLE XIV UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - II

40. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	50.7	39.4	52.3	41.1	56.7	44.8	59.8	47.0
Feb	49.6	41.5	47.5	40.1	52.1	44.1	52.3	44.3
Mar	43.2	40.0	46.0	42.8	48.5	45.2	50.0	46.6
Apr	42.2	39.4	44.8	42.2	49.6	46.9	45.3	42.8
May	39.0	39.6	41.8	42.6	50.3	51.3	40.0	40.8
Jun	40.0	42.3	37.1	39.2	51.8	54.5	35.8	37.7
Jul	44.0	43.8	37.1	36.7	58.1	57.1	39.5	38.8
Aug	35.5	40.1	37.8	42.6	55.8	62.9		
Sep	31.8	39.7	34.4	43.0	43.9	55.0		
Oct	34.0	40.0	37.7	44.3	46.6	54.8		
Nov	32.0	36.8	39.0	44.7	47.4	54.4		
Dec	44.8	42.4	48.6	45.7	50.2	46.9		

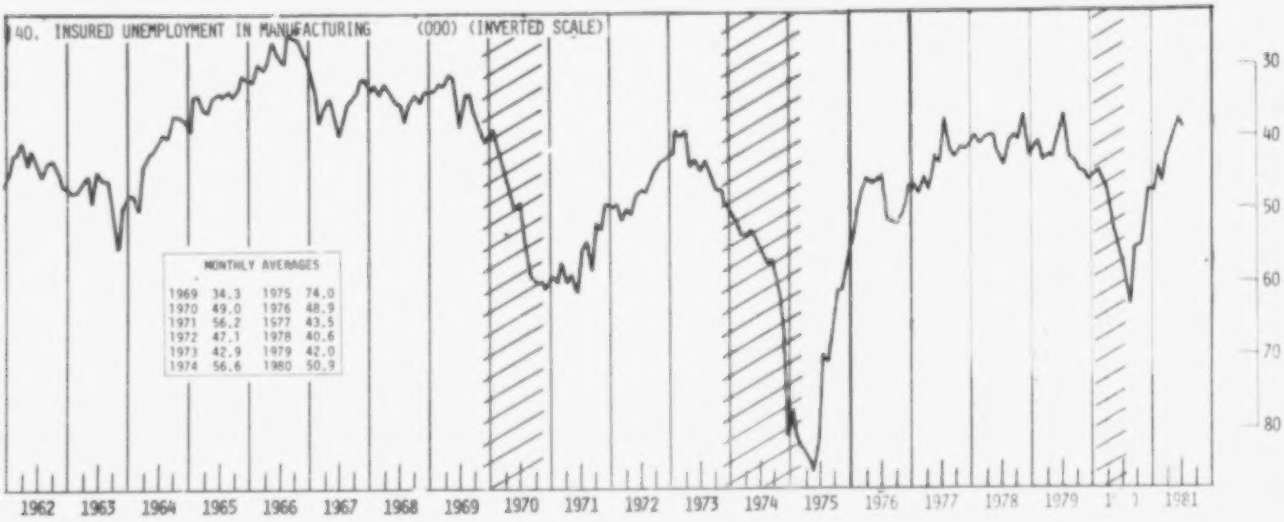
41. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14.2	11.3	12.6	10.3	15.3	12.6	20.8	17.0
Feb	25.9	13.1	23.2	11.6	24.0	11.8	24.5	12.1
Mar	24.4	12.5	22.9	11.5	27.4	13.6	22.4	11.1
Apr	16.1	11.6	15.7	11.1	22.6	15.8	16.2	11.3
May	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6	16.3	16.3	12.0	12.0
Jun	7.7	10.6	7.6	10.4	11.8	16.4	8.9	12.3
Jul	5.7	8.7	6.7	10.3	10.6	16.4	7.9	12.1
Aug	6.2	11.4	6.5	12.0	7.9	14.6		
Sep	5.1	9.2	6.1	11.3	6.5	12.1		
Oct	5.3	9.1	6.5	11.7	7.0	12.7		
Nov	4.6	8.0	5.9	10.5	7.4	13.1		
Dec	7.9	10.6	8.7	11.8	9.5	12.9		

42. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

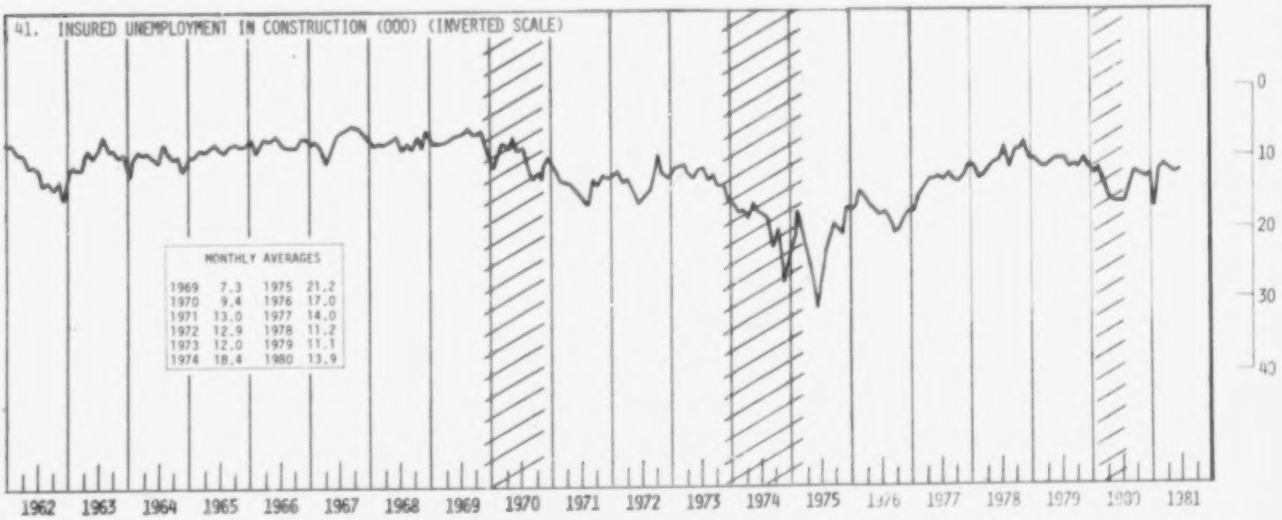
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	58.1	51.3	60.0	53.4	56.1	49.8	67.0	59.5
Feb	56.0	51.0	57.3	52.4	59.5	54.2	67.8	61.7
Mar	51.1	47.8	57.5	54.0	56.8	53.7	63.3	59.9
Apr	50.3	50.5	52.6	53.2	53.9	55.0	57.5	58.9
May	48.7	51.6	49.0	52.1	54.0	57.5	52.9	56.7
Jun	48.8	53.1	47.7	52.2	53.9	59.0	51.0	56.1
Jul	54.6	53.4	54.9	53.3	63.0	60.9	62.0	60.1
Aug	57.6	53.6	61.0	56.0	66.3	60.5		
Sep	44.4	50.5	51.1	57.7	55.8	62.7		
Oct	45.9	51.2	49.9	55.5	56.6	63.0		
Nov	47.1	50.6	49.3	52.8	57.8	62.1		
Dec	57.4	55.2	55.5	52.9	60.9	58.3		

CHART XIV UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – II


40. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

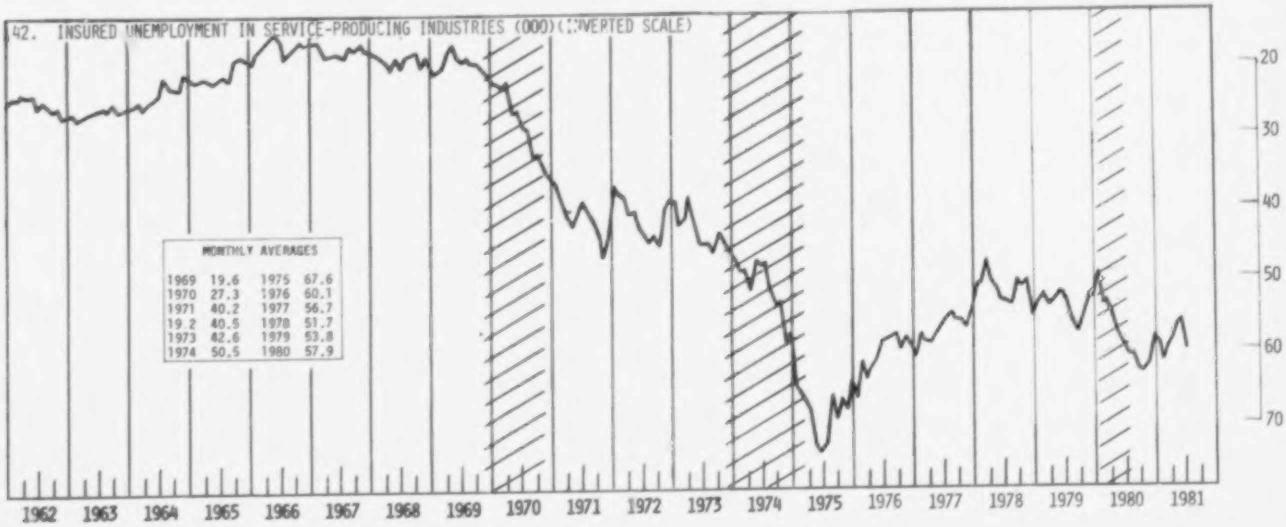
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	34.3	1975	74.0
1970	49.0	1976	48.9
1971	56.2	1577	43.5
1972	47.1	1978	40.6
1973	42.9	1979	42.0
1974	56.6	1980	50.9


41. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	7.3	1975	21.2
1970	9.4	1976	17.0
1971	13.0	1977	14.0
1972	12.9	1978	11.2
1973	12.0	1979	11.1
1974	18.4	1980	13.9


42. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)(INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	19.6	1975	67.6
1970	27.3	1976	60.1
1971	40.2	1977	56.7
19.2	40.5	1978	51.7
1973	42.6	1979	53.8
1974	50.5	1980	57.9

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1980						1981						
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3037.8	3035.5	3044.7	3053.5	3057.9	3073.3	3082.2	3094.4	3089.5	3088.9	3071.1	3079.4	3083.4
PRIVATE SECTOR	2513.9	2512.2	2518.3	2525.6	2530.3	2546.8	2556.6	2570.3	2566.0	2568.3	2551.8	2561.7	2571.2
GOVERNMENT	523.9	522.9	526.4	527.9	527.6	526.5	525.6	524.1	523.5	520.6	519.3	517.7	512.2
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3085.8	3084.2	3057.3	3065.4	3066.8	3074.8	3016.1	3015.1	3039.0	3070.8	3078.4	3140.7	3133.1
MANUFACTURING	770.9	772.6	782.2	782.3	779.0	775.2	770.2	711.1	773.6	774.8	776.7	787.9	771.3
Durable Goods	380.2	375.6	382.8	384.1	383.7	383.2	381.4	380.6	382.7	385.1	383.9	387.9	380.3
Lumber & Wood Products	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
Furniture & Fixtures	9.7	10.0	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	33.3	33.6	33.7	33.2	32.9	32.1	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.8	33.0	33.4	33.0
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.6	12.3
Pottery & related products	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	17.0	17.1	17.3	16.9	16.8	16.2	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.3
Primary Metal Industries	24.9	24.4	24.4	25.4	25.7	26.0	25.7	25.4	25.9	26.3	25.6	25.9	25.8
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
Iron & steel foundries	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.4	9.8	9.9	10.0
Other primary metal industries	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	57.1	58.9	59.8	59.7	59.9	59.8	59.4	58.8	59.5	59.7	59.8	60.1	58.8
Metal cans	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	4.6	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	13.8	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.3	12.9
Metal stampings	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	25.4	25.3	25.5	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.9	25.7	25.8	26.0	25.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	75.6	74.6	74.2	74.4	74.4	75.3	75.1	74.7	74.6	74.5	73.6	73.9	72.6
Construction & related machinery	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.6
Metalworking machinery	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1
Special industry machinery	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.3
General industry machinery	16.8	17.3	17.7	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.5	17.3	17.2	17.0	16.6	16.6	16.4
Service industry machinery	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.1
Other machinery, except elec.	24.7	24.1	23.3	23.5	23.7	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.0	23.6	23.7	23.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	91.9	91.3	92.6	92.3	92.1	92.2	92.5	92.6	92.4	92.9	92.6	93.4	91.3
Elec. test & Distribution equip.	4.8	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.9
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.6	13.7	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.1
Radio & TV receiving equipment	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5
Communication equipment	35.4	35.0	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.9	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.7	34.7
Electronic components & access.	20.4	20.6	21.0	21.4	21.4	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.5	21.9	21.6
Other elec. equipment & supplies	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.5
Transportation Equipment	17.5	12.2	17.9	18.2	17.9	17.9	18.0	17.7	18.1	18.3	18.1	18.4	17.1
Motor vehicles	11.9	6.6	12.1	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.8	11.6
Aircraft & parts	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1
Other transportation equipment	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Instruments & Related Products	37.4	37.3	37.0	37.3	37.0	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.5	37.3	37.4	37.8	37.8
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	27.3	27.7	28.3	28.6	28.4	27.6	26.7	27.3	27.7	28.4	28.7	29.7	28.6
Nondurable Goods	390.7	397.0	399.4	398.2	395.4	392.0	388.8	390.5	390.9	389.7	392.8	400.0	391.0
Food & Kindred Products	50.1	50.3	50.2	50.3	49.9	50.2	49.2	49.5	49.7	49.0	48.7	49.7	49.1
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.9	10.6	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.4
Grain mill & bakery products	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.1	13.9	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.9	14.0
Beverages	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6
Other food & kindred products	19.8	19.2	19.3	19.6	19.1	19.7	19.2	19.2	19.4	19.4	18.9	19.7	19.1
Tobacco Manufactures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Textile Mill Products	19.3	19.7	20.2	20.2	20.2	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.4	20.7	19.2
Broad woven fabric mills	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Textile finishing, except wool	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.3
Other textile mill products	12.1	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.8	13.2	13.3	12.6

See note on page S-33.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1980						1981						
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Apparel & Other Textile Products	52.1	57.4	59.0	58.9	56.4	53.5	53.0	53.4	53.2	53.1	54.7	57.3	53.3
Men's & boys' suits and coats	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.6
Women's & misses' outerwear	27.0	31.0	32.0	31.6	29.7	26.9	27.3	27.9	27.5	27.2	28.7	30.8	29.2
Women's & children's undergarm.	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.6
Other apparel & related products	14.1	14.6	15.3	15.5	14.9	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.5	14.3
Paper & Allied Products	30.9	31.7	31.9	31.6	31.4	31.5	30.9	31.1	29.8	29.7	30.0	31.2	29.8
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg.pap.	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.2
Paperboard containers & boxes	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.8	11.7
Other paper & allied products	15.6	15.4	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.4	14.4	14.6	15.1	14.9
Printing & Publishing	54.6	54.3	54.3	54.5	54.7	55.0	54.0	54.2	54.4	54.4	54.2	54.7	54.6
Newspapers	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.2	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.7	14.7	15.0	15.0
Commercial printing	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.8	15.6
Other printing & publishing	24.2	24.0	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.2	23.9	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.0	23.9	24.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	128.5	128.1	127.7	126.9	126.8	126.7	126.5	127.0	128.0	126.9	128.0	129.5	129.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.9	11.8	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.4
Plastic materials & synthetics	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0
Drugs	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.9	42.0	42.6	42.6
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.0	24.1	24.7	24.1	23.6	23.6	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.2	23.3	23.7	23.8
Paints & allied products	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6
Industrial organic chemicals	26.0	25.7	25.6	24.9	25.0	24.7	24.8	24.6	25.3	24.4	25.1	25.1	25.1
Other chemicals & allied prods.	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.9
Petroleum & Coal Products	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.3	12.1	12.0	12.3	12.4
Petroleum refining	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.5
Other petroleum & coal products	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	36.6	36.7	37.3	37.2	37.3	36.9	37.2	37.3	37.9	37.9	38.3	38.2	37.4
Rubber & rubber products	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	29.3	29.5	30.0	29.9	30.1	29.8	30.0	30.1	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.2
Leather & Leather Products	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.5
Handbags, personal leather goods	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2
Other leather & leather products	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.3
NONMANUFACTURING	2314.8	2311.5	2275.1	2283.1	2287.8	2299.6	2245.9	2244.0	2265.4	2296.0	2301.7	2352.8	2361.8
Mining	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
Construction	117.4	117.8	117.3	117.3	114.2	110.4	101.3	99.0	105.4	114.3	102.7	112.9	119.0
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	190.6	189.6	193.2	189.9	190.0	189.0	187.4	187.8	188.9	188.2	188.9	191.6	188.9
Railroad transportation	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.7	6.6
Other transportation	103.0	102.2	106.4	103.5	103.4	102.5	100.9	101.3	102.3	101.6	102.6	103.8	100.9
Communications	54.2	54.3	54.1	53.7	53.9	53.8	53.8	53.9	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.5	54.6
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv	25.8	25.7	25.3	25.33	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.9	25.8	25.9	26.6	26.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	685.0	683.3	681.0	678.1	682.9	696.3	662.9	659.3	660.8	672.8	682.0	697.5	693.8
Wholesale trade	200.3	201.3	200.3	200.7	200.3	200.4	199.8	199.4	199.3	199.6	199.7	201.4	201.1
Retail trade	484.7	482.0	480.7	477.4	482.7	495.8	463.1	459.9	461.5	473.2	482.3	496.1	492.7
Retail General merchandise	73.0	72.2	72.7	75.1	78.4	85.9	75.6	73.8	72.6	73.1	72.9	73.2	72.2
Food stores	82.0	81.3	81.1	81.0	81.0	81.5	80.0	81.4	80.7	82.5	83.0	84.7	84.7
Auto dealers & service sta.	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.5	47.6	47.4	46.9	46.2	45.9	46.1	45.9	45.9	45.5
Apparel & accessories	37.5	36.8	39.9	41.0	42.8	45.9	39.6	38.2	38.1	38.8	38.7	39.2	38.4
Eating & drinking places	142.3	142.4	136.7	128.0	125.6	124.9	119.1	119.5	123.1	130.2	138.3	148.1	147.7
Other retail trade	102.2	101.7	102.5	104.7	107.2	110.3	101.9	100.8	101.1	102.5	103.5	105.0	104.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	160.3	159.9	157.2	156.9	156.9	156.5	156.2	155.8	155.7	156.5	157.3	160.1	161.8
Banking	46.1	46.0	45.1	45.3	45.4	45.7	45.3	45.3	45.6	45.7	46.0	46.9	47.4
Insurance agents & carriers	66.0	65.8	65.0	65.3	65.4	65.7	65.4	65.2	65.0	65.0	64.9	65.3	65.8
Other fin.,insur. & real estate	48.2	48.0	47.0	46.3	46.0	46.1	45.5	45.3	45.1	45.8	46.4	47.9	48.6
Services	624.5	631.0	618.0	614.7	612.9	617.2	613.9	616.4	627.0	638.9	647.3	665.5	673.7
Medical & other health services	166.8	167.8	166.9	167.9	168.3	169.7	170.5	171.4	171.9	171.7	171.9	173.8	174.3
Hospitals	95.3	95.4	94.6	95.2	95.5	96.5	97.5	97.8	98.2	97.8	97.8	99.1	99.8
Educational services	37.2	36.2	38.4	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.1	42.1	42.6	42.9	42.7	41.7	39.8
Other services	420.5	427.0	412.6	405.1	403.1	405.6	402.3	402.9	412.5	424.3	432.7	450.0	459.6
Government	534.5	527.4	506.1	523.8	528.5	526.8	522.0	523.5	525.3	523.0	521.2	523.0	522.3
Federal	77.6	76.7	73.3	73.1	73.1	73.1	72.5	72.2	72.0	72.2	71.7	72.3	72.8
State	94.2	92.7	93.0	99.9	101.3	101.2	99.8	101.5	101.8	101.5	101.6	101.2	100.4
Local	362.7	358.1	339.8	350.8	354.0	352.5	349.7	349.8	351.5	349.3	347.9	349.5	349.1

NOTE: Nonagricultural wage and salary workers include civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980 Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	293.86	296.79	304.63	307.84	315.74	319.42	317.65	316.88	320.44	322.32	321.85	324.69	320.78
Durable Goods	301.32	303.96	317.48	321.51	327.18	337.88	333.15	330.68	333.90	329.60	332.47	336.57	332.11
Lumber & Wood Products	203.86	198.74	201.45	210.72	205.67	208.03	195.80	201.91	205.25	218.64	209.92	217.80	201.93
Furniture & Fixtures	213.24	219.45	213.57	205.89	205.72	216.75	210.86	208.08	208.31	210.37	210.00	217.93	215.84
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	310.78	307.80	314.47	313.24	327.85	337.18	337.30	339.75	335.32	344.85	353.21	355.31	347.33
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	319.49	321.30	322.15	323.00	327.89	345.83	340.52	339.21	331.50	362.61	355.24	356.99	342.77
Pottery & related products	281.13	248.73	276.50	292.44	306.07	309.34	289.81	305.53	291.72	284.97	287.82	285.61	297.47
Primary Metal Industries	316.17	318.08	329.00	335.79	344.56	348.75	359.45	357.42	358.21	339.04	346.37	347.25	349.36
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	369.64	356.40	359.79	344.08	369.15	381.91	369.82	393.55	395.76	373.92	390.43	363.20	379.96
Iron & steel foundries	294.68	284.61	305.83	311.88	327.97	329.69	321.00	329.18	331.91	307.16	305.45	327.68	317.75
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	441.00	438.22	447.17	474.21	460.70	449.30	510.98	464.51	474.30	480.70	480.35	473.57	473.57
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	307.65	310.86	320.36	317.50	322.68	334.15	337.93	345.35	341.22	316.57	330.60	327.70	326.87
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	299.30	306.00	311.95	319.61	326.09	330.12	327.47	329.89	332.80	328.43	333.25	338.21	332.92
Metal cans	385.06	396.63	386.26	384.08	375.33	384.92	399.04	413.48	388.32	401.46	400.03	394.57	384.92
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	329.24	360.77	377.48	377.34	429.14	412.93	379.60	384.35	413.10	394.62	402.46	414.12	418.80
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	305.87	304.19	309.96	320.45	309.83	330.60	334.19	329.30	333.69	329.13	344.16	346.40	336.29
Metal Stampings	270.36	270.36	284.90	289.67	290.40	289.76	292.07	288.75	295.87	299.77	304.90	314.77	305.73
Machinery, Except Electrical	334.10	343.21	357.00	363.78	370.66	381.50	373.58	368.68	380.88	374.82	378.98	380.56	371.49
Construction & related machinery	319.95	334.57	337.66	365.38	378.51	380.37	381.50	391.40	402.06	392.44	381.92	394.74	368.73
Metalworking machinery	344.96	340.26	349.43	364.83	374.74	371.77	363.19	364.53	374.78	371.49	380.62	385.44	374.88
Special industry machinery	351.05	349.80	348.93	366.03	378.64	379.85	394.16	383.45	395.72	393.23	397.22	394.94	374.98
General industry machinery	363.94	387.81	411.70	417.08	421.31	463.30	436.72	429.71	438.44	419.58	426.01	435.01	432.37
Service industry machinery	245.66	230.86	235.29	236.49	248.43	237.87	237.54	231.75	261.41	271.31	276.11	268.83	267.38
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	271.35	278.20	280.80	282.40	286.94	288.77	292.23	285.52	287.94	286.53	289.35	296.30	291.34
Elec. test & distribution equip.	221.92	246.84	267.53	256.88	272.59	280.35	281.44	260.62	270.07	266.90	273.89	273.22	275.00
Electrical industrial apparatus	229.63	249.07	245.12	249.07	258.24	263.16	257.02	268.46	269.28	255.45	255.18	257.18	257.22
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	210.24	212.78	219.24	226.56	229.52	230.66	227.92	228.14	228.15	224.23	228.60	236.38	226.27
Radio & TV receiving equipment	208.98	214.64	227.71	221.12	228.66	233.25	208.32	197.64	204.13	212.55	220.75	221.04	215.90
Communication equipment	348.87	350.00	353.76	354.62	356.00	356.98	372.36	358.70	361.68	366.79	368.93	374.11	372.59
Electronic components & access.	255.23	256.67	258.54	262.50	266.07	262.03	274.32	276.78	280.08	273.88	276.22	285.48	280.70
Transportation Equipment	439.75	460.41	499.12	501.42	503.24	588.35	520.93	515.69	506.55	491.25	482.90	492.84	488.35
Motor vehicles & equipment	468.66	546.90	539.66	539.83	537.58	670.20	560.50	565.70	547.27	527.13	516.98	525.99	519.72
Aircraft & parts	390.34	391.68	415.65	416.66	423.85	429.28	429.77	439.64	446.50	447.27	470.40	485.37	498.94
Ship & boat building & repairing	361.54	362.52	400.45	407.10	422.27	348.98	395.66	312.93	325.93	345.54	311.74	334.31	310.00
Instruments & Related Products	316.77	325.29	335.23	331.78	336.44	340.86	343.63	348.50	348.80	347.82	352.17	356.79	349.82
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	215.25	228.54	233.24	240.00	240.12	245.86	247.50	236.62	244.95	244.84	244.38	248.35	252.95
Nondurable Goods	286.48	289.67	292.01	294.44	304.47	302.17	301.73	303.35	306.47	313.94	311.36	312.21	309.20
Food & Kindred Products	313.17	314.25	315.25	315.74	334.34	319.01	324.90	337.03	332.17	333.43	339.10	333.22	330.72
Canned, cured & frozen foods	294.77	301.78	281.63	295.80	296.42	295.58	297.93	307.82	304.73	291.72	289.76	286.10	296.21
Grain mill & bakery products	268.97	265.74	279.55	271.47	272.03	274.04	282.63	279.28	300.48	290.49	284.56	280.55	277.02
Beverages	393.82	395.95	385.90	370.94	398.98	342.11	356.57	404.60	389.00	397.54	441.77	442.74	439.92
Textile Mill Products	233.86	251.93	258.07	258.94	261.02	263.94	261.53	266.85	271.99	266.66	270.86	277.95	264.47
Textile finishing, except wool	311.46	345.07	353.80	353.89	355.58	361.42	363.63	376.62	371.11	365.80	356.46	370.45	361.03
Apparel & other Textile Products	175.74	178.57	176.44	173.88	174.93	180.58	177.85	179.23	180.78	177.41	184.23	185.99	185.56
Men's & boys' suits & coats	201.14	203.76	189.26	193.00	198.60	206.50	207.69	205.37	199.17	180.69	186.96	206.18	201.34
Men's & boys' furnishings	176.51	185.32	186.59	177.84	179.25	206.44	176.85	177.50	183.90	193.26	192.53	189.91	188.23
Women's & misses' outerwear	172.20	177.67	173.11	169.19	168.32	173.44	173.51	172.73	175.68	173.08	181.49	182.04	183.54
Women's & children's undergarm.	164.66	174.70	185.04	178.06	174.92	167.28	174.24	180.78	177.16	176.35	179.73	178.65	175.89
Paper & Allied Products	293.49	306.40	313.40	319.37	329.44	326.30	334.54	336.14	342.51	336.40	348.10	356.64	345.00
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg.pap.	356.16	351.71	376.48	377.48	388.69	411.31	397.99	407.34	412.48	403.79	401.95	397.94	389.27
Paperboard containers & boxes	272.62	282.84	290.37	300.50	307.19	298.12	309.70	313.57	314.05	319.59	320.42	331.26	313.91
Printing & Publishing	288.73	290.16	292.11	285.38	299.34	304.36	282.34	281.24	289.18	287.27	282.31	291.31	298.70
Newspapers	289.57	289.78	292.28	293.70	307.21	316.11	302.18	305.30	296.30	299.63	298.58	301.89	299.29
Commercial printing	322.40	326.38	323.19	305.14	329.10	333.98	292.99	290.65	315.54	311.04	285.98	304.24	320.32
Chemicals & Allied Products	339.59	345.22	352.78	363.74	370.62	370.52	376.90	378.00	384.02	391.35	394.32	392.97	385.43
Industrial inorganic chemicals	364.08	377.48	383.88	405.36	412.52	408.71	402.32	398.54	403.85	395.12	416.02	412.56	398.27
Plastic materials & synthetics	346.93	353.64	366.61	376.92	390.77	372.30	383.24	377.50	373.20	396.03	395.28	388.91	378.68
Drugs	387.55	392.48	400.47	402.72	410.35	410.37	419.48	422.70	422.20	422.62	431.71	430.14	433.14
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	227.07	239.63	250.51	248.07	245.46	242.12	256.13	246.01	259.18	254.93	256.09	256.78	241.45
Industrial organic chemicals	369.16	365.59	370.75	396.50	397.96	395.92	412.41	430.85	443.15	478.24	469.03	463.36	454.71
Paints & allied products	393.16	384.42	388.67	378.72	396.40	423.54	414.45	414.40	432.88	437.03	455.01	439.36	431.87
Petroleum & Coal Products	576.99	591.93	595.87	580.02	612.65	522.46	542.27	532.16	532.44	563.40	554.47	557.22	537.15
Petroleum refining	633.51	651.46	654.15	634.76	674.26	561.65	590.90	578.87	578.87	612.55	604.15	607.45	585.54
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	225.22	229.89	237.20	239.57	247.01	253.76	254.82	255.23	256.68	251.53	259.58	260.80	254.80
Rubber & rubber products	228.38	232.86	239.46	244.05	255.96	271.41	265.72	261.10	266.38	269.73	269.87	267.30	253.08
Miscellaneous plastic products	224.19	228.85	236.96	238.50	244.91	249.18	251.93	253.98	254.18	247.05	256.67	259.17	255.15
Leather & Leather Products	185.84	183.66	187.86	192.10	192.38	191.83	185.97	187.54	194.73	184.06	194.00	199.07	189.37

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980						1981						
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.2	40.6	41.0	41.1	41.6	41.7	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.0	41.0	41.1	40.4
Durable Goods	40.5	40.8	41.5	41.7	42.0	42.5	41.8	41.7	42.0	41.2	41.3	41.5	40.8
Lumber & Wood Products	37.2	36.6	37.1	37.9	37.6	38.1	35.6	35.8	36.2	36.5	35.7	36.3	34.4
Furniture & Fixtures	38.7	38.5	37.8	36.7	37.0	37.5	35.8	36.0	37.0	37.3	37.3	38.3	37.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	41.0	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.5	42.2	41.9	42.1	41.5	41.8	41.8	41.9	41.3
Glass & Glassware/pressed,blown	43.0	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.2	43.5	43.6	43.6	42.5	43.9	42.8	42.6	41.7
Pottery & related products	39.1	36.1	39.5	40.9	42.1	41.3	39.7	41.4	40.8	39.8	39.0	38.7	39.4
Primary Metal Industries	42.9	43.1	44.4	44.3	45.1	45.0	45.5	45.3	45.4	43.3	43.9	43.9	44.0
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	41.3	40.5	40.7	39.1	41.2	42.2	41.0	42.5	43.3	41.5	42.3	40.0	41.3
Iron & steel foundries	42.4	40.6	42.3	42.9	44.5	43.9	42.8	43.6	43.5	40.9	41.0	42.5	41.7
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	44.5	44.9	46.1	47.9	47.3	45.8	49.9	45.9	46.5	46.4	46.5	45.8	45.8
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	43.7	44.6	45.7	45.1	45.9	46.8	47.0	47.7	47.0	44.4	45.6	45.2	44.9
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.7	42.0	41.4	41.6	41.6	40.9	41.5	41.6	41.0
Metal cans	41.9	43.3	42.4	42.3	41.2	41.3	43.0	44.7	41.8	42.8	43.2	42.2	41.3
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	37.8	40.4	40.2	40.1	42.7	41.5	39.5	39.1	40.5	39.7	40.9	40.6	40.7
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.5	41.7	43.5	42.9	42.6	42.4	41.4	42.7	43.3	42.3
Metal Stampings	38.9	38.9	40.7	40.4	40.0	40.3	39.9	39.5	40.2	39.6	39.7	40.2	39.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	41.4	41.4	42.0	42.3	43.0	43.5	42.5	41.8	42.7	41.6	41.6	41.5	40.6
Construction & related machinery	39.5	38.5	39.4	39.5	40.7	40.9	40.2	41.2	42.1	39.6	38.5	39.2	36.4
Metalworking machinery	43.5	42.8	43.3	44.6	45.7	44.9	43.6	43.5	44.3	43.5	43.4	44.0	42.6
Special industry machinery	43.5	43.4	42.5	44.1	45.4	45.6	46.1	44.9	46.5	46.1	45.5	45.5	43.4
General industry machinery	40.8	41.7	42.4	42.3	42.6	45.2	42.9	42.8	42.9	40.5	41.2	41.0	41.1
Service industry machinery	34.6	32.7	33.0	32.8	34.6	32.9	32.1	30.9	33.6	34.3	34.6	33.9	34.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	39.1	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.9	40.3	40.3	40.7	39.8
Elec. test & distribution equip.	39.7	40.8	43.5	42.6	43.2	44.5	43.1	41.5	42.8	41.9	43.2	43.3	44.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	36.8	39.1	38.3	39.1	40.1	40.8	39.3	40.8	40.8	39.0	38.2	37.6	35.3
Electric lighting & wiring equip	36.5	37.2	37.8	38.4	39.1	39.7	38.5	38.8	39.0	38.2	38.1	39.2	37.4
Radio & TV receiving equipment	35.3	37.2	37.7	37.1	37.0	37.5	33.6	32.4	33.3	33.9	34.6	34.7	34.0
Communication equipment	40.1	40.0	40.2	39.8	40.0	40.2	42.8	42.2	42.5	42.6	42.7	43.2	42.1
Electronic components & access.	41.5	41.6	41.7	42.0	42.1	41.2	41.5	42.0	42.5	41.0	40.8	40.9	40.8
Transportation Equipment	43.8	46.6	47.4	47.8	47.7	51.7	47.1	46.5	45.8	44.7	44.1	44.4	42.8
Motor vehicles & equipment	43.8	48.7	47.8	47.9	47.7	54.8	47.5	47.9	46.3	44.9	44.3	44.5	42.6
Aircraft & parts	47.2	48.0	48.5	50.2	50.1	49.8	49.8	51.3	52.1	51.0	52.5	51.8	52.3
Ship & boat building & repairing	41.7	42.4	45.3	46.0	46.2	39.3	43.1	35.2	38.3	39.4	37.2	39.1	36.6
Instruments & Related Products	41.3	42.3	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.7	42.9	43.4	43.6	43.1	43.0	43.3	42.3
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	37.5	39.0	39.2	40.0	39.3	39.4	39.1	38.6	39.7	39.3	39.1	39.8	39.4
Nondurable Goods	39.9	40.4	40.5	40.5	41.2	41.0	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.3	40.7	40.6	40.0
Food & Kindred Products	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.6	42.7	41.7	41.6	42.5	42.1	42.1	42.6	41.6	41.6
Canned, cured & frozen foods	41.4	43.8	41.6	43.5	43.4	42.9	42.2	43.6	42.5	40.8	40.3	39.3	40.3
Grain mill & bakery products	41.7	41.2	41.6	40.7	40.3	40.3	41.2	40.3	42.5	42.1	41.3	40.6	40.5
Beverages	42.9	43.8	42.5	41.4	42.4	38.7	39.4	42.5	42.1	42.7	47.4	46.9	46.9
Textile Mill Products	38.4	41.3	42.1	41.9	42.1	41.5	40.8	41.5	42.3	41.6	41.8	42.5	40.5
Textile finishing, except wool	43.5	47.4	48.4	45.9	46.3	46.1	46.5	48.1	47.7	47.2	45.7	47.8	45.7
Apparel & Other Textile Products	34.8	35.5	34.8	34.5	34.3	35.2	34.4	34.6	34.9	33.6	34.5	34.7	34.3
Men's & boys' suits & coats	35.6	36.0	34.6	33.8	34.3	35.0	34.5	34.4	33.7	31.1	30.7	33.8	33.5
Men's & boys' furnishings	39.4	40.2	39.7	38.0	37.5	39.7	35.3	35.5	36.2	37.6	37.9	38.6	37.2
Women's & misses' outerwear	32.8	34.3	33.1	32.6	32.0	33.1	32.8	32.9	33.4	31.7	32.7	32.8	32.6
Women's & children's undergarm.	33.4	34.8	36.0	35.4	34.5	34.0	34.3	34.9	34.4	33.4	34.3	33.9	33.0
Paper & Allied Products	44.2	44.6	44.9	45.3	46.4	45.7	46.4	46.3	46.6	45.4	46.6	47.3	46.0
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg. pap.	44.8	43.8	45.8	45.7	47.0	49.2	48.3	48.9	48.3	48.3	47.4	47.6	46.9
Paperboard containers & boxes	44.4	45.4	45.8	47.1	47.7	46.8	47.5	47.8	47.8	47.7	47.4	48.5	46.3
Printing & Publishing	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.0	39.7	40.1	38.0	37.7	38.1	37.7	37.0	37.3	38.1
Newspapers	35.4	35.6	35.3	35.3	36.1	36.8	35.3	35.5	34.9	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.6
Commercial printing	40.1	40.9	40.5	38.0	41.5	41.8	38.2	37.6	39.1	38.4	36.2	36.7	38.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	40.5	41.0	41.7	42.1	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.0	42.2	42.4	42.4	42.3	41.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	41.0	41.3	42.0	43.4	44.5	43.9	43.4	42.9	42.6	41.9	43.2	43.2	41.4
Plastic materials & synthetics	41.4	42.2	43.8	44.5	46.3	43.8	44.0	44.1	43.7	44.8	44.5	43.6	42.5
Drugs	44.7	44.6	45.2	45.3	45.9	45.8	45.3	45.5	45.3	45.2	45.3	44.9	44.7
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	36.1	37.5	38.6	37.7	36.8	36.3	36.8	36.5	37.4	37.0	36.9	37.0	35.3
Industrial organic chemicals	38.9	39.1	39.4	40.5	40.9	40.4	41.2	40.8	41.3	42.7	42.6	42.2	41.3
Paints and allied products	45.4	44.7	45.3	44.1	45.2	46.8	45.0	44.8	46.1	46.1	47.2	46.2	45.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	49.4	49.7	50.2	48.7	50.3	46.4	45.8	43.3	43.5	45.0	44.5	44.4	43.6
Petroleum refining	51.8	52.2	52.5	50.7	52.8	47.8	47.5	44.7	44.7	46.3	45.7	45.4	44.8
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	39.1	39.5	40.0	40.4	41.1	41.6	41.1	41.1	41.4	40.7	41.4	41.2	40.0
Rubber and rubber products	38.0	38.3	39.0	39.3	40.5	41.5	40.2	39.5	40.3	40.5	40.4	39.6	38.0
Miscellaneous plastic products	39.4	39.8	40.3	40.7	41.3	41.6	41.3	41.5	41.6	40.7	41.6	41.6	40.5
Leather & Leather Products	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.7	40.5	40.3	39.4	39.4	40.4	39.0	40.5	41.3	39.7

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980						1981						
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	7.31	7.31	7.43	7.49	7.59	7.66	7.71	7.71	7.74	7.90	7.85	7.90	7.94
Durable Goods	7.44	7.45	7.65	7.71	7.79	7.95	7.97	7.93	7.95	8.00	8.05	8.11	8.14
Lumber & Wood Products	5.48	5.43	5.43	5.56	5.47	5.46	5.50	5.64	5.67	5.99	5.88	6.00	5.87
Furniture & Fixtures	5.51	5.70	5.65	5.61	5.56	5.92	5.89	5.78	5.63	5.64	5.63	5.69	5.71
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.58	7.60	7.67	7.64	7.90	7.99	8.05	8.07	8.08	8.25	8.45	8.48	8.41
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	7.43	7.56	7.58	7.60	7.77	7.95	7.81	7.78	7.80	8.26	8.30	8.38	8.22
Pottery & related products	7.19	6.89	7.00	7.15	7.27	7.49	7.30	7.38	7.15	7.16	7.38	7.38	7.55
Primary Metal Industries	7.37	7.38	7.41	7.58	7.64	7.75	7.90	7.89	7.89	7.83	7.89	7.91	7.94
Blast Furn. & basic steel prod.	8.95	8.80	8.84	8.80	8.96	9.05	9.02	9.26	9.14	9.01	9.23	9.08	9.20
Iron and Iron foundries	6.95	7.01	7.23	7.27	7.37	7.51	7.50	7.55	7.63	7.51	7.45	7.71	7.62
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	9.91	9.76	9.70	9.90	9.74	9.81	10.24	10.12	10.20	10.36	10.33	10.34	10.34
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	7.04	6.97	7.01	7.04	7.03	7.14	7.19	7.24	7.26	7.13	7.25	7.25	7.28
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	7.39	7.50	7.59	7.72	7.82	7.86	7.91	7.93	8.00	8.03	8.03	8.13	8.12
Metal cans	9.19	9.16	9.11	9.08	9.11	9.32	9.28	9.25	9.29	9.38	9.26	9.35	9.32
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	8.71	8.93	9.39	9.41	10.05	9.95	9.61	9.83	10.20	9.94	9.84	10.20	10.29
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	7.30	7.26	7.38	7.54	7.43	7.60	7.79	7.73	7.87	7.95	8.06	8.00	7.95
Metal stampings	6.95	6.95	7.00	7.17	7.26	7.19	7.32	7.31	7.36	7.57	7.68	7.83	7.74
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.07	8.29	8.50	8.60	8.62	8.77	8.79	8.82	8.92	9.01	9.11	9.17	9.15
Construction & related machinery	8.10	8.69	8.57	9.25	9.30	9.30	9.49	9.50	9.55	9.91	9.92	10.07	10.13
Metalworking machinery	7.93	7.95	8.07	8.18	8.20	8.28	8.33	8.38	8.46	8.54	8.77	8.76	8.80
Special industry machinery	8.07	8.06	8.21	8.30	8.34	8.33	8.55	8.54	8.51	8.53	8.73	8.68	8.64
General industry machnery	8.92	9.30	9.71	9.86	9.89	10.25	10.18	10.04	10.22	10.36	10.34	10.61	10.52
Service industry machinery	7.10	7.06	7.13	7.21	7.18	7.23	7.40	7.50	7.78	7.91	7.98	7.93	7.75
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	6.94	6.99	7.02	7.06	7.12	7.13	7.18	7.05	7.04	7.11	7.18	7.28	7.32
Elec. test & distribution equip.	5.59	6.05	6.15	6.03	6.31	6.30	6.53	6.28	6.31	6.37	6.34	6.31	6.25
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.24	6.37	6.40	6.37	6.44	6.45	6.54	6.58	6.60	6.55	6.68	6.84	6.72
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	5.76	5.72	5.80	5.90	5.87	5.81	5.92	5.88	5.85	5.87	6.00	6.03	6.05
Radio & TV receiving equipment	5.92	5.77	6.04	5.96	6.18	6.22	6.20	6.10	6.13	6.27	6.38	6.37	6.35
Communication equipment	8.70	8.75	8.80	8.91	8.90	8.88	8.70	8.50	8.51	8.61	8.64	8.66	8.85
Electric components & access.	6.15	6.17	6.20	6.25	6.32	6.36	6.61	6.59	6.59	6.68	6.77	6.98	6.88
Transportation Equipment	0.04	9.88	10.53	10.49	10.55	11.38	11.06	11.09	11.06	10.99	10.95	11.10	11.41
Motor vehicles & equipment	10.70	11.23	11.29	11.27	11.27	12.23	11.80	11.81	11.82	11.74	11.67	11.82	12.20
Aircraft & parts	8.27	8.16	8.57	8.30	8.46	8.62	8.63	8.57	8.57	8.77	8.96	9.37	9.54
Ship & boat building & repairing	8.67	8.55	8.84	8.85	9.14	8.88	9.18	8.89	8.51	8.77	8.38	8.55	8.47
Instruments & Related Products	7.67	7.69	7.76	7.68	7.77	7.80	8.01	8.03	8.00	8.07	8.19	8.24	8.27
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	5.74	5.86	5.95	6.00	6.11	6.24	6.33	6.13	6.17	6.23	6.25	6.24	6.42
Nondurable Goods	7.18	7.17	7.21	7.27	7.39	7.37	7.45	7.49	7.53	7.79	7.65	7.69	7.73
Food & Kindred Products	7.51	7.50	7.56	7.59	7.83	7.65	7.81	7.93	7.89	7.92	7.96	8.01	7.95
Canned, cured & frozen foods	7.12	6.89	6.77	6.80	6.83	6.89	7.06	7.06	7.17	7.15	7.19	7.28	7.35
Grain mill & bakery products	6.45	6.45	6.72	6.67	6.75	6.80	6.86	6.93	7.07	6.90	6.89	6.91	6.84
Beverages	9.18	9.04	9.08	8.96	9.41	8.84	9.05	9.52	9.24	9.31	9.32	9.44	9.38
Textile Mill Products	6.09	6.10	6.13	6.18	6.20	6.36	6.41	6.43	6.43	6.41	6.48	6.54	6.53
Textile finishing, except wool	7.16	7.28	7.31	7.71	7.68	7.84	7.82	7.83	7.78	7.75	7.80	7.75	7.90
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.05	5.03	5.07	5.04	5.10	5.13	5.17	5.18	5.18	5.28	5.34	5.36	5.41
Men's & boys' suits & coats	5.65	5.66	5.47	5.71	5.79	5.90	6.02	5.97	5.91	5.81	6.09	6.10	6.01
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.48	4.61	4.70	4.68	4.78	5.20	5.41	5.00	5.08	5.14	5.08	4.92	5.06
Women's & misses' outerwear	5.25	5.18	5.23	5.19	5.26	5.24	5.29	5.25	5.26	5.46	5.55	5.55	5.63
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.93	5.02	5.14	5.03	5.07	4.92	5.08	5.18	5.15	5.28	5.24	5.27	5.33
Paper & Allied Products	6.64	6.87	6.98	7.05	7.10	7.14	7.21	7.26	7.35	7.40	7.47	7.54	7.50
Paper/p'b'd mills ex bldg. pap.	7.95	8.03	8.22	8.26	8.27	8.36	8.24	8.33	8.54	8.36	8.48	8.36	8.30
Paperboard containers & boxes	6.14	6.23	6.34	6.38	6.44	6.37	6.52	6.56	6.57	6.70	6.76	6.83	6.78
Printing & Publishing	7.48	7.44	7.49	7.51	7.54	7.59	7.43	7.46	7.59	7.62	7.63	7.81	7.84
Newspapers	8.18	8.14	8.28	8.32	8.51	8.59	8.58	8.60	8.49	8.61	8.58	8.70	8.65
Commercial printing	8.04	7.98	7.98	8.03	7.93	7.99	7.67	7.73	8.07	8.10	7.90	8.29	8.32
Chemicals & Allied Products	8.38	8.42	8.46	8.64	8.70	8.78	8.95	9.00	9.10	9.23	9.30	9.29	9.31
Industrial inorganic chemicals	8.88	9.14	9.14	9.34	9.27	9.31	9.27	9.29	9.48	9.43	9.63	9.55	9.62
Plastic materials & synthetics	8.38	8.38	8.37	8.47	8.44	8.50	8.71	8.56	8.54	8.84	8.95	8.92	8.91
Drugs	8.67	8.80	8.86	8.89	8.94	8.96	9.26	9.29	9.32	9.35	9.53	9.58	9.69
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	6.29	6.39	6.49	6.58	6.67	6.67	6.96	6.74	6.93	6.89	6.94	6.94	6.84
Industrial organic chemicals	9.49	9.35	9.41	9.79	9.73	9.80	10.01	10.56	10.73	11.20	11.01	10.98	11.01
Paints & allied products	8.66	8.60	8.58	8.59	8.77	9.05	9.21	9.25	9.36	9.48	9.64	9.51	9.45
Petroleum & Coal Products	11.68	11.91	11.87	11.91	12.18	11.26	11.84	12.29	12.24	12.52	12.46	12.55	12.32
Petroleum refining	12.23	12.48	12.46	12.52	12.77	11.75	12.44	12.95	12.95	13.23	13.22	13.38	13.07
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	5.76	5.82	5.93	5.93	6.01	6.10	6.20	6.21	6.20	6.18	6.27	6.33	6.37
Rubber & rubber products	6.01	6.08	6.14	6.21	6.32	6.54	6.61	6.61	6.61	6.66	6.68	6.75	6.66
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.69	5.75	5.88	5.86	5.93	5.99	6.10	6.12	6.11	6.07	6.17	6.23	6.30
Leather & Leather Products	4.60	4.58	4.65	4.72	4.75	4.76	4.72	4.76	4.82	4.72	4.79	4.82	4.77

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 WORKERS FOR SELECTED NEW JERSEY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980							1981					
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
ACCESSION RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	3.8	3.3	5.6	4.1	3.2	2.6	2.1	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.0
Durable Goods	3.3	2.9	6.0	4.1	3.1	2.5	2.0	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.3	2.8	1.8	1.7	3.5	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.9	3.8
Primary Metals Industries	2.0	3.0	8.6	4.0	2.3	3.1	2.1	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.2
Fabricated Metals,incl. Ordnance	3.3	3.8	8.5	6.2	3.4	2.4	1.8	3.6	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	2.2	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.5	1.4	3.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	2.4	1.6	4.0	2.9	2.0	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.4
Transportation Equipment	2.6	5.4	38.3	5.7	6.6	1.4	3.1	3.1	3.7	4.3	3.0	2.8	3.0
Instruments & Related Products	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.9
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	9.0	5.0	6.0	7.6	5.6	4.2	3.4	5.2	5.3	8.7	8.1	5.6	6.2
Nondurable Goods	4.2	3.8	5.3	4.0	3.4	2.6	2.2	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.6
Food & Kindred Products	6.0	3.4	6.3	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.3	6.3
Textile Mill Products	4.3	4.4	7.1	7.3	6.2	3.2	2.0	5.1	3.9	7.0	4.0	5.3	3.7
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.4	7.5	12.3	5.8	5.5	3.3	3.1	7.2	6.0	6.2	7.4	7.2	7.1
Paper & Allied Products	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.4	2.9	2.5	2.0	3.3	3.3	3.9
Printing & Publishing	4.8	3.9	4.1	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.2	4.5	3.7	3.9	5.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.9
Petroleum & Coal Products	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.5
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	5.5	5.8	6.9	7.2	5.1	4.5	2.9	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.2	4.8	4.8
Leather & Leather Products	7.1	13.2	13.3	9.8	9.8	8.2	3.4	12.5	10.2	9.4	6.6	6.0	7.2
NEW HIRE RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.9
Durable Goods	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.9	3.0
Primary Metal Industries	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	1.7	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.5
Transportation Equipment	0.9	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	3.1	2.3	1.7	0.7
Instruments & Related Products	2.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.5
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	5.9	3.6	4.6	4.8	4.5	3.4	2.4	3.5	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.9	5.8
Nondurable Goods	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.4	3.2
Food & Kindred Products	2.6	1.8	3.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.8
Textile Mill Products	1.7	2.0	3.0	3.6	4.5	1.9	1.2	2.9	2.0	3.9	2.7	2.7	2.6
Apparel & Other Textile Products	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.0	1.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.8
Paper & Allied Products	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.2	2.4	3.3
Printing & Publishing	3.7	3.4	3.5	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	3.4	2.9	3.3	4.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.7
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	3.7	4.0	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.2	2.0	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.3	4.0
Leather & Leather Products	4.8	4.3	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.2	2.7	5.7	8.2	7.4	5.1	4.7	6.4
SEPARATION RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	3.8	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3
Durable Goods	3.6	5.8	5.3	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.7	2.3	4.5	5.0	3.6	3.8	3.1	4.1	3.9	4.5	2.8	2.7	2.8
Primary Metal Industries	6.4	4.4	6.8	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	4.3
Fabricated Metals, Incl.Ordnance	4.8	7.7	7.6	4.3	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.5	4.0	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	2.8	2.5	4.9	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.1	3.8	2.8	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.1
Transportation Equipment	2.4	42.0	5.6	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.3	3.3	2.4	2.0	4.0	2.5
Instruments & Related Products	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.8	2.4	1.8	3.2	3.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.2
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	6.3	7.1	9.1	6.4	5.7	5.6	4.6	6.9	3.9	4.0	2.9	6.8	7.4
Nondurable Goods	3.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.5	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4
Food & Kindred Products	3.3	3.7	4.9	5.7	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	4.7	4.7	5.0
Textile Mill Products	6.7	11.5	4.3	3.7	3.4	6.8	4.5	5.9	6.1	4.4	5.0	4.4	6.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	4.5	13.3	7.1	5.5	5.7	6.2	8.4	7.6	7.1	8.0	5.3	5.2	4.1
Paper & Allied Products	5.3	5.7	4.4	3.3	3.5	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.1	3.7	2.0	2.8	2.6
Printing & Publishing	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.8	3.2	2.7	3.2	4.7	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.1	1.0	2.9	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.6	0.8	0.8
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	6.5	5.3	9.1	5.8	5.6	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.1	5.9	4.9	4.7
Leather & Leather Products	10.1	11.2	9.3	14.7	7.5	5.6	10.8	10.7	6.8	9.0	5.4	8.9	7.5
QUIT RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
Durable Goods	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6
Fabricated Metals, Incl. Ordnance	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Transportation Equipment	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5
Instruments & Related Products	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	2.6	3.3	4.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	4.2	4.3
Nondurable Goods	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4
Food & Kindred Products	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.3
Textile Mill Products	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.8
Apparel & Other Textile Products	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4
Paper & Allied Products	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1
Printing & Publishing	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	2.3	2.3	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.2
Leather & Leather Products	3.8	1.9	3.9	4.1	3.1	2.6	1.4	5.1	2.4	3.7	3.1	3.8	3.8

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Net change from	
				month ago	year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,623	3,612	3,680	+11.0	-57.0
Total Employment	3,377	3,343	3,385	+34.0	- 8.0
Total Unemployment	246	269	295	-23.0	-49.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	214	251	262	-37.0	-48.0
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.4	8.0	- 0.6	- 1.2
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	6.0	7.0	7.3	- 1.0	- 1.3

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Net change from	
				month ago	year ago
Regular State UI Program	124,012	108,306	143,598	+15,706	-19,586
Federal Employees' Program	1,239	1,030	1,049	+ 209	+ 190
Veterans' Program	1,424	1,431	1,805	- 7	- 381
Extended Benefits[1]	23,471	24,529	15,115	- 1,058	+ 8,356
TOTAL	150,146	135,296	161,567	+14,850	-11,421

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Current data may not be comparable with earlier data because benefits were not paid under the Extended Benefits (EB) program from November 1979 through mid-March 1980.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program only)
(thousands)

	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Net change from	
				month ago	year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	124.0	108.3	143.6	+15.7	-19.6
Male	60.4	60.3	79.0	+ 0.1	-18.6
Female	63.6	48.3	64.6	+15.3	- 1.0
White, not Hispanic	86.8	75.4	NA	+11.4	NA
Black, not Hispanic	25.5	22.7	NA	+ 2.8	NA
Hispanic	11.0	9.8	NA	+ 1.2	NA
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2	0.0	NA	+ 0.2	NA
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3	0.1	NA	+ 0.2	NA
INA	0.3	0.2	NA	+ 0.1	NA
MANUFACTURING	39.5	35.8	58.1	+ 3.7	-18.6
Durable Goods	17.0	16.8	30.1	+ 0.2	-13.1
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	2.9	2.6	5.8	+ 0.3	- 2.9
Machinery except electrical	2.9	3.0	2.9	- 0.1	0.0
Electrical machinery	3.6	3.7	5.3	- 0.1	- 1.7
Nondurable Goods	22.6	19.0	28.0	+ 3.6	- 5.4
Food & kindred products	3.1	3.0	3.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Textile mill products	1.9	1.4	2.2	+ 0.5	- 0.3
Apparel & other textile products	8.7	6.4	8.0	+ 2.3	+ 0.7
Printing & publishing	1.8	1.7	1.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals & allied products	3.0	2.2	4.4	+ 0.8	- 1.4
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.0	1.8	3.3	+ 0.2	- 1.3
NONMANUFACTURING	82.2	69.6	74.5	+12.6	+ 7.7
Contract construction	7.9	8.9	10.6	- 1.0	- 2.7
Transportation & public utilities	7.4	5.2	8.0	+ 2.2	- 0.6
Wholesale & retail trade	26.6	23.9	29.8	+ 2.7	- 3.2
Finance, insurance, & real estate	3.1	3.4	3.6	- 0.3	- 0.5
Services	24.9	18.4	21.6	+ 6.5	+ 3.3
Information not available	2.3	2.9	11.1	- 0.6	- 8.8
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	26.5	25.8	34.3	+ 0.7	- 7.8
25 through 34	37.6	33.5	42.7	+ 4.1	- 5.1
35 through 44	24.0	19.4	26.2	+ 4.6	- 2.2
45 through 54	16.7	13.3	22.1	+ 3.4	- 5.4
55 through 64	15.2	12.9	15.6	+ 2.3	- 0.4
65 & over	4.0	3.5	2.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.3
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	18.4	10.2	17.3	+ 8.2	+ 1.1
3 to 4 weeks	20.6	12.3	19.2	+ 8.3	+ 1.4
5 through 14 weeks	52.6	52.7	70.1	- 0.1	-17.5
15 weeks & over	32.4	33.1	36.9	- 0.7	- 4.5

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Jun 1981[1]	May 1981[2]	Year to Date[3] 1981	1980	%change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	1,967	1,585	8,642	7,684	+ 12.5
Private Units	1,967	1,585	8,618	7,341	+ 17.4
Single family	1,018	1,029	5,309	4,683	+ 13.4
Two-family	82	188	642	642	0.0
Three-or-four family	24	44	161	80	+101.3
Five or more family	843	324	2,506	1,936	+ 29.4
Public Units	0	0	24	343	- 93.0
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$106,222	$114,056	$536,741	$484,062	+ 10.9
New Buildings	$ 72,985	$ 81,280	$389,480	$342,263	+ 13.8
Additions and Alterations	$ 33,237	$ 32,776	$147,261	$141,799	+ 3.9

[1] Based on reports received from 433 of 567 municipalities
[2] Based on reports received from 434 of 567 municipalities
[3] Does not include any late reports
Source: N.J. Department of Labor and Industry

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

	CASH RECEIPTS FROM N.J. FARM MARKETINGS (millions) Cumulative January-June 1981	1980	% change	INDEXES OF FARM PRICES RECEIVED BY N.J. FARMERS (1967 = 100) July 15 1981	June 15 1981	July 15 1980	% change month ago	year ago
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	171.6	168.3	+ 2.0	244	219	225	+11.4	+ 8.4
Livestock products	67.5	58.8	+14.8	227	224	209	+ 1.3	+ 8.6
Poultry & eggs				191	192	171	- 0.5	+11.7
Dairy products				246	241	228	+ 2.1	+ 7.9
Meat animals				257	255	240	+ 0.8	+ 7.1
Crops	104.1	109.6	- 5.0	256	215	236	+19.1	+ 8.5
Fresh vegetables				348	236	292	+47.5	+19.2
Processed vegetables				148	148	148	--	--
Potatoes & sweet potatoes				391	354	359	+10.5	+ 8.9
Fruits & berries				171	179	192	- 4.5	-10.9
Grains & hay				243	246	228	- 1.2	+ 6.6
PRICES PAID BY U.S. FARMERS				151	151	139	--	+ 8.6
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED BY N.J. FARMERS TO PRICES PAID BY U.S. FARMERS				80	72	80	+11.1	--

SOURCE: New Jersey Crop Reporting Service

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

Year	Month	RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands) Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force) Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1980	Jan	3,324	±54	1.6%	270	±23	8.5%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Feb	3,326	±54	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Mar	3,302	±54	1.6%	243	±22	9.1%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Apr	3,287	±54	1.6%	226	±21	9.3%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	May	3,265	±55	1.7%	286	±24	8.4%	8.1%	±.7	8.6%
	Jun	3,352	±54	1.6%	290	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Jul	3,385	±54	1.6%	295	±24	8.1%	8.0%	±.6	7.5%
	Aug	3,371	±54	1.6%	250	±22	8.8%	6.9%	±.6	8.7%
	Sep	3,280	±55	1.7%	250	±22	8.8%	7.1%	±.6	8.5%
	Oct	3,343	±54	1.6%	234	±22	9.4%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
	Nov	3,330	±54	1.6%	252	±22	8.7%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,316	±54	1.6%	268	±23	8.6%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
1981	Jan	3,289	±54	1.6%	284	±24	8.5%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,254	±54	1.7%	270	±23	8.5%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Mar	3,277	±54	1.6%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,294	±54	1.6%	268	±23	8.6%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	May	3,327	±54	1.6%	287	±24	8.4%	7.9%	±.6	7.6%
	Jun	3,343	±54	1.6%	269	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Jul	3,377	±54	1.6%	246	±22	8.9%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1980
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.3	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	747.9	1,952.0	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	756.2	1,997.5	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	767.3	2,069.6	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,962.4	786.8	2,175.6	2.6	105.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.7	523.0
1979	3,027.4	799.1	2,228.2	2.6	113.7	190.4	678.6	153.6	572.5	516.7
1980	3,053.9	783.4	2,270.5	2.4	110.7	192.1	677.1	157.1	606.6	524.5

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	386.7	5.8	9.8	33.5	25.8	60.9	75.4	92.6	18.4	37.3	27.3

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.7	49.8	0.4	20.4	55.3	32.2	55.0	127.9	12.1	37.6	6.1

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

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Department of Labor and Industry
DIVISION OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

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NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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Governor

John J. Horn
Commissioner

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The national economy showed additional signs of weakness in August and early September, with high interest rates continuing to depress the demand for housing and consumer durable goods. Industrial production and construction activity declined, retail sales remained flat, and labor market conditions took a turn for the worse. Employment moved down and unemployment rose from 7.0% in July to 7.5% during the second week of September. This was accompanied by a further easing of inflation, partly because of the sluggishness of business activity and partly because of temporarily swollen supplies of farm products and crude oil.

Industrial production slipped 0.4% in August, following several months of very sluggish expansion. Auto assemblies dropped more than 10% to an annual rate of 6.5 million units, and declines were recorded for household durables, industrial materials, and construction supplies. There were partially offsetting increases in industries producing business and defense equipment, for which buoyant demand is running counter to general economic trends. New orders for most other kinds of industrial goods declined in August, pointing to the likelihood of further production cutbacks and layoffs until conditions in housing and consumer durable goods markets improve.

Construction spending dropped 1.6% during August, continuing a downtrend that began last winter. The building slump has been centered in housing--where starts were at a near record low in August--and in publicly financed projects such as highways, sewage systems, and institutional buildings. Expenditures on electrical generating facilities have also shown signs of weakness. Early relief is not in sight, given the prospect of stubbornly high mortgage interest rates and fiscal belt-tightening by the federal government, a major source of public construction funding. Industrial and commercial building could also slacken cyclically pending the lagged effects of business tax cuts and investment incentives.

Though short-term interest rates have edged down in recent weeks from mid-summer peaks, there is pretty much of a consensus among economists--both in and out of government--that the national economy will display continued weakness and moderately higher unemployment at least through the end of this year. Gross national product has already declined modestly for two consecutive quarters (based on an advance U.S. Commerce Department estimate of an 0.5% drop in the third quarter), and flatness at best is likely for the fourth quarter as high long-term borrowing costs and federal nondefense budget reductions tend to counter the short-term expansionary effects of the October 1 personal income tax cuts.

Beyond that, the consensus breaks down. Reagan Administration economists are banking upon the investment-stimulating effects of their "supply-side" economic program to propel the economy on a steady and fairly strong upward course starting in 1982. They see both inflation and unemployment moderating substantially by the end of next year. Some business analysts remain skeptical, however, regarding the speed and extent to which the Administration's fiscal policies will stimulate savings and investment (and ultimately economic growth and added tax revenues). Critics fear a rising federal budget deficit that--when coupled with monetary restraint by the Federal Reserve--could exacerbate credit market conditions, reverse the recent downturn of interest rates, and prolong the economy's current woes with the likelihood of slow growth or an even deeper slump.

However, since changing economic conditions (as well as unpredictable international events and other shocks to the system) will undoubtedly cause fiscal and monetary policy to evolve and adapt pragmatically, the diverse prognostications for supply-side economics will probably not be tested to the satisfaction of either side. In these uncertain times, the most realistic projection for 1982 is probably somewhere between the two extremes: modest economic expansion with modest improvement in unemployment and inflation. This at least is where the Business Council, an organization of top corporate executives, is putting its money. In an early-October composite forecast, the Council saw GNP rising close to 4% in 1982, with consumer prices advancing 8.2% and unemployment edging down to 7% by year's end.

THE STATE

New Jersey's economy continued to track closely national trends during the summer months. As in the nation, the sluggish pace of consumer spending continued--especially for new cars--and homebuilding remained depressed by high interest rates. Weakness in these areas, along with a steady reduction of local government payrolls, has offset gains in other sectors and--except for a drop in August--has held the State's overall employment level pretty much on a plateau since early in the year. This, in turn, has caused some fractional increase in unemployment.

According to the latest monthly employer survey conducted by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry, nonfarm wage and salary employment dropped by 7,500 in August to a seasonally adjusted total of 3,080,800. Aside from retooling layoffs in the automobile industry, which temporarily idled about 4,600 workers, private sector employment changes were small and offsetting. Within the public sector, the biggest change was in local government where employment rolls were reduced by another 2,800. After allowing for normal seasonal fluctuations, local government agencies have reduced their staffs by 21,100 since last September as a result of the phasing out of the CETA public employment program and general fiscal constraints.

Industrial activity has been essentially flat in New Jersey since December, following an incomplete rebound from the recession of early 1980. After adjusting for the purely temporary and short-term nature of August's auto worker layoffs, the number of manufacturing jobs in New Jersey is still about 23,000--or 2.9%--fewer than before the recession. Uncharacteristically--given New Jersey's experience during earlier business cycles of the 1970s--the last recession's toll has been greater for the nation, where the factory job loss has totaled 3.2% over the period since mid-1979 despite a full year of expansion. With the demand for building supplies and consumer durable goods still in the doldrums, the cyclical rebound of industrial activity simply has prematurely stalled, leaving the level of factory employment well below its potential both nationally and in New Jersey.

Employment in the construction industry declined moderately from July to August, edging down by 1,200 to an estimated 109,600 after adjusting for normal seasonal hiring. Except for an atypically busy winter when layoffs were fewer than usual and a strike-distorted spring, the construction job market has been essentially static since early 1980 with employment ranging between 108,000 and 111,000. This compares with just under 119,000 immediately prior to the 1980 homebuilding slump and close to 130,000 in 1973 when building activity in New Jersey was at its all-time high. Recovery of construction jobs has also been absent nationally over the past year because of the prolonged slump of residential building.

Continued sluggishness of residential construction activity appears to be in the offing for the months ahead, with the weakness most pronounced in single-family homebuilding where starts are still seriously depressed by high mortgage interest rates. In recent months, the number of new single-family homes authorized by building permits has been running at about the same volume as at the depths of the 1975 and 1980 recessions. Apartment house projects have been holding up better but are still sparse by historical standards, as has been the case since the rental and co-op building surge of the early 1970s.

Prospects are better, though not necessarily expansive, for nonresidential building construction for which construction contracts slackened during the spring and the turned back up during the summer months. The recent trend lines for these construction components are difficult to discern, but neither a boom nor a bust from current strong levels is indicated by available data.[1]

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[1] Year-to-date cumulative construction contract awards data appearing in the Comparative Economic Indicator table on page 3 show sharp over-the-year declines of both residential and nonresidential building awards in New Jersey in contrast to increases nationally. These declines, which first appeared in July following reports of substantial over-the-year gains for the January-June period, reflect the belated addition of several major projects to the 1980 statistics by the data source, F.W. Dodge Corporation. Though these revisions result in a negative over-the-year comparison, they really create a more favorable reading of the State's current construction situation when the lag between award and actual building activity is considered. What the changes mean is that there were even more projects entering the pipeline (to generate future employment) than previously reported during a year when New Jersey had substantially outperformed the nation with regard to nonresidential contracts even on the basis of the incomplete earlier statistics.

Sales by New Jersey retail establishments expanded less than seasonally expected during the summer months, reflecting the weakness of demand for new cars and other consumer durable goods that has been evident across the nation. When adjusted for normal seasonal changes, the dollar volume of retail sales in the state dropped about 3% from April to July after climbing steadily during the second half of 1980 and earlier this year. Sales totaled an estimated $19.6 billion during the first seven months of 1981, up 7.7% from the same period a year earlier. All of this increase is attributable to inflation rather than rising volume. In fact, sales were down about 1% when adjusted for price changes.

Mirroring national trends, the weakest product line in New Jersey has been autos. New car sales have been declining steadily since mid-1978 and are currently the lowest since the trough of the 1975 recession. The number of new passenger cars registered with the New Jersey Division of Motor Vehicles averaged only 24,800 per month during the three months ending August, down 18% from the same period of 1980 and off 33% from the comparable months of 1978 when they averaged 37,400. This, of course, is not a problem unique to New Jersey. Soaring new car prices, high financing costs, and inflation-eroded paychecks have made visits to the auto showroom a luxury that an increased number of consumers cannot afford--at least not with the same frequency as in the past.

The sluggishness of consumer spending is not surprising if the experience of the typical factory worker over the past three years can be considered anywhere near representative of workers in general. In August, New Jersey's 503,000 manufacturing production workers average $319.55 for a 40.5 hour workweek, up 25% from $256.05 three years earlier when their workweek averaged 41.1 hours. This is not bad on the surface. But when inflation, increased social security contributions, and income tax bracket creep are considered, the real after-tax value of the average production worker's paycheck declined 10% over the same period. Though some families may have offset all or part of this by taking on

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change from year ago	
Latest Month	Month ago	Year ago	Data for		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$ 7305	$ 7233	$ 6561	Jun.	Personal income (millions)		+10.6	+11.6
$ 2767	$ 2779	$ 2666	Jul.	Retail Sales (millions)	S-24	+ 7.7	+11.0
1790	1897	1611	Jul.	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-18	+15.6	NA
26	61	32	Mar.	Business Failures (number)	S-18	+ 5.2	+50.0
68.1	44.8	54.1	Jul.	Dwelling Units Authorized (1967=100)	S-22	+16.2	+ 3.3
$ 404.3	$ 331.5	$ 425.4	Aug.	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-20	-14.3**	+ 6.5
$ 179.8	$ 144.8	$ 173.0	Aug.	Residential*	S-20	-11.9**	+10.9
$ 186.6	$ 141.5	$ 170.5	Aug.	Nonresidential*	S-20	- 9.1	+15.5
$ 37.9	$ 45.3	$ 81.8	Aug.	Nonbuilding*		-30.4	-14.1
3080.8	3088.3	3035.1	Aug.	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 1.0	+ 1.2
775.7	779.7	770.7	Aug.	Manufacturing (thous.)		- 1.2	- 0.2
2305.1	2308.6	2264.4	Aug.	Nonmanufacturing (thous.)		+ 1.8	+ 1.6
238	214	250	Aug.	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	+ 3.6	+ 6.5
6.8	6.0	7.0	Aug.	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
127.0	127.3	146.6	Aug.	Insured Unemployment (thous.)	S-26	- 8.1	-13.3
4.3	4.3	5.1	Aug.	Percent of covered employment	S-28	--	--
40.7	40.6	40.5	Aug.	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
$ 7.89	$ 7.93	$ 7.29	Aug.	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-36	+ 9.1	+10.6
$319.55	$318.79	$293.79	Aug.	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-34	+ 9.6	+11.7

*Not seasonally adjusted
**See pages S-2 and S-3

an extra job, this kind of budgetary squeeze is not particularly conducive to expansive behavior when it comes to purchasing big ticket items that can be deferred. This is particulary true to the extent that consumers perceive their economic security to be threatened by an uncertain national economic outlook.

Unemployment insurance claims in New Jersey increased slightly more than seasonally expected during the summer, but still compared favorably with pre-recession levels. Ongoing claims under the regular state UI program averaged 127,500 per week in September on a seasonally adjusted basis, up 4,000 from May but down 22,300 from the July 1980 recession high. Some further unemployment increase is anticipated as the national economy slackens during the fall. There is some indication of this in the volume of claims by newly laid-off workers in September: initial claims jumped to 15,892 in September, the highest seasonally adjusted level since August 1980.

New Jersey's total unemployment level has edged up moderately on a seasonally adjusted basis over the past couple of months, reflecting both the claims increase cited above and some added joblessness among workers not collecting UI, e.g., new entrants to the job market and persons who have exhausted all of their benefits. The New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry estimates that unemployment in the State totaled 240,000 in August and 243,000 in early September (seasonally adjusted), up from 234,000 in June. The jobless rate is estimated at 6.7% in August and 6.8% in September, continuing a modest upswing from 6.5% in June.[2] This upturn is consistent with the increase in the national unemployment rate from 7.0% in July to 7.5% in early September.

Even with the recent upward drift of unemployment in the State, New Jersey's 6.8% jobless rate in September was roughly the same as in pre-recession 1979 when it average 6.9% and otherwise the lowest since early 1974. This, plus the fact that unemployment in the State has been running below the national average in recent months, has to be considered a bright spot in an otherwise cloudy economic picture. The comparative stability of the New Jersey economy during the past two years of national economic difficulties represents a marked and hopefully permanent departure from the State's dismal performance vis-a-vis the nation during the early and mid-1970s.

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[2] Independent estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) put New Jersey's jobless rate at 7.0% in June, 6.0% in July, 6.8% in August and 6.6% in September. These BLS estimates, which earlier in the year averaged somewhat higher than those prepared by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry, are subject to a high degree of sampling error and fluctuate substantially from month to month. Though of some utility when averaged over a full year, these estimates are too erratic to be of use in assessing current economic trends. Despite these limitations, they are the "official" statistics for all federal government purposes and, for that reason, are included along with the Department of Labor and Industry's "unofficial" estimates in the statistical appendix on pp. S-4 to S-7.

Economic Briefs

PERSONAL INCOME UP SLIGHTLY

Recently released figures by the Commerce Department for June 1981 showed only a slight gain in personal income from the May level. The adjusted totals show an increase of only 0.7% over the May figure. However, of more importance to consumers, the rate of inflation during the first half of 1981 advanced at an annual rate of only 6.9% compared with an annual rate of 10.5% in the first half of last year.

Year-to-year comparisons (June 1981 vs. June 1980), according to October 19, 1981 issue of *Business Week*, show that the highest regional gains were registered by the states comprising the West South Central region of the United States. This region includes the nation's chief energy-producing states - Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, together with Arkansas. Personal income in this four-state region rose from $17.9 billion to $20.7 billion, a gain of 15.7%.

Not unexpectedly, the lowest personal income gain (9.3%) during this one month period was registered by the states comprising the heavily agricultural West North Central region - Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Farmers are caught in an economic vise--rising costs, especially interest rates, and declining farm prices. Farmers in Kansas and Nebraska have been especially affected by declining grain prices.

South Dakota was the only state that had a decline in personal income from the June 1980 figure. In June 1981 the figure of $490 million reflected a 0.4% drop from the June 1980 figure.

Alaska showed the highest gain over the one-year period, 28.6%. Personal income increased by $398 million in June 1980 but surged $512 million in June 1981. The Alaskan climate may be cold but the economic environment is warm and cheerful.

New Jersey's personal income rose from $6.594 billion in June 1980 to $7.359 billion in June 1981 - a gain of 11.6%. The state ranked 37th in the nation.

The neighboring states showed slightly better results. New York showed a monthly gain in June 1981 of 13.8% over June 1980 while Pennsylvania produced an increase of 11.8%.

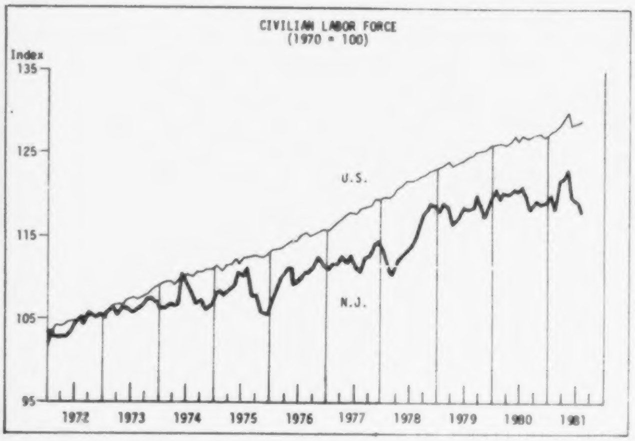
ADDITIONAL LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

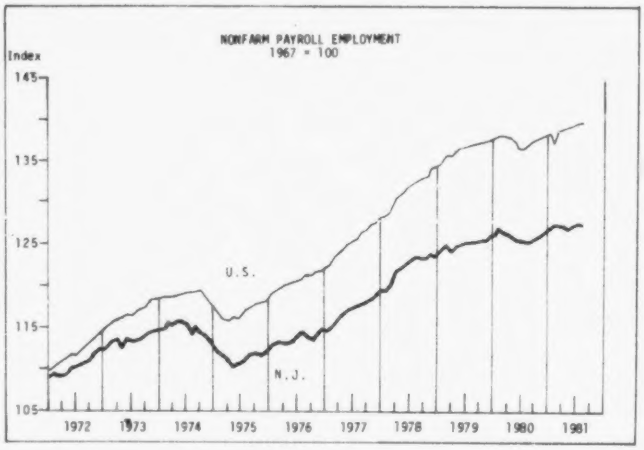
The U.S. Department of Labor has supplemented the listing of labor surplus areas that are eligible for federal procurement preference. Employers located in additional areas are now eligible for bidding preference on federal procurement contracts as authorized under the Defense Manpower Policy No. 4B, Executive Order 12073 (Federal Procurement in Labor Surplus Areas), and Executive Order 10582 (Implementing the Buy American Act).

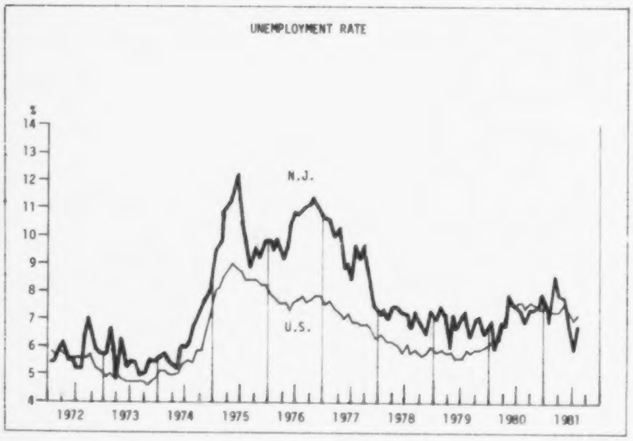
Effective September 1, 1981, Sussex County, Balance of Atlantic County (County less Atlantic City), Bayonne City and East Orange City are eligible for procurement preference. Previously designated New Jersey areas, which were listed in the July 10, 1981 issue of Economic Indicators are: Counties -- Cape May; Balance of Counties -- Cumberland County less Vineland City, Hudson County less Bayonne City, Jersey City and Union City, Ocean County less Brick Township and Dover Township; and Cities -- Atlantic City, Camden, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, Passaic, Paterson, Trenton, Union City, and Vineland.

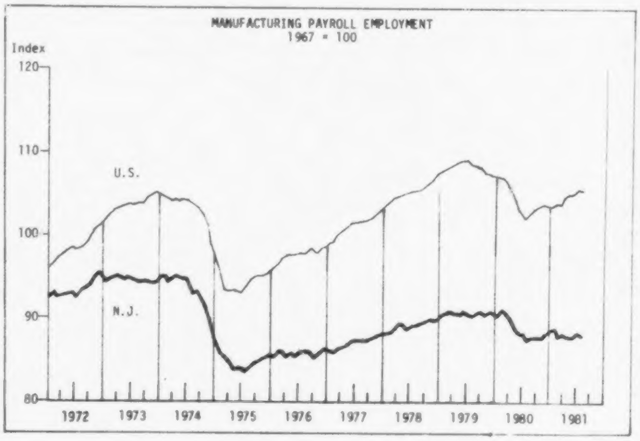
Inquiries about these classifications should be directed to Anna Kiley, Division of Planning and Research (telephone 609-292-2568) or to Local Job Service Offices.

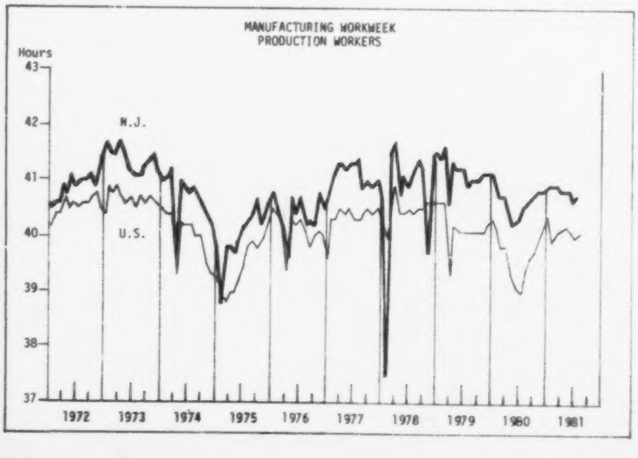
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States

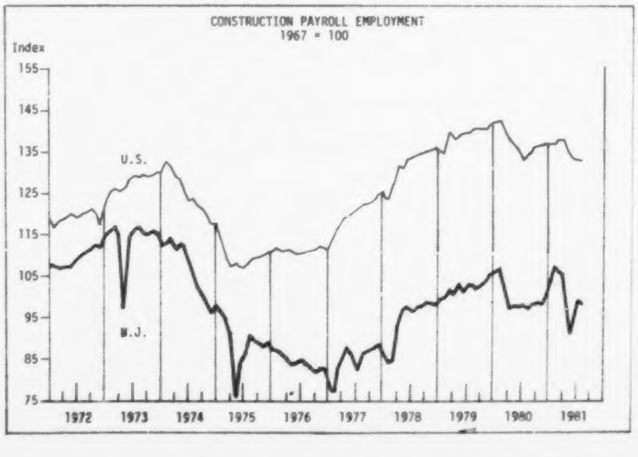




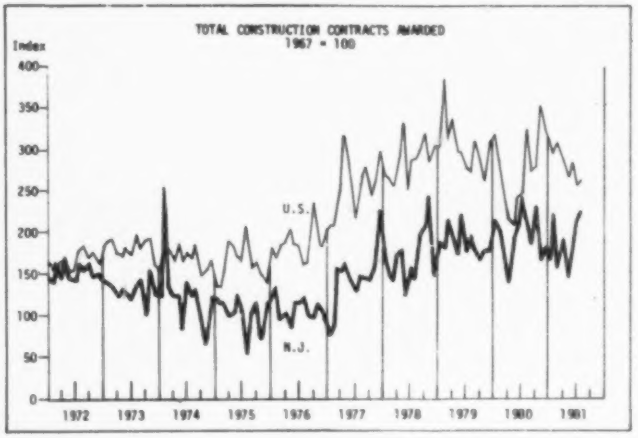


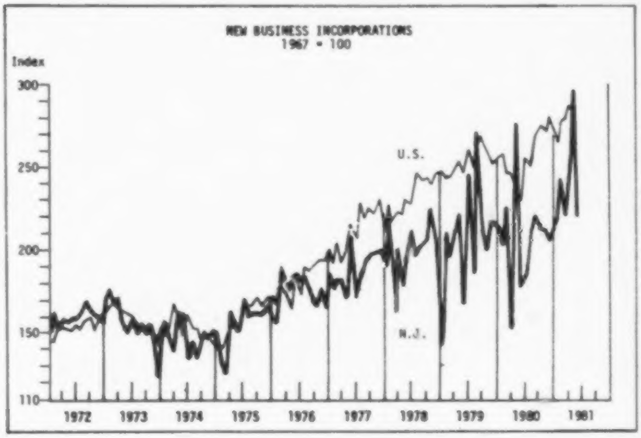






All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1967 base with three exceptions. The data on civilian labor force have been indexed to a 1970 base (New Jersey data from 1970 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier data), and data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.


TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED
1967 = 100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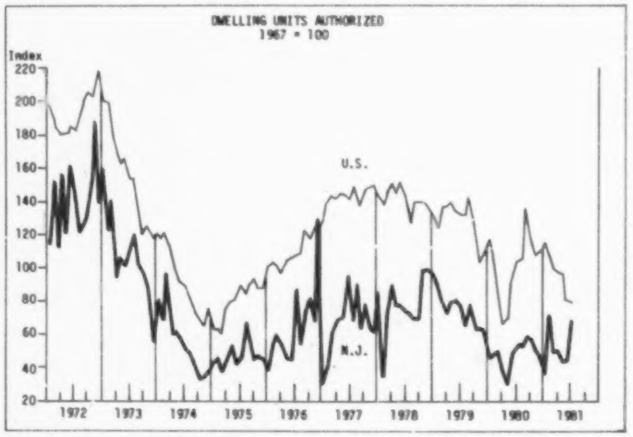
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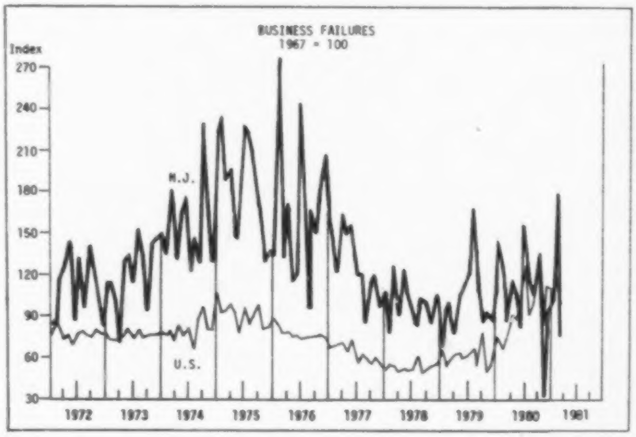
BUSINESS FAILURES
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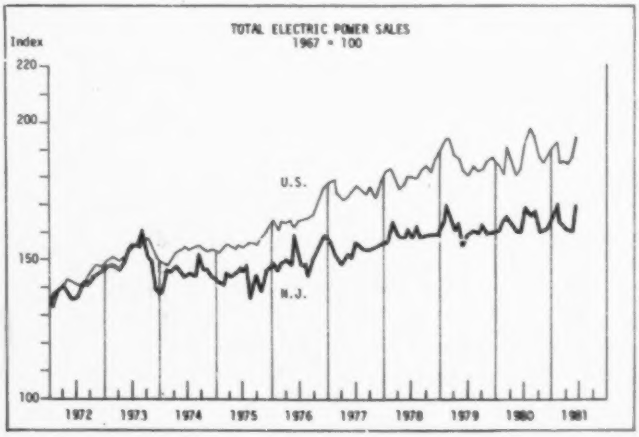
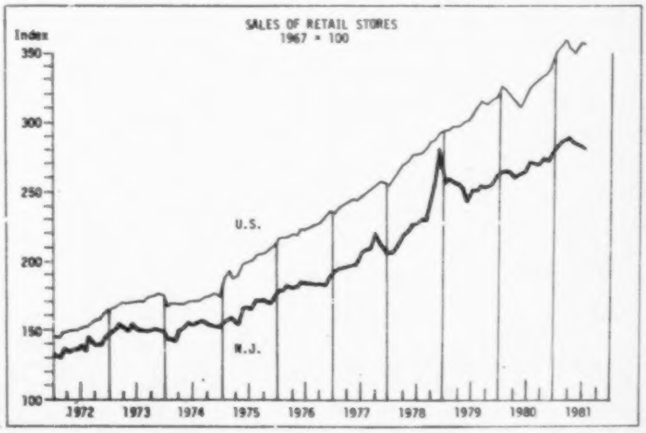

TOTAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES
1967 = 100


SALES OF RETAIL STORES
1967 = 100

1980
CENSUS
REPORT

Characteristics of New Jersey's Population: 1980

Connie O. Hughes
New Jersey State Data Center
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

INTRODUCTION

Two new tabulations from the 1980 census provide data in advance of release of the first computer tape. The U.S. Bureau of the Census has released a crosstabulation of age, race, and sex data for each state. These data were specifically prepared and released early at the request of members of the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Projections. At the present time, the data are available only in computer printouts and each state has been supplied only with its own tabulation.

Table 1
POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, SEX
NEW JERSEY: 1980

Age Group	ALL RACES Male	ALL RACES Female	WHITES Male	WHITES Female	BLACKS Male	BLACKS Female	OTHER RACES Male	OTHER RACES Female
TOTAL	3,532,719	3,831,439	2,949,450	3,177,640	430,690	494,096	152,579	159,703
Under 5 years	237,299	225,828	178,766	168,856	40,515	39,411	18,018	17,561
5- 9 years	259,644	248,882	198,454	189,246	43,578	42,856	17,612	16,780
10-14 years	308,528	297,167	242,453	231,839	50,124	50,086	15,951	15,242
15-19 years	341,224	329,481	274,210	262,027	51,867	52,787	15,147	14,667
20-24 years	301,914	312,860	249,231	251,794	39,310	46,433	13,373	14,633
25-29 years	278,753	295,293	231,646	237,066	33,558	42,148	13,549	16,079
30-34 years	270,257	293,478	225,475	237,277	30,149	38,970	14,633	17,281
35-39 years	230,162	249,553	191,548	202,257	26,024	34,140	12,590	13,156
40-44 years	193,410	206,638	159,899	168,145	23,420	28,856	10,091	9,637
45-49 years	189,742	204,225	162,025	172,075	20,870	25,218	6,847	6,932
50-54 years	207,684	224,923	183,495	196,917	19,329	22,766	4,860	5,240
55-59 years	203,355	226,732	183,242	203,168	16,628	19,696	3,485	3,868
60-64 years	170,338	197,106	155,635	178,527	12,437	15,594	2,266	2,985
65-69 years	133,577	170,153	122,461	154,728	9,384	13,166	1,732	2,259
70-74 years	93,415	133,529	85,961	122,643	6,304	9,375	1,150	1,511
75-79 years	59,304	98,621	54,580	91,145	4,023	6,518	701	958
80-84 years	32,858	65,979	30,582	62,072	1,932	3,378	344	529
85 years and over	21,255	50,991	19,787	47,908	1,238	2,698	230	385

Notes: 1) 1980 "white" and "other races" categories not comparable to 1970 categories. In 1970, most persons who marked the "other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation were reclassified as "white". In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "other" race category.

2) "Other races" in this table = American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut + Asian and Pacific Islander + other.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census.

Additionally, a new Supplementary Report, *Race of the Population by States: 1980*, has been issued. This is the third in a series of Supplementary Reports and details the population of the nation, regions, divisions, and states by 15 racial categories.

POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, SEX

Table 1 displays the age, race, and sex data for New Jersey according to the 1980 census. In total for each of the three race groups (white, black, and other) there were more females than males, due primarily to females having higher survival rates than males. Of New Jersey's 7,364,158 persons, 52.0% were females and 48.0% were males; of the state's 6,127,090 whites, 51.9% were females and 48.1% were males; of the state's 312,282 other races population, 51.1% were females and 48.9% were males. The differential between the proportion of females (53.4%) and males (46.6%) for the black population is the largest of the categories shown on Table 1.

In 1980, the largest proportion of New Jersey's total, white, and black populations was 15-19 years of age. The persons of this cohort were born between April 1, 1961 and April 1, 1965. In New Jersey 1961 was the record year for resident births (135,320 for the entire year), but the number of births for the state maintained high levels (over 130,000) through 1964. Thus, this cohort represents the peak and tail-end of the baby boom generation in New Jersey.

With the exception of the 5-year age groups over 60 years of age, which have increasingly lower survival rates than the remainder of the population, the smallest size age groups for the total and white populations were the 40-44 and 45-49 years of age. These persons were born during the low birth years of 1931-1940. However, for the black and other races categories, the age groups with the least number of persons in 1980 were the 50-54 and 55-59 years of age. While this difference between the total and white population is not substantial, it may be accounted for, in part, by net inmigrations of these latter groups in total in recent past. And, migration tends to occur in the earlier age groups.

New Jersey's population consisted of 859,682 persons 65 years of age or over. This represents 11.7% of the total population. A larger portion of the state's white population is 65 years of age or over (12.9%), indicating that the white population overall tends to be older than the entire population of New Jersey. On the other hand, substantially smaller proportions of the black and other races population are 65 years of age and over. In the case of blacks, 6.3% fell into this age group; and, in the case of other races, 3.1% were senior citizens.

In summary, then, it can be concluded from Table 1 that, according to the 1980 census, more females than males lived in New Jersey; the largest proportion of the state's total, white, and black populations was 15-19 years of age; the smallest size age groups under 60 years of age tend to be between 40-59 years of age; and, New Jersey's white population consists of a larger percentage of persons 65 years of age and over than the state's other race groups (blacks and other race.)

POPULATION BY DETAILED RACE

New Jersey's 1980 population consisted of 83.2% whites; 12.6% blacks; 0.1% American Indians, Eskimo, and Aleuts; 1.4% Asian and Pacific Islanders; and 2.7% all other races. A recently released report from the Bureau of the Census provides provisional 1980 census population totals detailing racial breakdowns within these groups. Specifically, the overall American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut group is detailed into its three components and the Asian and Pacific Islander group is detailed by nine components.

Table 2
NEW JERSEY POPULATION BY RACE: 1980

	1980		1970
	Number	Percent	Number
TOTAL	7,364,158	100.0	7,171,112
WHITE	6,127,090	83.2	NC
BLACK	924,786	12.6	770,292
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, & ALEUT	8,394	0.1	NC
American Indian	8,176	0.1	4,706
Eskimo	130	-	NC
Aleut	88	-	NC
ASIAN & PACIFIC ISLANDER	103,842	1.4	NC
Chinese	23,366	0.3	9,233
Filipino	24,377	0.3	5,623
Japanese	9,905	0.1	5,681
Asian Indian	29,507	0.4	NC
Korean	12,845	0.2	2,349
Vietnamese	2,884	-	NC
Hawaiian	632	-	447
Samoan	92	-	NC
Guamanian	234	-	NC
OTHER[1]	200,046	2.7	NC

Notes: [1] "Other" in this table not comparable to "Other Races" of Table 1. "Other Races" in Table 1 represents the sum of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts + Asian and Pacific Islanders + Other. "Other" in this table does not include American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts + Asian and Pacific Islanders.

NC = Not comparable with 1980 definition or not tablulated.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population Supplementary Reports, *"Race of the Population by States: 1980,"* PC80-S1-3, July 1981.

As can be seen from Table 2, the majority of the American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleut category were American Indians. Of the 8,394 total, 8,176 were American Indians in 1980. The largest subgroups of the Asians and Pacific Islanders were Chinese (23,377), Filipino (24,377), and Asian Indian (29,507).

Only 1970 data for comparable 1980 racial groups have been included in Table 2. Increases in population size from 1970 to 1980 in any particular comparable race group may result not only from births and migration (minus deaths), but from increased awareness or desire to be identified with racial origins during the decade of the 1970s.

Table 3
RANK BY SELECTED
RACE GROUPS: 1980
NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

	National Rank		
	New Jersey	New York	Pennsylvania
TOTAL	9	2	4
White	9	2	4
Black	16	1	11
ASIAN & PACIFIC			
Islander	6	3	9
Chinese	7	2	11
Filipino	5	4	12
Japanese	7	4	16
Asian Indian	4	1	6
Korean	8	2	10
Vietnamese	21	9	6
OTHER[1]	4	3	11

Note: [1] "Other" in this table not comparable to "Other Races" of Table 1. "Other Races" in Table 1 represents the sum of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts + Asian and Pacific Islanders + Other. "Other" in this table does not include American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts + Asian and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population Supplementary Reports, *"Race of the Population by States: 1980,"* PC80-S1-3, July 1981.

RANK OF SELECTED RACE GROUPS

Table 3 depicts the rank of several race groups for the states of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. With the exception of blacks and Vietnamese, New Jersey ranked among the top 10 States in the number of persons in these race groups. In all cases, New York ranked higher than New Jersey: and except for whites, blacks, and Vietnamese, New Jersey ranked higher than Pennsylvania.

Thus, while the majority of the state's population is white, New Jersey, according to the 1980 census, has one of the most diverse, populations racially in the nation.

DATA LIMITATIONS

The data for the categories "whites" and "other races" are not comparable to 1970 data, and analysis to examine changes from 1970 to 1980 should not be undertaken. Very briefly, the 1970-1980 differences can be explained as follows: A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race as "other"; and, in 1970 most persons who marked the "other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "white" -- in 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "other" race category. In table 1, "other races" represents the sum of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts; Asian and Pacific Islanders; and other races. It should also be noted that the race data are provisional and that final counts for race will be determined after sample data have been processed.

It is possible that questions being researched concerning these counts may result in corrections before the standard census reports are published. According to the Census Bureau, any such corrections are expected to have only minimal impact on the data for the state.

DATA AVAILABILITY

As mentioned previously in this article, crosstabulations of age, race, and sex data are available only for states and only on computer printouts. The U.S. Bureau of the Census has not published this data and each state has been supplied with its own tabulation.

The data on counts of persons by 15 race groups for the nation, regions, divisions, and states are presented in a supplementary report to the 1980 Census Population, entitled *Race of the Population by States: 1980*, PC80-S1-3, issued July 1981. A copy of this report can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. It is also available for review at most of New Jersey's depository libraries.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981

James Phillips
Office of Program Research

One of the components of President Reagan's Economic Recovery Program, designed to reduce the rapidly accelerating increases in federal spending, is the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981, signed on August 13, 1981. It effects major changes in three unemployment insurance programs that provide benefits to specifically targeted groups: the Extended Benefits (EB) Program, the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program, and the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemembers (UCX) Program. Other provisions of the act relate to the regulations governing loans to states and the repayment of these loans. Each of these items is discussed in summary fashion below.

EXTENDED BENEFITS (EB)

The EB program, initiated in 1971, provides up to an additional thirteen weeks of benefits to individuals who have exhausted their entitlement to benefits under the Regular Unemployment Insurance Program (maximum entitlement of 26 weeks). The program formerly triggered "on" if one of the following three conditions were met. The first was that the national EB trigger rate (a measure of insured unemployment) equalled or exceeded 4.5 percent. Second, Extended Benefits could be paid if the state's trigger rate equalled or exceeded 4 percent and was at least 120 percent of the average rate for that same week in the prior two years. Or, third, at state option, EB would be paid if the state trigger rate was above 5 percent. Under these conditions, New Jersey had been triggered "on" almost continuously since the inception of the program in 1971, but had most recently triggered off for the week of insured unemployment ending June 27, 1981.

Originally both Regular and Extended Benefits claimants were used in computing the EB trigger. However, with the week beginning August 16, 1981, only Regular UI claimants were to be included in the calculation of the trigger. In addition, the legislation eliminates the national EB trigger.

Also, the state trigger thresholds are to be raised to 5 percent and 120 percent and, at state option, 6 percent. EB claimants will additionally be required to have worked at least 20 out of the 52 weeks preceding the filing of the claims. Both of these changes are effective with weeks of insured unemployment beginning after September 25, 1982.

TRADE ACT

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program was enacted by Congress in 1974 to provide unemployment compensation benefits to workers employed by firms adversely affected by foreign competition, as part of a package of measures designed to liberalize world trade. Modest at first, TAA payments escalated rapidly during the latter part of the 1970s, reaching $53 million in New Jersey during 1980.

Prior to implementation of the provisions of the OBRA, an individual could collect 70 percent of his/her average weekly earnings up to a maximum of the nationwide average weekly wage paid in manufacturing industries ($289 in 1981) for up to 78 weeks. For weeks of unemployment beginning after September 30, 1981, however, a Trade Act claimant must exhaust all rights to regular benefits prior to collecting TAA, and cannot receive a weekly benefit amount in excess of what his/her entitlement would be under the individual state UI program. Further, the combined Regular UI and TAA benefits are limited to a maximum of 52 weeks, except when in approved training (when an additional 26 weeks are available).

Trade Act claimants must also meet stricter suitable work and active search for work criteria applicable to recipients of extended benefits.

EX-SERVICEMEMBERS BENEFITS

Another section of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act will result in a drastic curtailment of unemployment insurance benefits for certain individuals who previously served in a branch of the military. Claimants under the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemembers (UCX) Program who were separated from military service on or after July 1, 1981 and who failed to reenlist if able to do so are no longer eligible for unemployment benefits.

The new law also specifies that, to qualify for UCX, an individual must have been discharged or released under honorable conditions and must not have been discharged or released for cause as defined by the Department of Defense. Previously, the only qualifying requirements were that the claimant have served in the military for 365 continuous days prior to his/her release and that the period of active military service must have terminated under conditions other than dishonorable. It is expected that these changes will sharply reduce the number of valid claims filed under the UCX program.

LOAN REPAYMENT

The mechanism for repayment of advances made by the federal government to state unemployment insurance trust funds to facilitate the continued payment of benefits during recessionary periods was also altered in significant aspects. New Jersey borrowed a total of $734.9 million from 1975 to 1978, when the state's trust fund became insolvent during the recession which began nationally in 1973. Voluntary repayments of $40 million and $43 million in 1978 and 1979, respectively, resulted in an outstanding balance of $651.9 million as of December 31, 1980.

The payback provisions in the prior law specify that the credit against the federal tax paid by the debtor state that is used to fund the administration of the UI program and to pay loans, be reduced by 0.3 percent the first year of repayment and an additional 0.3 percent each year thereafter until the entire amount is repaid. Under these original provisions, it was anticipated that New Jersey would repay its loan within five years, by which time the tax credit loss would reach 1.5% (this schedule precluded any additional borrowing). New Jersey became liable for the initial 0.3 percent reduction for tax year 1980, payable in January 1981. Once all of the tax credits are tallied, this sum is expected to total approximately $45 million.

Under the Reconciliation Act, this escalating tax credit reduction is capped at 0.6 percent (or the amount payable in 1980, whichever is greater) for tax years 1981 through 1987. To qualify for the "cap" in 1981 and 1982, a state cannot reduce its unemployment tax effort or the overall solvency of its trust fund during the preceding federal fiscal year. In addition to these requirements, beginning in 1983, the state's average tax rate must exceed the five-year benefit cost rate (benefits paid divided by total wages earned by workers covered by unemployment insurance). Also, the amount of the loan still unpaid on September 30th cannot exceed the balance on the third preceding September 30th. Projections of the status of the trust fund, assuming a relatively stable economy, for this period indicate that New Jersey will qualify for the 0.6 percent cap each year, with full repayment to be completed in 1987.

INTEREST ON NEW LOANS

States in need of loans to meet benefit obligations were able to borrow interest-free from the federal government.

With the signing of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, loans made after April 1, 1982 will bear interest, at the same rate paid to the states on positive trust fund balances, but not to exceed 10%. The interest cannot be paid out of a state's UI trust fund. The state can either levy a special tax to generate the revenues to pay interest that may be incurred or appropriate the necessary amount from general revenues.

STATISTICAL SECTION

SERIES	SOURCES
1-16	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18-21	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
22-23	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
24	New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
25-27	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
28-30	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research
31-32	US Bureau of the Census
33	NJ Division of Motor Vehicles
34-42	NJ Department of Labor and Industry Division of Planning and Research

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I thru VI and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series except Series 24 which is adjusted by the additive method.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I thru VI have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

Boxed on each graph are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970 November 1973-March 1975, and January 1980-July 1980.

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 1,780 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks, which produce data more reliable as economic indicators.

Monthly average (annual average) data for 1970-1973 differ slightly from estimates published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The series published in this report were developed by BLS using 1970 census weights and population extrapolations in the estimating procedure and are consistent with data from 1974 forward. Data published by BLS reflect weights and population estimates extrapolated from the 1960 census and are not precisely comparable with data from 1974 forward.

Official series data for 1980 have been revised due to a one-year addition of 150 sampling units to the monthly household panel in New Jersey which is part of the national Current Population Survey (CPS). In 1981, the sample size was reduced to the pre-1980 level of about 1,780 households.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1980 benchmark.

Estimates for all years have been revised based on updated seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1980.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1980 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1980 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS. There was a substantial drop in the workweek in February 1978 due to a snowstorm.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made according to a U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics formula, state tax adjustments are made by the Department of Labor and Industry, and inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

19-21 The LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS are collected by a survey of employers counting the number of accessions, separations, and quits that occurred during the entire month. The series reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

25-27 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 25, 26, and 27. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month. Due to an atypically large revision, retroactive to June 1980, the 1981 year-to-year cumulative comparisons of residential construction contracts show a decline not reflected in Series 25 and 26. These unadjusted data are published as received from F.W. Dodge.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 25) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 25).

Series 25 was affected by a $2 billion contract for nuclear generating facilities in April 1977 and a $900 million contract for an electric power and heating system in February 1978. To avoid distortions these awards were omitted from the computations to determine seasonally adjusted figures but were returned to the total after the remaining data were seasonally adjusted. They were also omitted from the monthly average components.

28-30 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff data, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 28) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. Series 28 is not the sum of the published components For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total units (Series 28) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 30) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

31-32 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the Department of Labor and Industry to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 31) has been deflated by the "Commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

34-35 These two series were affected by a change in reporting procedures during 1980; in that year, all Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) summer youth program openings and placements were recorded prior to September 30. In past years, these openings and placements were distributed in the September, October, and November totals.

NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (Series 34) , as reported by the Employment Service Automated Reporting System, were overestimated by about 10% from June 1975 to February 1976. These data relate to openings received by the New Jersey Employment Service only.

36 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (interstate and intrastate under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

37 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is a weekly average of claimants (interstate and intrastate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 480,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

38 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents interstate and intrastate agent claims under the regular state program only.

39 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the state program only.

40-42 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 42) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,381	3,364	3,527	3,503	3,607	3,592	3,583	3,614
Feb	3,335	3,361	3,554	3,510	3,572	3,594	3,531	3,608
Mar	3,302	3,366	3,545	3,522	3,598	3,593	3,636	3,597
Apr	3,353	3,416	3,489	3,516	3,587	3,589	3,639	3,605
May	3,373	3,413	3,510	3,524	3,608	3,584	3,674	3,568
Jun	3,381	3,429	3,545	3,530	3,604	3,573	3,573	3,579
Jul	3,402	3,442	3,535	3,538	3,611	3,575	3,556	3,586r
Aug	3,437	3,450	3,541	3,542	3,577	3,572	3,520	3,584p
Sep	3,511	3,449	3,582	3,553	3,534	3,575		
Oct	3,525	3,456	3,548	3,569	3,569	3,574		
Nov	3,551	3,462	3,506	3,562	3,554	3,582		
Dec	3,547	3,473	3,570	3,575	3,560	3,579		

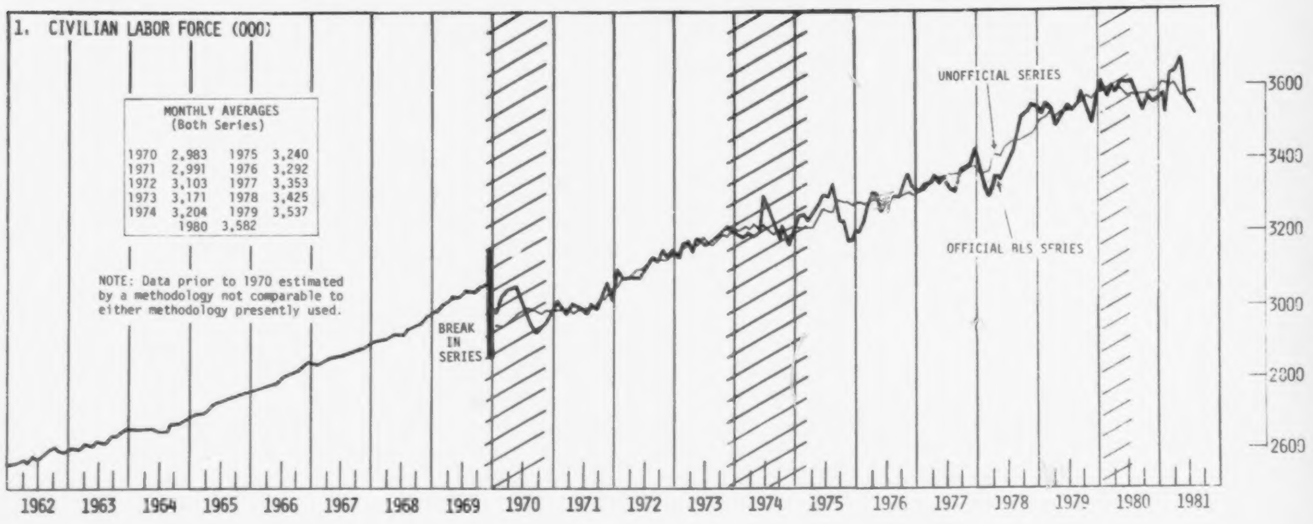
2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,137	3,102	3,281	3,254	3,354	3,346	3,316	3,355
Feb	3,087	3,105	3,287	3,262	3,363	3,347	3,288	3,356
Mar	3,072	3,120	3,291	3,272	3,350	3,339	3,324	3,349
Apr	3,102	3,174	3,278	3,269	3,343	3,332	3,351	3,361
May	3,120	3,175	3,258	3,284	3,321	3,317	3,388	3,333
Jun	3,134	3,182	3,307	3,292	3,330	3,306	3,322	3,345
Jul	3,157	3,195	3,281	3,295	3,349	3,304	3,342	3,348r
Aug	3,203	3,204	3,283	3,299	3,327	3,304	3,282	3,344p
Sep	3,256	3,209	3,353	3,307	3,275	3,314		
Oct	3,281	3,215	3,299	3,316	3,310	3,324		
Nov	3,315	3,231	3,257	3,322	3,284	3,324		
Dec	3,283	3,226	3,339	3,331	3,276	3,329		

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	244	263	246	249	253	246	267	259
Feb	248	256	267	248	209	247	243	252
Mar	230	245	254	249	248	254	312	248
Apr	251	242	211	247	244	257	288	244
May	253	239	252	240	287	267	286	234
Jun	247	247	238	238	274	268	251	234
Jul	245	247	254	243	262	271	214	238
Aug	234	246	258	243	250	269	238	240p
Sep	255	241	229	246	259	261		
Oct	244	241	249	252	259	251		
Nov	236	231	249	240	270	257		
Dec	264	246	231	244	284	250		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — I

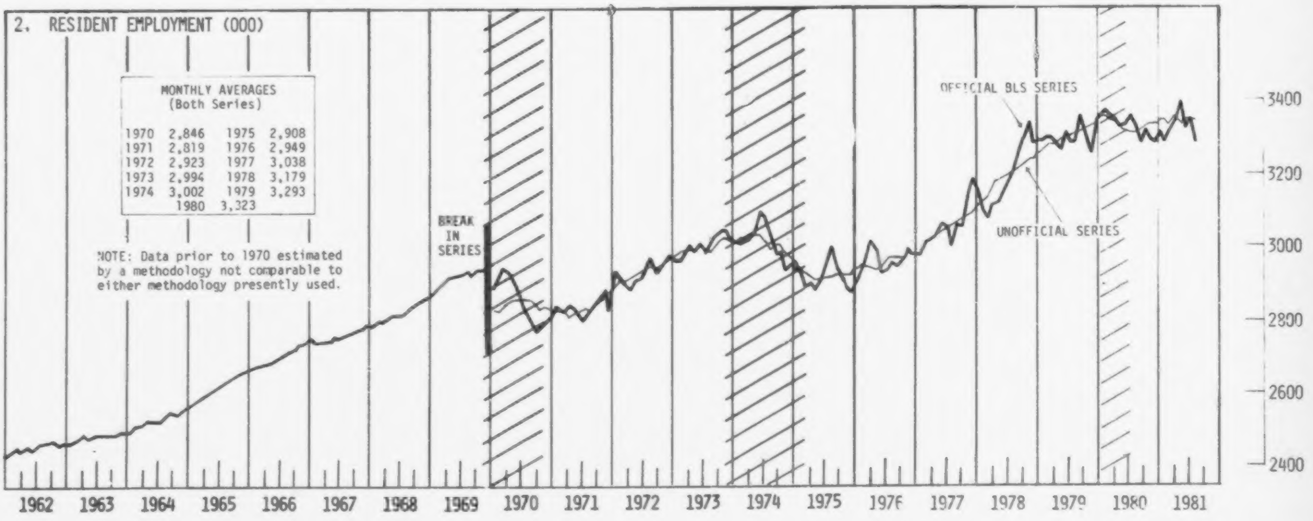


1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,983	1975	3,240
1971	2,991	1976	3,292
1972	3,103	1977	3,353
1973	3,171	1978	3,425
1974	3,204	1979	3,537
1980	3,582		

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

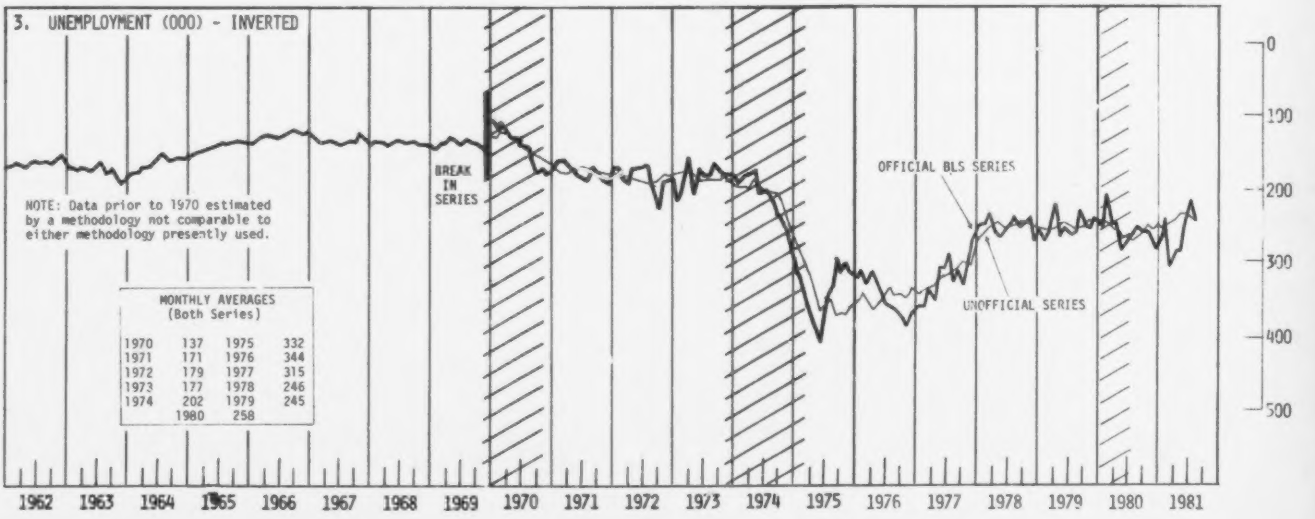


2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	2,846	1975	2,908
1971	2,819	1976	2,949
1972	2,923	1977	3,038
1973	2,994	1978	3,179
1974	3,002	1979	3,293
1980	3,323		

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) - INVERTED

NOTE: Data prior to 1970 estimated by a methodology not comparable to either methodology presently used.

MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Both Series)

1970	137	1975	332
1971	171	1976	344
1972	179	1977	315
1973	177	1978	246
1974	202	1979	245
1980	258		

TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	62.4	62.1	64.4	63.9	65.2	64.9	64.1	64.6
Feb	61.5	62.0	64.8	64.0	64.5	64.9	63.1	64.5
Mar	60.8	62.0	64.6	64.2	64.9	64.8	65.0	64.3
Apr	61.7	62.9	63.5	64.0	64.6	64.7	65.0	64.4
May	62.0	62.7	63.8	64.1	65.0	64.5	65.5	63.6
Jun	62.1	63.0	64.4	64.2	64.8	64.3	63.7	63.8
Jul	62.4	63.2	64.2	64.2	64.9	64.2	63.3	63.9r
Aug	63.0	63.3	64.3	64.3	64.2	64.1	62.7	63.8p
Sep	64.3	63.2	64.9	64.4	63.4	64.1		
Oct	64.5	63.3	64.3	64.6	64.0	64.1		
Nov	64.9	63.3	63.4	64.5	63.6	64.1		
Dec	64.8	63.4	64.5	64.6	63.7	64.0		

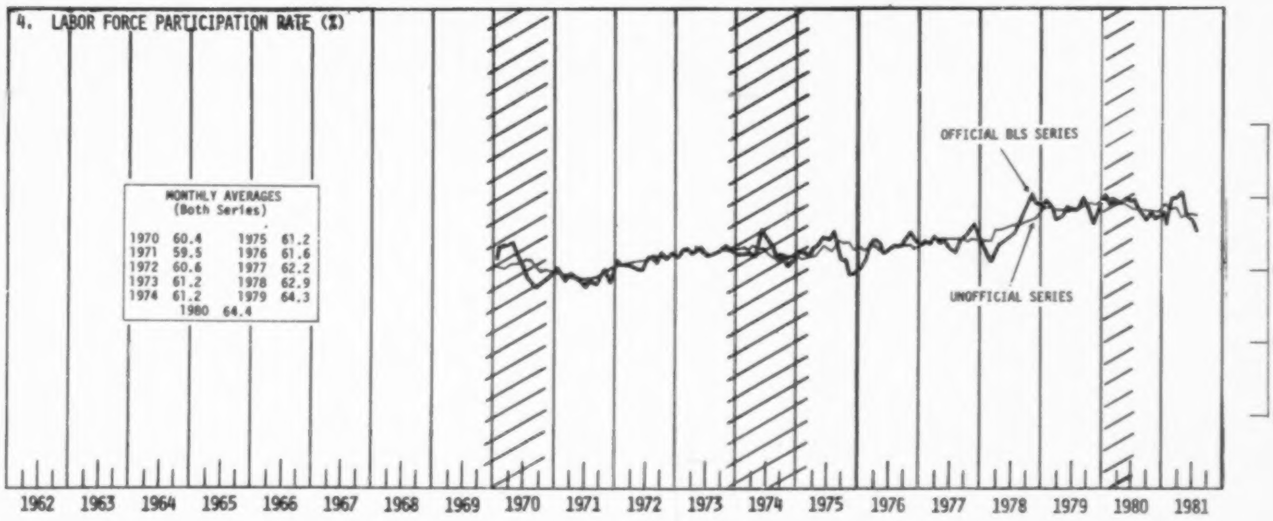
5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

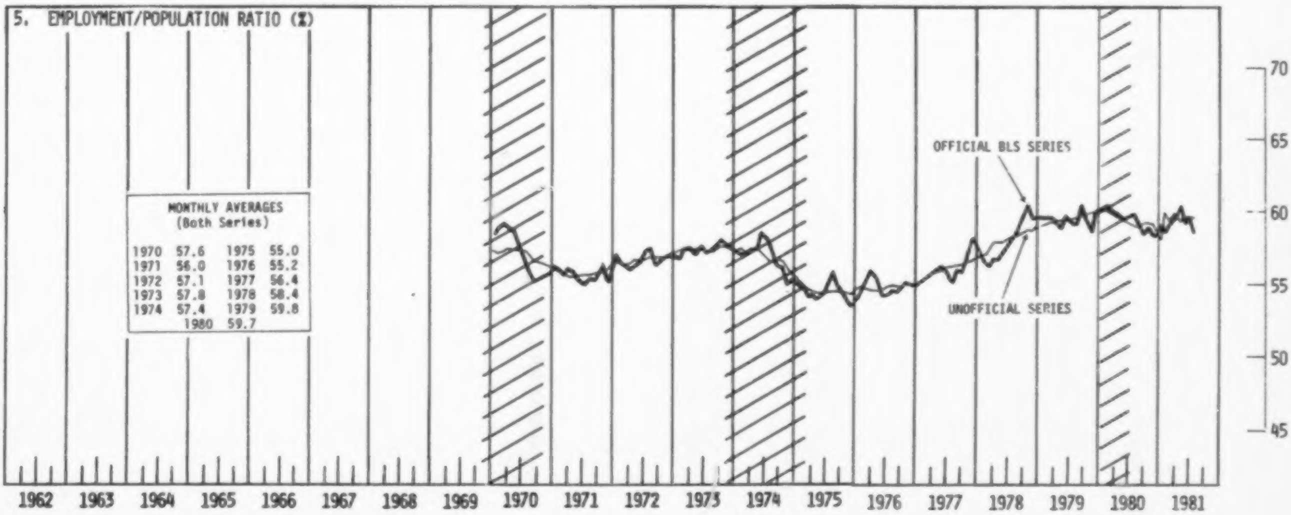
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	57.9	57.2	59.9	59.4	60.6	60.4	59.3	60.0
Feb	56.9	57.2	59.9	59.5	60.7	60.4	58.8	60.0
Mar	56.6	57.5	60.0	59.6	60.4	60.2	59.4	59.8
Apr	57.1	58.4	59.7	59.5	60.2	60.0	59.8	60.0
May	57.4	58.4	59.3	59.7	59.8	59.7	60.4	59.5
Jun	57.6	58.4	60.1	59.8	59.9	59.5	59.2	59.6
Jul	57.9	58.6	59.6	59.8	60.2	59.4	59.5	59.6
Aug	58.7	58.7	59.6	59.9	59.7	59.3	58.4	59.5p
Sep	59.6	58.8	60.8	60.0	58.8	59.5		
Oct	60.0	58.8	59.8	60.1	59.3	59.6		
Nov	60.6	59.1	58.9	60.1	58.8	59.5		
Dec	60.0	58.9	60.4	60.2	58.6	59.6		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	7.2	7.8	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.2
Feb	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.1	5.9	6.9	6.9	7.0
Mar	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.1	8.6	6.9
Apr	7.5	7.1	6.0	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.9	6.8
May	7.5	7.0	7.2	6.8	8.0	7.5	7.8	6.6
Jun	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.5
Jul	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.6	6.0	6.6
Aug	6.8	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.5	6.8	6.7p
Sep	7.3	7.0	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.3		
Oct	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.0		
Nov	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.6	7.2		
Dec	7.4	7.1	6.5	6.8	8.0	7.0		

CHART II. RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS — II





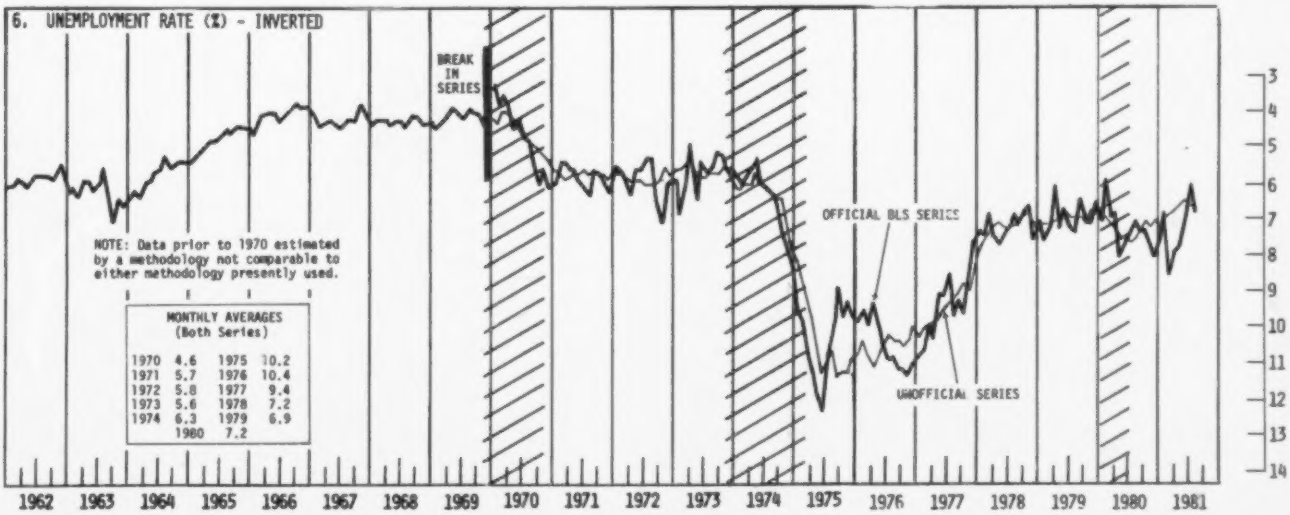


TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2829.1	2893.1	2940.6	3005.3	2991.3	3056.5	3016.1	3082.2
Feb	2827.5	2896.7	2940.0	3016.4	2995.4	3073.9	3015.1	3094.4
Mar	2867.1	2910.9	2976.5	3025.4	3022.1	3070.9	3039.0	3089.5
Apr	2933.3	2950.8	2992.4	3010.2	3041.8	3059.2	3070.8	3088.9
May	2966.9	2960.9	3029.4	3022.4	3059.4	3052.1	3078.4	3071.1
Jun	3027.8	2968.8	3084.5	3024.1	3103.1	3042.5	3140.7	3079.4
Jul	3029.7	2983.3	3077.8	3030.2	3085.8	3037.8	3138.0r	3088.3r
Aug	3040.7	2994.4	3079.7	3030.9	3084.2	3035.1	3131.5p	3080.8p
Sep	3005.7	2990.7	3047.3	3032.3	3057.3	3044.7		
Oct	3004.9	2990.3	3050.6	3036.3	3065.4	3053.5		
Nov	3014.5	3001.3	3053.1	3041.7	3066.8	3057.9		
Dec	3002.0	2996.2	3056.6	3052.1	3074.8	3073.3		

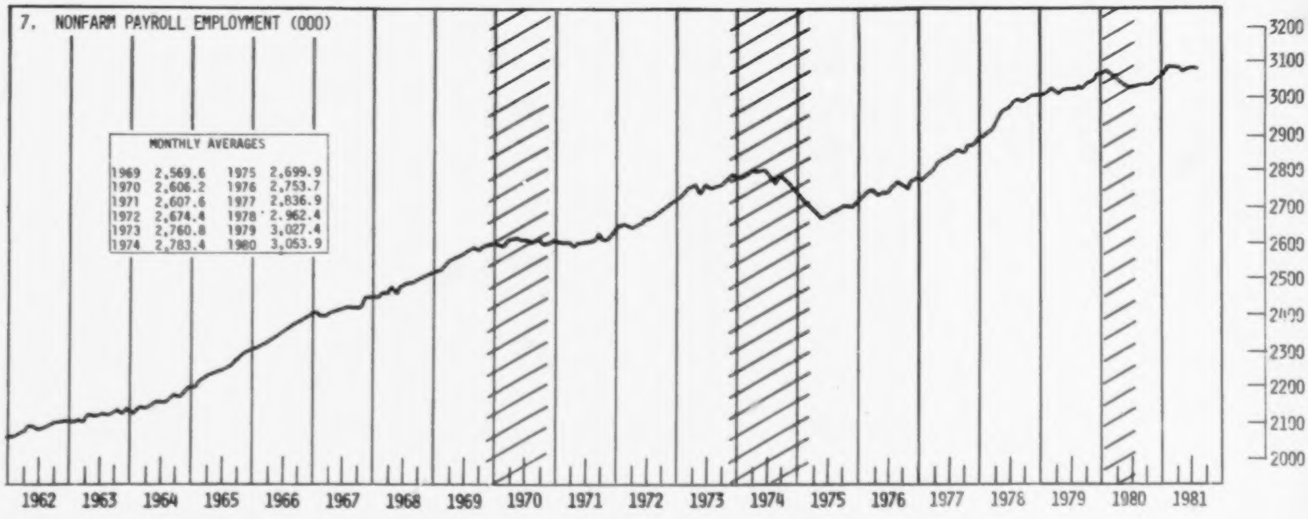
8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2316.6	2377.7	2426.6	2488.2	2476.0	2537.6	2494.1	2556.6
Feb	2312.0	2381.4	2421.6	2497.4	2476.1	2553.8	2491.6	2570.3
Mar	2346.4	2392.6	2457.5	2508.1	2498.0	2548.6	2513.7	2566.0
Apr	2408.7	2429.0	2473.7	2494.0	2513.0	2533.2	2547.8	2568.3
May	2441.3	2436.7	2510.3	2505.0	2529.5	2524.1	2557.2	2551.8
Jun	2495.5	2441.9	2562.9	2507.8	2573.3	2518.4	2617.7	2561.7
Jul	2489.8	2453.0	2550.9	2513.6	2551.3	2513.9	2614.5r	2574.9r
Aug	2504.4	2461.2	2557.8	2513.2	2556.8	2512.2	2616.3p	2569.9p
Sep	2499.7	2464.7	2552.1	2517.6	2551.2	2518.3		
Oct	2489.2	2470.6	2539.1	2520.8	2541.6	2525.6		
Nov	2490.2	2478.6	2535.6	2525.4	2538.3	2530.3		
Dec	2479.1	2474.7	2539.4	2535.7	2548.0	2546.8		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

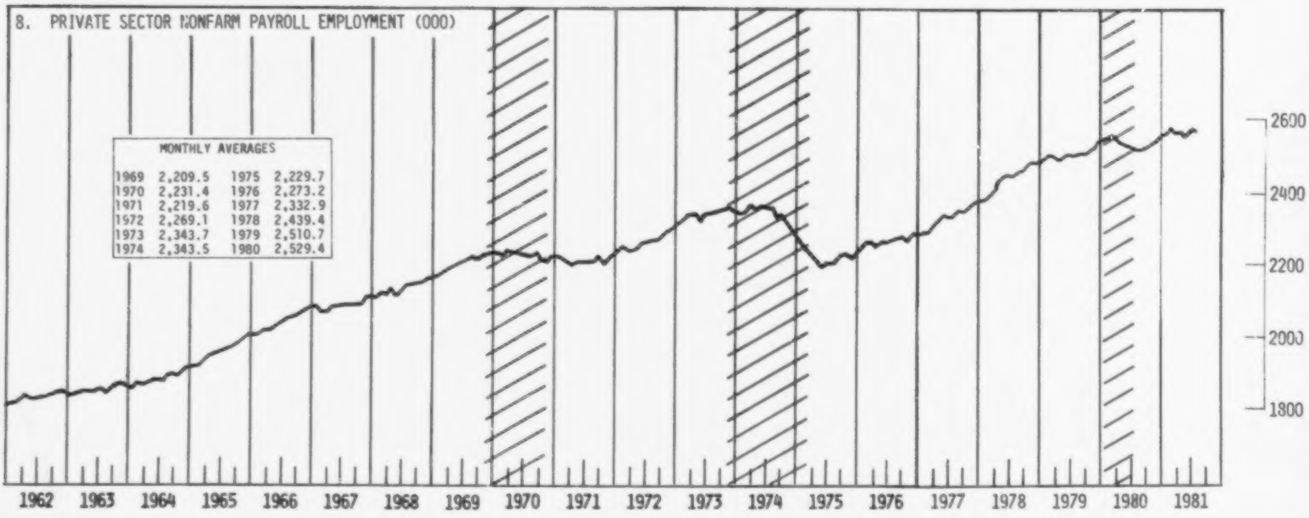
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	512.5	515.4	514.0	517.1	515.3	518.9	522.0	525.6
Feb	515.5	515.3	518.4	519.0	519.3	520.1	523.5	524.1
Mar	520.7	518.3	519.0	517.3	524.1	522.3	525.3	523.5
Apr	524.6	521.8	518.7	516.2	528.4	526.0	523.0	520.6
May	525.6	524.2	519.1	517.4	529.9	528.0	521.2	519.3
Jun	532.3	526.9	521.6	516.3	529.8	524.1	523.0	517.7
Jul	539.9	530.3	526.9	516.6	534.5	523.9	523.5r	513.4r
Aug	536.3	533.2	521.9	517.7	527.4	522.9	515.2p	510.9p
Sep	506.0	526.0	495.2	514.7	506.1	526.4		
Oct	515.7	519.7	511.5	515.5	523.8	527.9		
Nov	524.3	522.7	517.5	516.3	528.5	527.6		
Dec	522.9	521.5	517.2	516.4	526.3	526.5		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — I


7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

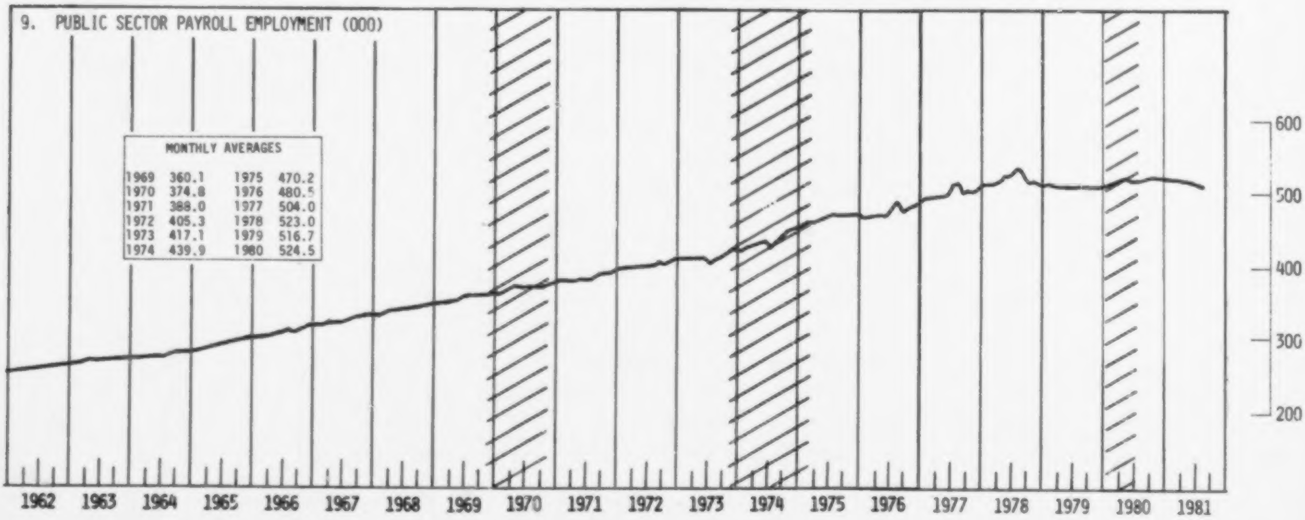
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2,569.6	1975	2,699.9
1970	2,606.2	1976	2,753.7
1971	2,607.6	1977	2,836.9
1972	2,674.4	1978	2.962.4
1973	2,760.8	1979	3,027.4
1974	2,783.4	1980	3,053.9


8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	2,209.5	1975	2,229.7
1970	2,231.4	1976	2,273.2
1971	2,219.6	1977	2,332.9
1972	2,269.1	1978	2,439.4
1973	2,343.7	1979	2,510.7
1974	2,343.5	1980	2,529.4


9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	360.1	1975	470.2
1970	374.8	1976	480.5
1971	388.0	1977	504.0
1972	405.3	1978	523.0
1973	417.1	1979	516.7
1974	439.9	1980	524.5

TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	763.6	776.9	784.4	796.6	782.8	794.3	770.2	782.0
Feb	767.2	778.1	787.6	798.6	792.3	803.1	771.1	781.7
Mar	777.1	780.5	797.5	800.2	797.9	800.5	773.6	776.4
Apr	783.2	787.3	795.2	798.3	790.5	793.2	774.8	777.7
May	788.3	787.7	801.5	800.3	784.5	783.4	776.7	775.8
Jun	795.9	783.9	814.2	801.9	790.8	778.9	787.9	776.3
Jul	781.1	786.9	794.1	800.6	770.9	777.6	773.2r	779.7r
Aug	792.7	789.9	799.7	797.4	772.6	770.7	777.6p	775.7p
Sep	802.0	790.7	810.9	800.3	782.2	772.7		
Oct	801.1	791.6	808.0	798.8	782.3	774.3		
Nov	800.6	795.5	800.4	795.9	779.0	774.9		
Dec	789.0	793.4	796.1	800.5	775.2	780.0		

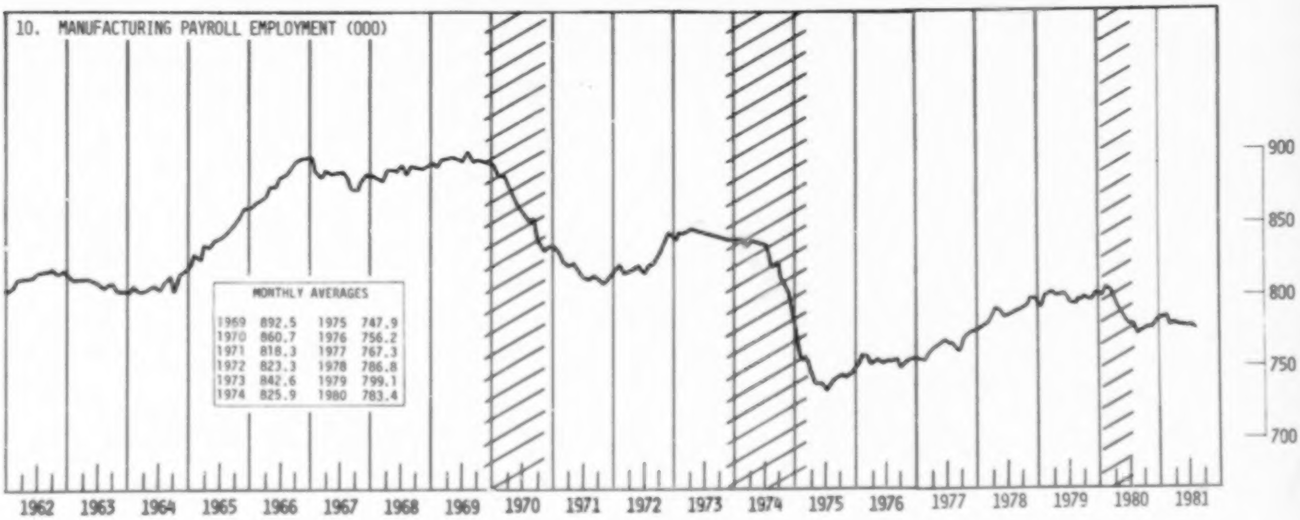
11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	83.6	96.1	96.4	110.4	103.4	117.8	101.3	115.4
Feb	78.1	93.8	91.9	110.9	98.3	118.8	99.0	119.6
Mar	83.2	94.4	99.9	113.5	100.2	113.8	105.4	119.7
Apr	101.6	103.4	110.2	112.1	106.2	108.0	114.3	116.3
May	109.0	107.6	116.0	114.6	110.0	108.7	102.7	101.4
Jun	115.8	108.5	120.5	112.8	115.9	108.5	112.9	105.7
Jul	115.9	107.2	123.7	114.4	117.4	108.7	119.7r	110.8r
Aug	118.1	108.7	124.1	114.3	117.8	108.5	119.0p	109.6p
Sep	117.1	108.8	122.1	113.7	117.3	109.3		
Oct	117.2	109.8	122.2	114.4	117.3	109.8		
Nov	114.7	109.6	121.1	115.9	114.2	109.4		
Dec	108.8	109.1	116.6	116.9	110.4	110.8		

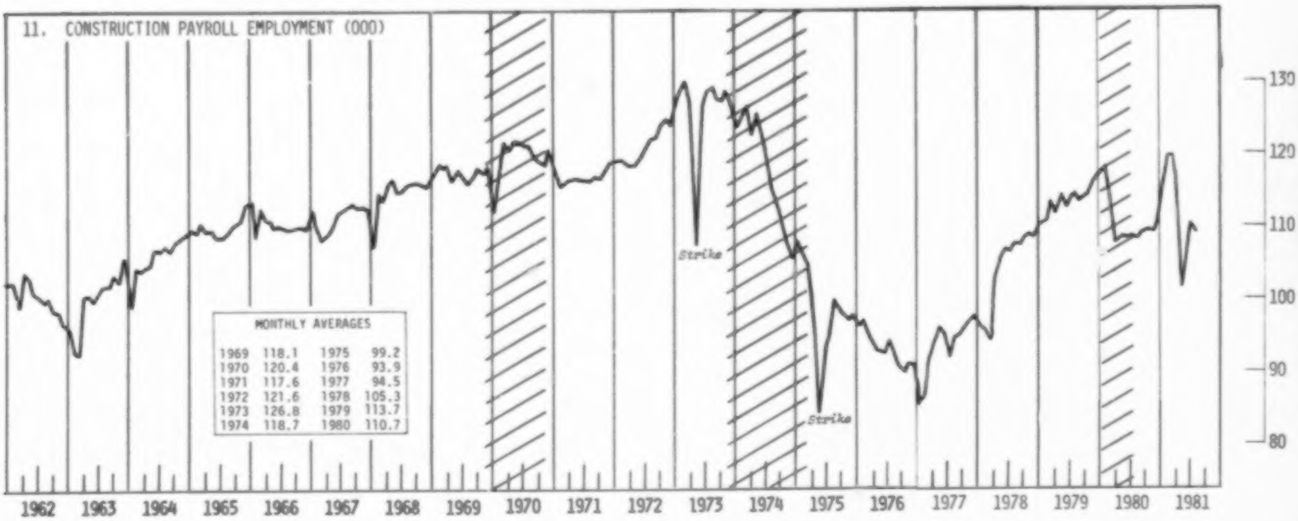
12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1466.9	1502.0	1543.1	1578.4	1587.5	1623.1	1620.4	1656.9
Feb	1464.2	1506.8	1539.5	1585.1	1583.3	1629.5	1619.3	1666.6
Mar	1483.7	1515.2	1557.4	1591.6	1597.5	1631.8	1632.4	1667.5
Apr	1521.3	1535.8	1565.6	1580.9	1614.2	1629.5	1656.4	1672.0
May	1541.4	1538.9	1589.9	1587.4	1632.5	1629.6	1675.5	1672.4
Jun	1581.3	1547.1	1625.5	1590.4	1663.9	1628.5	1714.7	1677.6
Jul	1590.3	1556.4	1630.4	1596.0	1660.4	1625.2	1719.2r	1682.1r
Aug	1591.1	1560.1	1631.2	1598.9	1663.7	1630.5	1717.4p	1682.4p
Sep	1578.0	1562.7	1616.5	1601.1	1649.2	1633.9		
Oct	1568.3	1566.6	1606.4	1605.1	1639.6	1639.1		
Nov	1572.3	1570.9	1611.6	1611.1	1642.7	1643.6		
Dec	1578.6	1569.5	1624.4	1615.9	1660.0	1653.6		

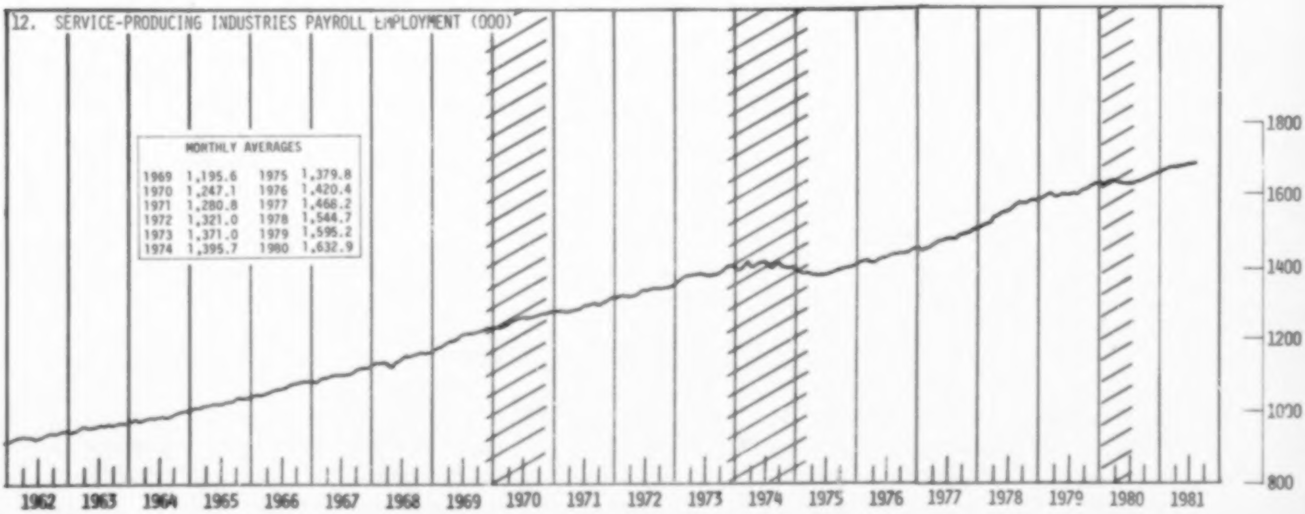
CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS — II


10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1969	892.5	1975	747.9
1970	860.7	1976	756.2
1971	818.3	1977	767.3
1972	823.3	1978	786.8
1973	842.6	1979	799.1
1974	825.9	1980	783.4


11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1969	118.1	1975	99.2
1970	120.4	1976	93.9
1971	117.6	1977	94.5
1972	121.6	1978	105.3
1973	126.8	1979	113.7
1974	118.7	1980	110.7


12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES			
1969	1,195.6	1975	1,379.8
1970	1,247.1	1976	1,420.4
1971	1,280.8	1977	1,468.2
1972	1,321.0	1978	1,544.7
1973	1,371.0	1979	1,595.2
1974	1,395.7	1980	1,632.9

TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	516.7	526.3	522.7	531.7	515.9	524.3	496.0	504.0
Feb	520.6	526.7	524.0	529.2	522.2	527.0	497.3	501.8
Mar	524.8	527.2	528.9	530.5	525.0	526.3	499.5	500.9
Apr	526.4	529.3	529.2	530.5	520.6	521.0	500.8	501.1
May	528.8	528.6	533.0	532.0	511.9	511.0	502.7	502.1
Jun	531.9	523.8	542.2	534.4	515.2	507.8	512.1	504.7
Jul	519.9	528.2	524.2	533.6	494.3	503.6	498.9	508.3
Aug	529.8	530.0	529.7	531.2	496.0	497.8	503.2	505.0
Sep	538.0	529.0	541.1	533.0	508.1	500.8		
Oct	538.8	530.8	537.8	530.3	508.0	501.0		
Nov	538.0	533.0	529.3	524.6	504.3	500.0		
Dec	527.7	530.1	526.1	528.3	501.0	503.0		

DATA REVISED TO 1980 BENCHMARK

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (hours)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.2	40.5	41.3	41.5	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.9
Feb	37.3	37.4	41.3	41.4	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9
Mar	41.5	41.5	41.7	41.6	40.8	40.7	41.0	40.9
Apr	41.5	41.8	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.7	40.5	40.8
May	40.8	40.9	41.2	41.3	40.3	40.4	40.7	40.8
Jun	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.2	40.3	40.2	40.8	40.8
Jul	40.7	41.0	40.8	41.2	39.9	40.3	40.2	40.6
Aug	41.1	41.2	40.7	40.9	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.7
Sep	41.4	41.4	41.0	41.0	40.6	40.6		
Oct	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.0	40.7	40.7		
Nov	40.0	39.6	41.5	41.1	41.2	40.8		
Dec	42.0	41.4	41.7	41.1	41.4	40.8		

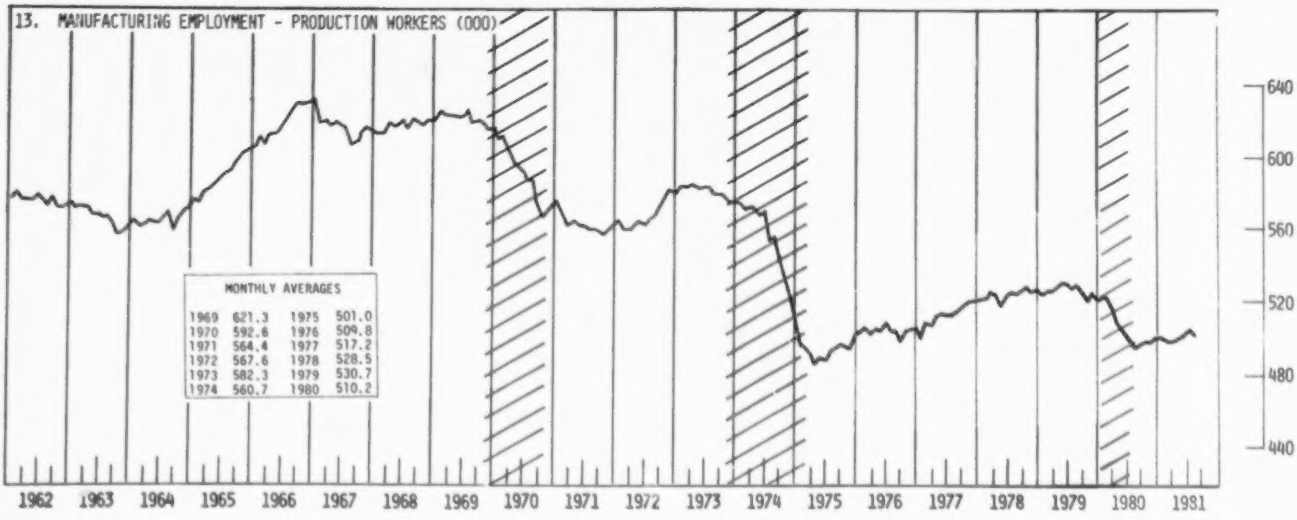
DATA REVISED TO 1980 BENCHMARK

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,771	21,315	21,588	22,066	21,152	21,549	20,237	20,614
Feb	19,418	19,699	21,641	21,909	21,306	21,554	20,290	20,524
Mar	21,779	21,879	22,055	22,069	21,420	21,420	20,480	20,487
Apr	21,846	22,125	21,327	21,538	21,032	21,205	20,282	20,445
May	21,575	21,620	21,960	21,972	20,630	20,644	20,460	20,490
Jun	21,967	21,581	22,393	22,017	20,763	20,414	20,894	20,541
Jul	21,160	21,656	21,387	21,984	19,723	20,295	20,056	20,637
Aug	21,775	21,836	21,559	21,726	19,989	20,161	20,380	20,554
Sep	22,273	21,901	22,185	21,853	20,629	20,332		
Oct	22,199	21,869	22,050	21,742	20,676	20,391		
Nov	21,520	21,107	21,966	21,561	20,777	20,400		
Dec	22,163	21,946	21,938	21,713	20,741	20,522		

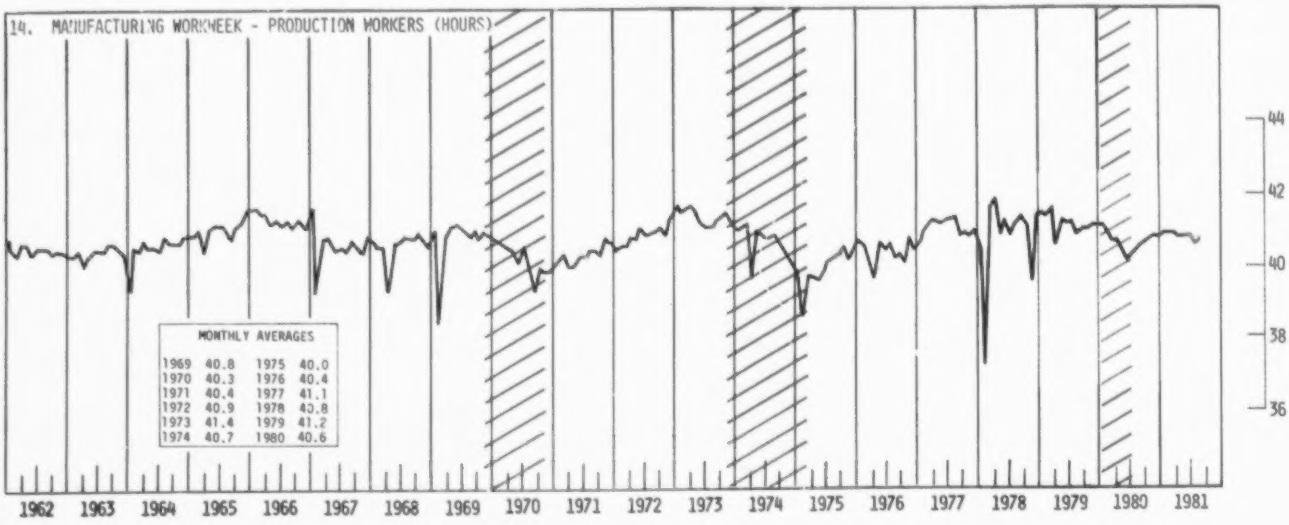
DATA REVISED TO 1980 BENCHMARK

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS


13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

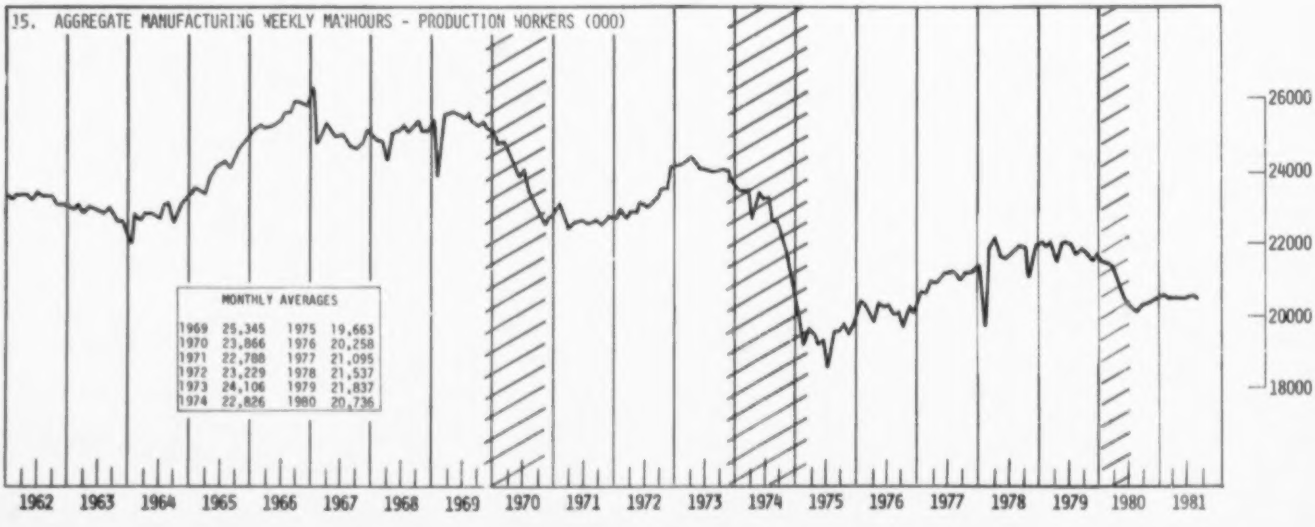
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	621.3	1975	501.0
1970	592.6	1976	509.8
1971	564.4	1977	517.2
1972	567.6	1978	528.5
1973	582.3	1979	530.7
1974	560.7	1980	510.2


14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	40.8	1975	40.0
1970	40.3	1976	40.4
1971	40.4	1977	41.1
1972	40.9	1978	40.8
1973	41.4	1979	41.2
1974	40.7	1980	40.6


15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	25,345	1975	19,663
1970	23,866	1976	20,258
1971	22,788	1977	21,095
1972	23,229	1978	21,537
1973	24,106	1979	21,837
1974	22,826	1980	20,736

TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

Date	1978 Unadjusted	1979 Unadjusted	1980 Unadjusted	1981 Unadjusted
Jan	245.22	269.28	286.59	314.98
Feb	229.02	270.93	287.64	314.57
Mar	254.40	273.97	290.90	317.34
Apr	254.40	263.97	291.28	316.71
May	251.74	273.16	288.15	319.90
Jun	256.06	275.88	292.58	321.90
Jul	254.38	272.95	290.47	318.79
Aug	256.05	271.88	293.79	319.55
Sep	262.48	279.21	300.85	
Oct	263.27	279.21	303.62	DATA REVISED TO 1980 BENCHMARK
Nov	266.80	288.01	311.88	
Dec	275.10	293.99	312.98	

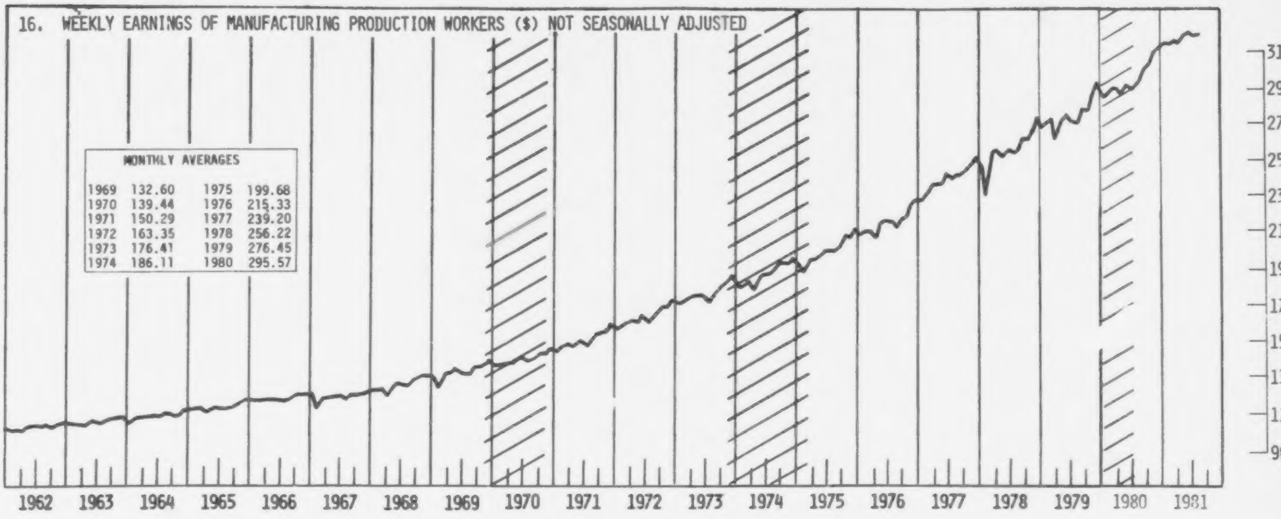
17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

Date	1978			1979			1980			1981		
	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.	U.S.	N.Y.	Phila.
Jan	187.1	189.8	187.4	204.7	202.3	203.9	233.3	225.5	228.0	260.7	249.1	255.5
Feb	188.4	190.8	188.7	207.1	204.7	205.8	236.5	227.7	231.6	263.5	252.7	258.1
Mar	189.7	191.9	189.7	209.3	206.3	206.8	239.9	230.8	235.1	265.2	253.7	259.5
Apr	191.4	192.8	191.5	211.8	208.1	209.1	242.6	232.4	237.9	266.8	254.8	261.5
May	193.3	193.7	192.6	214.3	210.3	211.4	245.1	234.1	239.9	269.1	255.9	262.9
Jun	195.3	195.6	194.6	216.9	212.2	214.5	247.8	236.7	243.8	271.4	257.9	265.6
Jul	196.7	196.0	195.9	219.4	214.1	216.9	248.0	238.4	245.3	274.6	262.3	268.5
Aug	197.7	196.7	197.4	221.5	215.3	218.1	249.6	240.7	247.3	276.5	264.0	271.6
Sep	199.1	197.7	198.2	223.7	217.8	220.3	251.9	241.5	248.3			
Oct	200.7	199.2	198.9	225.6	219.3	221.3	254.1	242.6	249.5			
Nov	201.8	199.8	200.6	227.6	220.7	223.8	256.4	244.2	251.1			
Dec	202.9	200.9	202.4	230.0	222.4	224.6	258.7	247.2	252.3			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	100.16	109.90	101.61	111.87	96.00	105.80	92.90	102.62
Feb	93.80	102.98	101.06	111.27	95.09	104.80	91.68	101.26
Mar	102.16	112.15	101.39	111.66	94.66	104.35	91.91	101.54
Apr	101.42	111.34	97.23	107.04	93.88	103.49	91.19	100.74
May	100.01	109.75	99.07	109.10	92.30	101.73	91.52	101.14
Jun	100.47	110.32	98.75	108.76	92.25	101.69	91.15	101.75
Jul	99.45	109.17	96.89	106.70	91.06	100.38	89.19	98.56
Aug	99.45	109.20	96.03	105.74	91.18	100.52	88.57	97.88
Sep	101.10	111.14	97.18	107.06	92.74	102.27		
Oct	100.80	110.82	96.65	106.47	93.03	102.61	DATA REVISED TO 1980 BENCHMARK	
Nov	101.39	111.53	98.41	108.46	94.56	104.34		
Dec	103.31	113.76	99.62	109.83	94.04	103.78		

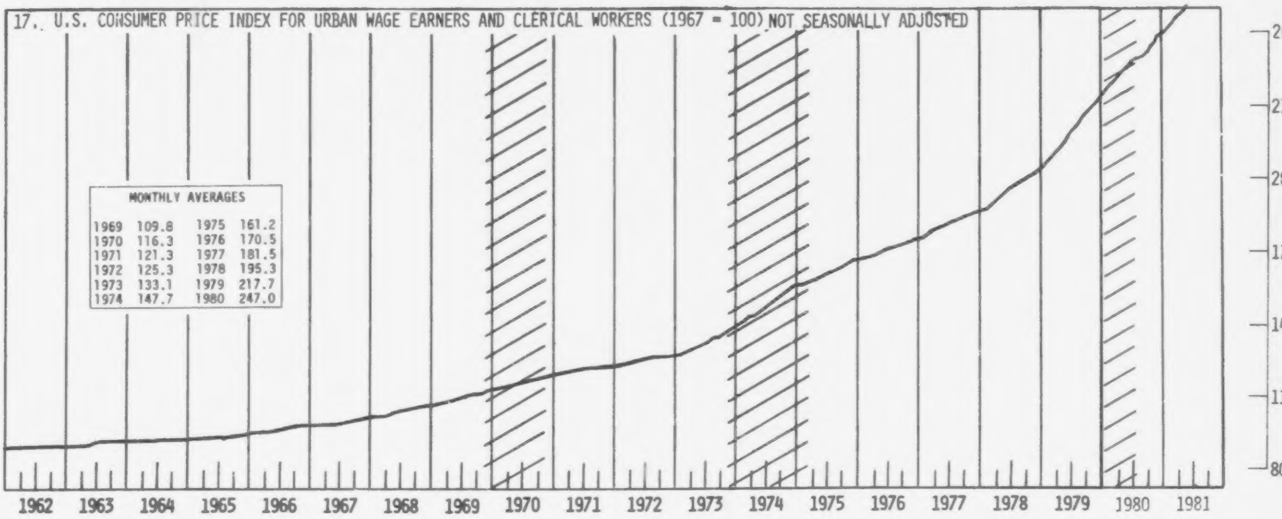
CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS



16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

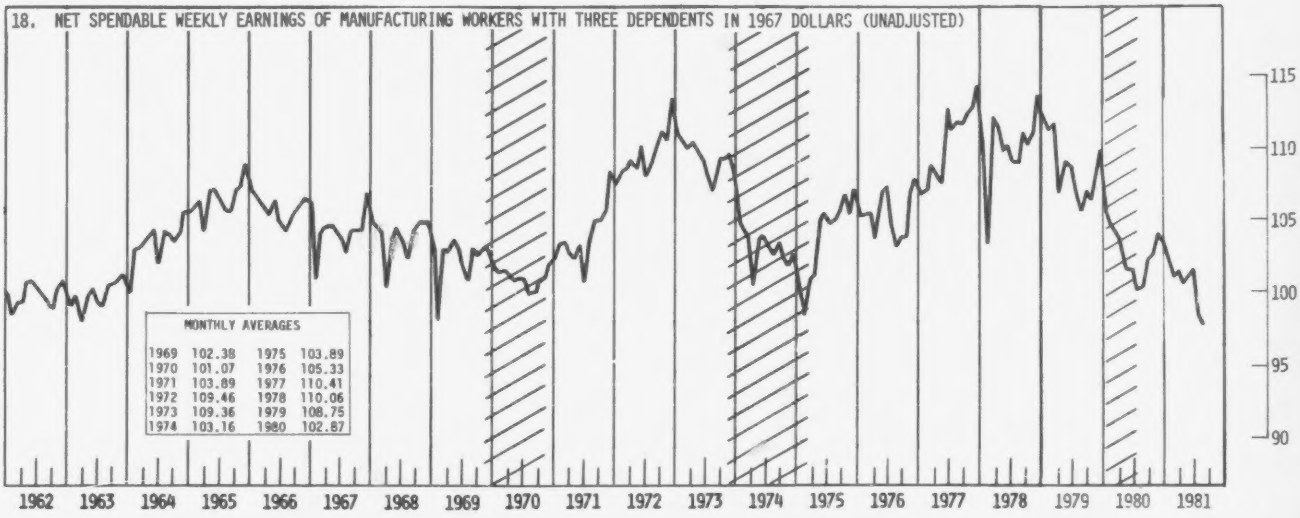
1969	132.60	1975	199.68
1970	139.44	1976	215.33
1971	150.29	1977	239.20
1972	163.35	1978	256.22
1973	176.41	1979	276.45
1974	186.11	1980	295.57



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967 = 100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	109.8	1975	161.2
1970	116.3	1976	170.5
1971	121.3	1977	181.5
1972	125.3	1978	195.3
1973	133.1	1979	217.7
1974	147.7	1980	247.0



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	102.38	1975	103.89
1970	101.07	1976	105.33
1971	103.89	1977	110.41
1972	109.46	1978	110.06
1973	109.36	1979	108.75
1974	103.16	1980	102.87

TABLE VII LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS

19. MANUFACTURING ACCESSION RATES (%)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.4
Feb	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.0	3.3
Mar	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6
Apr	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.7
May	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1
Jun	4.6	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.2	4.0	3.4
Jul	4.1	3.6	4.7	4.1	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.9
Aug	5.5	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.6	3.9		
Sep	4.2	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.7		
Oct	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.4		
Nov	2.7	3.7	2.7	3.7	2.6	3.6		
Dec	2.2	3.7	2.3	3.9	2.1	3.5		

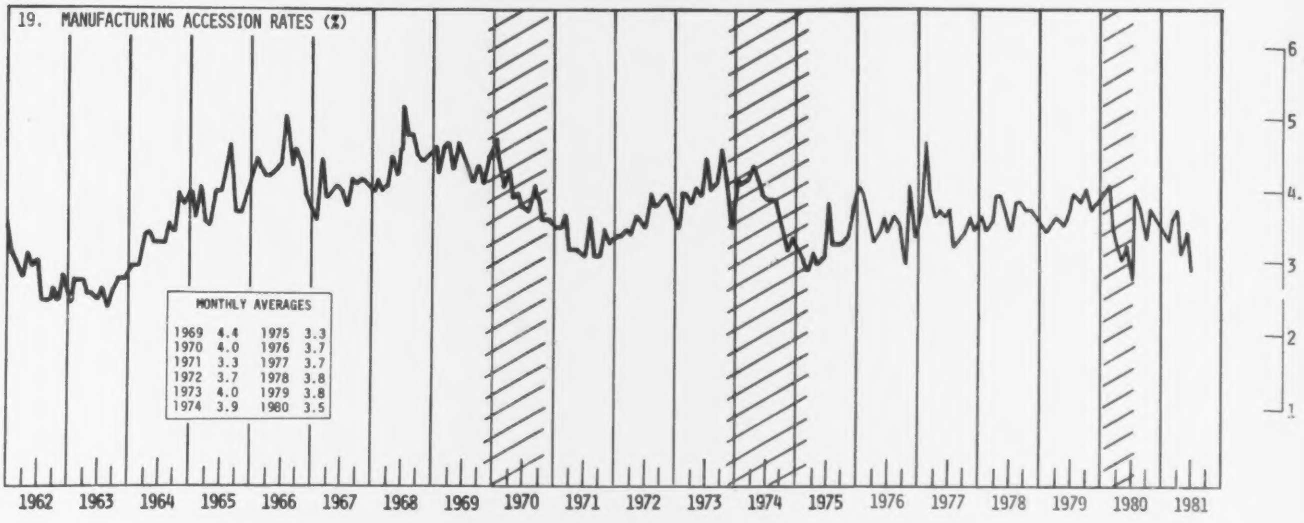
20. MANUFACTURING SEPARATIONS RATE (%)

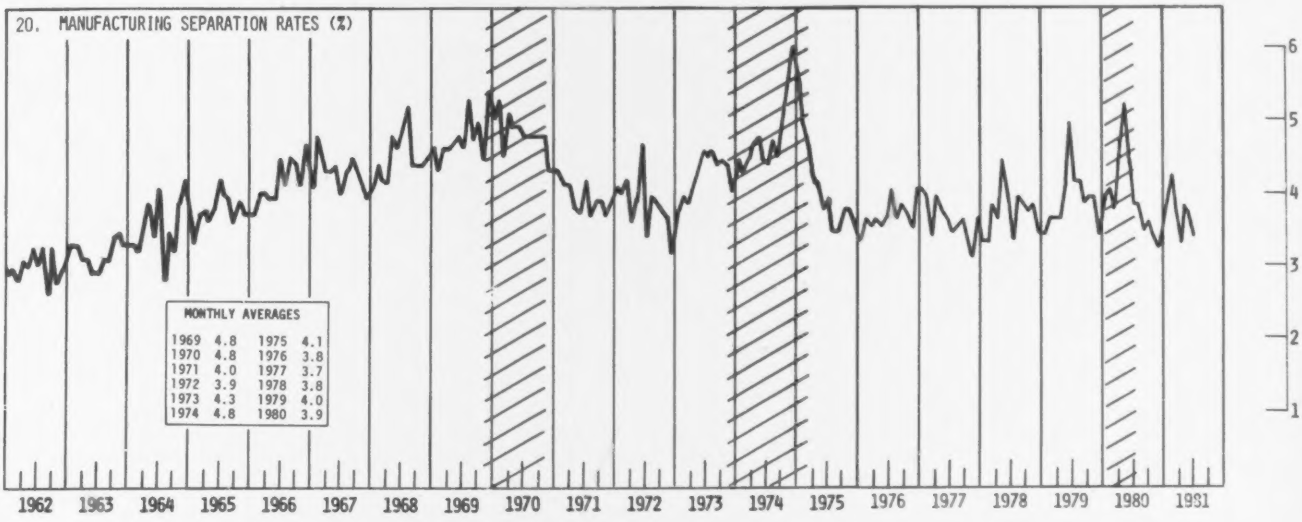
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9
Feb	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.3	4.2
Mar	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.7
Apr	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	4.2	4.6	3.0	3.3
May	3.8	4.4	3.4	3.9	4.4	5.0	3.3	3.8
Jun	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.8	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.7
Jul	4.8	3.4	6.0	4.2	5.5	3.9	4.8	3.4
Aug	5.1	4.0	5.4	4.1	5.0	3.8		
Sep	4.4	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.6		
Oct	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.4	3.6		
Nov	3.5	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.4		
Dec	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3		

21. MANUFACTURING QUIT RATE (%)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4
Feb	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.3
Mar	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2
Apr	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2
May	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
Jun	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3
Jul	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Aug	2.8	1.6	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.2		
Sep	2.4	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.2		
Oct	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2		
Nov	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.3		
Dec	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.3		

CHART VII LABOR TURNOVER INDICATORS


19. MANUFACTURING ACCESSION RATES (%)


20. MANUFACTURING SEPARATION RATES (%)

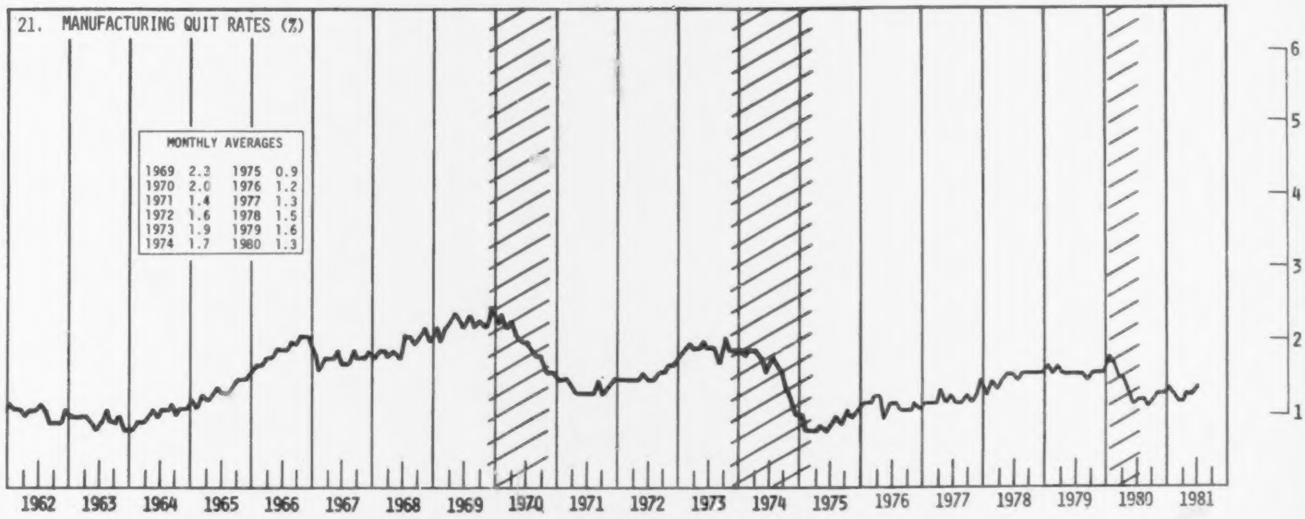

21. MANUFACTURING QUIT RATES (%)

TABLE VIII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

22. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (number)

Date	1978 Unadj.	1978 Adj.	1979 Unadj.	1979 Adj.	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.
Jan	1,718	1,637	1,341	1,238	2,007	1,832	1,942	1,874
Feb	1,637	1,866	1,575	1,775	1,605	1,742	1,870	2,090
Mar	1,750	1,428	2,003	1,697	2,209	1,949	2,236	1,902
Apr	1,692	1,698	1,850	1,786	1,405	1,295	2,405	2,194
May	1,614	1,542	2,006	1,915	2,355	2,367	2,410	2,544
Jun	1,843	1,694	1,520	1,481	1,620	1,566	2,026	1,897
Jul	1,797	1,833	2,165	2,131	1,723	1,611	1,903	1,790
Aug	1,729	1,720	1,634	1,643	1,674	1,839		
Sep	1,485	1,698	1,922	2,239	1,710	1,846		
Oct	1,758	1,773	1,884	1,810	1,910	1,830		
Nov	1,831	1,920	1,609	1,713	1,561	1,798		
Dec	1,527	1,720	1,663	1,863	1,705	1,763		

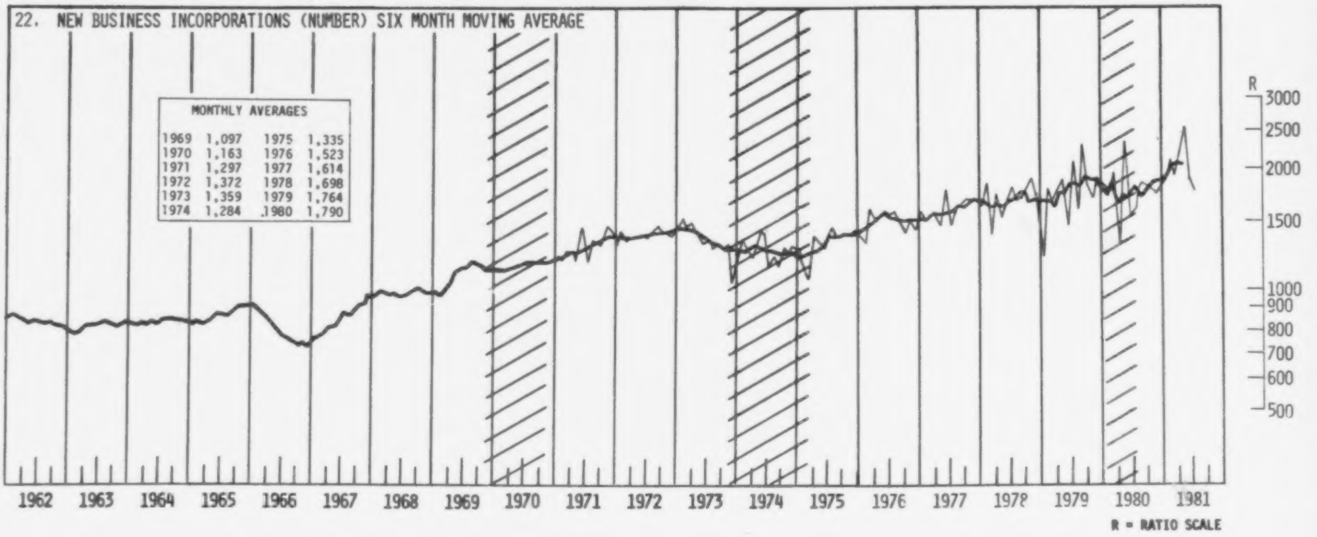
23. BUSINESS FAILURES (number)

Date	1978 Unadj.	1978 Adj.	1979 Unadj.	1979 Adj.	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.
Jan	33	34	21	22	43	44	33	35
Feb	19	26	22	31	29	40	42	61
Mar	53	44	42	35	37	32	31	26
Apr	33	30	29	27	42	38		
May	48	41	41	34	42	34		
Jun	38	36	40	38	30	30		
Jul	25	30	32	37	40	45		
Aug	35	31	69	61	46	42		
Sep	29	35	31	39	30	38		
Oct	36	35	31	30	49	45		
Nov	29	29	32	32	11	11		
Dec	37	37	31	31	31	31		

24. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (number)

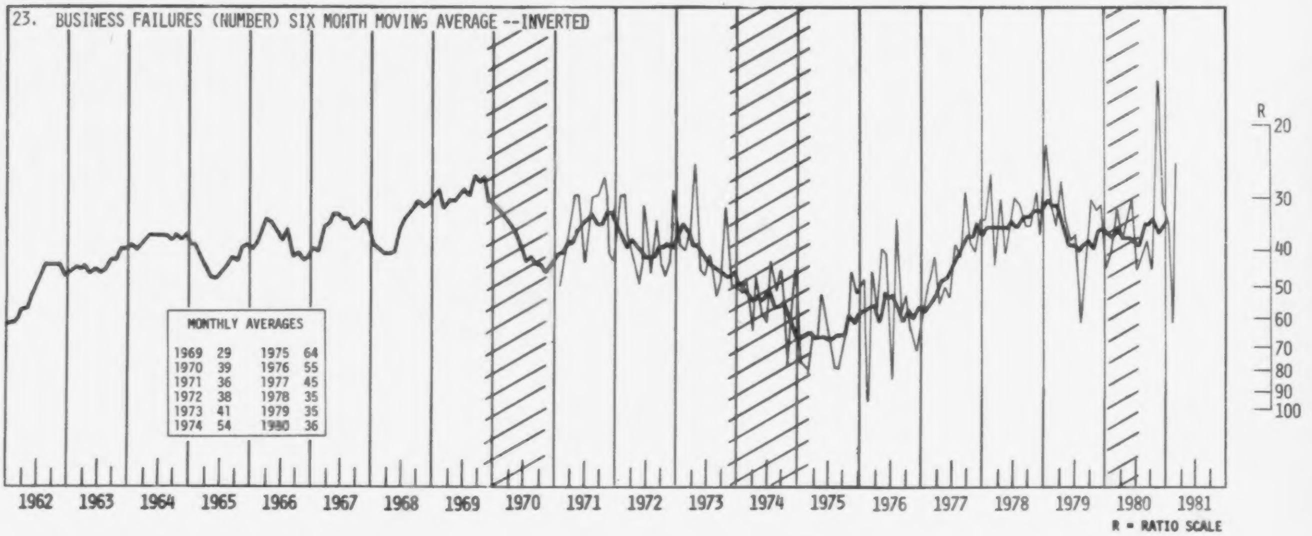
Date	1978 Unadj.	1978 Adj.	1979 Unadj.	1979 Adj.	1980 Unadj.	1980 Adj.	1981 Unadj.	1981 Adj.
Jan	4,440	5,838	5,496	6,562	5,847	6,610	5,437	6,307
Feb	4,820	5,722	5,031	6,126	3,987	5,161	4,804	5,994
Mar	9,370	7,129	6,878	4,592	7,642	5,712	2,808	738
Apr	8,520	6,306	4,900	2,525	9,266	6,629	8,271	5,547
May	8,961	5,762	9,105	5,880	7,661	4,626	8.953	6,235
Jun	8,001	6,399	6,638	5,421	5,807	4,788	7,874	6,626
Jul	6,470	6,525	4,853	4,849	5,976	5,657	5,433	5,181
Aug	4,860	6,052	2,890	4,322	3,967	5,814	5,337	7,248
Sep	6,615	7,038	4,793	5,401	5,162	5,532		
Oct	2,309	5,660	5,979	8,981	4,557	7,303		
Nov	1,199	1,885	6,242	6,884	4,165	5,190		
Dec	7,549	8,871	5,152	6,371	5,003	5,912		

CHART VIII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS


22. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

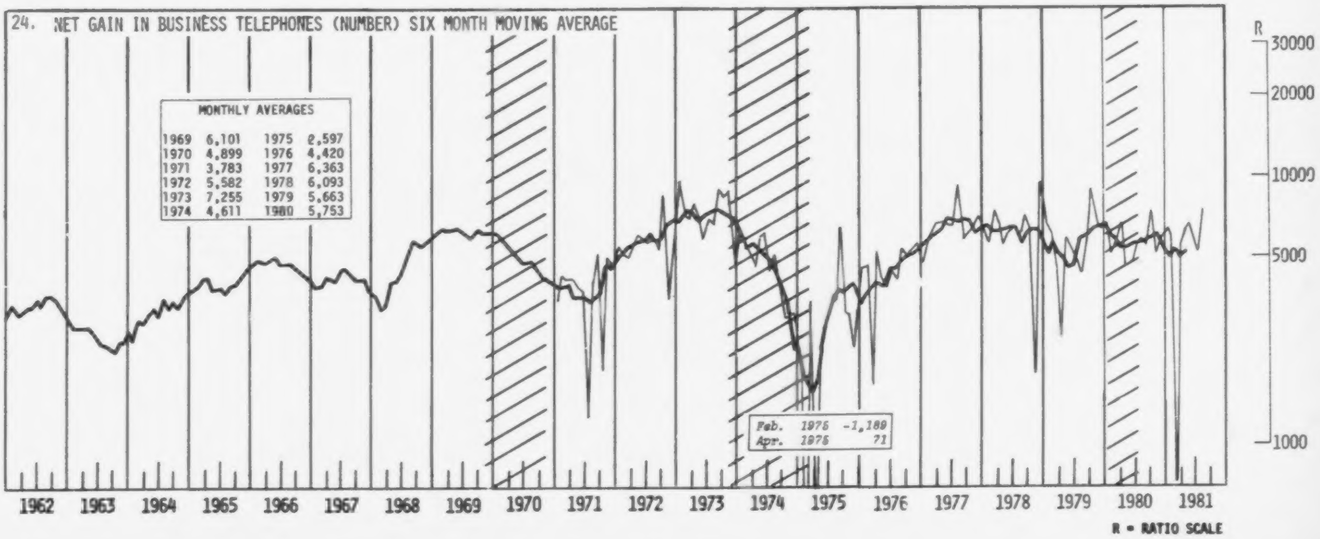
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,097	1975	1,335
1970	1,163	1976	1,523
1971	1,297	1977	1,614
1972	1,372	1978	1,698
1973	1,359	1979	1,764
1974	1,284	1980	1,790


23. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE --INVERTED

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	29	1975	64
1970	39	1976	55
1971	36	1977	45
1972	38	1978	35
1973	41	1979	35
1974	54	1980	36


24. NET GAIN IN BUSINESS TELEPHONES (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	6,101	1975	2,597
1970	4,899	1976	4,420
1971	3,783	1977	6,363
1972	5,582	1978	6,093
1973	7,255	1979	5,663
1974	4,611	1980	5,753

Feb.	1975	-1,189
Apr.	1975	71

TABLE IX CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	213.4	258.1	258.8	301.5	263.5	301.9	234.0	268.1
Feb	1,048.8	1,138.6	174.1	288.9	183.4	311.0	206.9	350.8
Mar	219.3	226.8	323.6	340.9	232.9	246.0	237.3	250.6
Apr	299.6	272.5	350.8	316.5	245.5	220.3	338.1	303.4
May	340.7	286.4	335.6	276.8	357.1	290.5	280.7	228.3
Jun	236.5	200.4	405.6	351.0	381.7	334.0	329.5	288.4
Jul	245.9	253.1	273.3	279.2	331.7	339.8	331.5	339.6
Aug	270.5	229.9	361.4	313.5	425.4r	376.3r	404.3	357.7
Sep	317.7	317.0	295.1	292.3	300.8	296.2		
Oct	366.6	333.3	304.6	268.2	396.1	341.9		
Nov	391.9	385.5	288.1	283.8	271.4	267.9		
Dec	192.9	229.9	231.6	284.2	232.1	288.4		

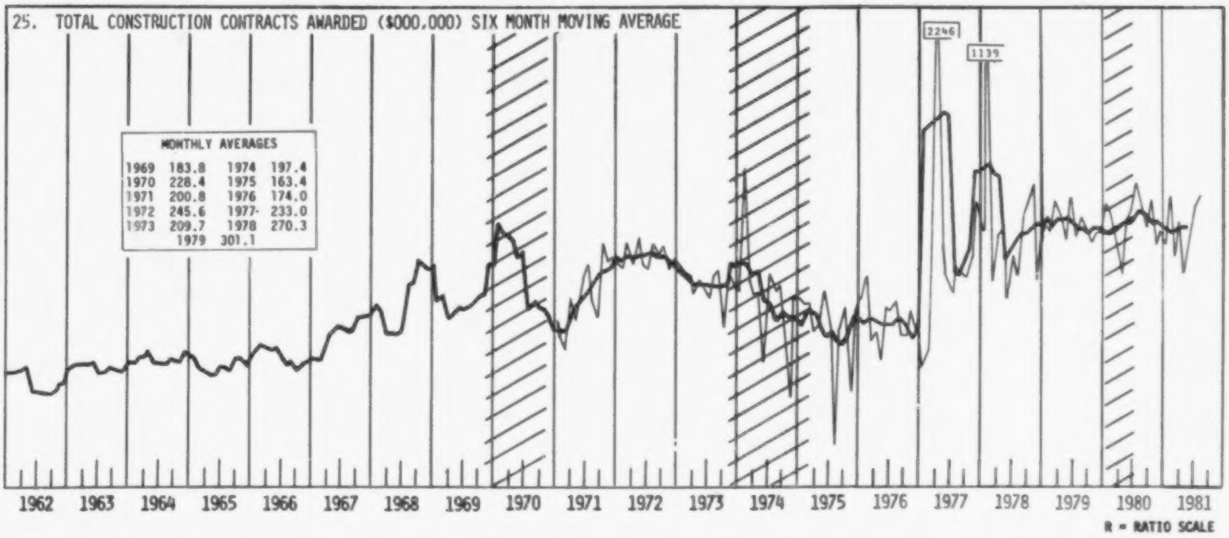
26. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	54.3	89.7	155.0	248.8	92.7	146.0	66.8	105.2
Feb	36.8	75.8	85.1	178.2	64.8	135.3	89.3	186.3
Mar	98.4	97.9	127.7	130.5	70.1	73.0	86.2	89.8
Apr	98.6	90.8	211.1	194.3	98.5	90.4	134.2	123.1
May	127.9	116.4	158.8	141.6	116.4	102.4	118.5	104.3
Jun	131.6	111.9	202.2	170.4	114.8	95.3	108.4	90.0
Jul	147.3	120.7	108.7	90.2	96.4	80.9	144.8	121.4
Aug	141.7	118.1	178.5	147.6	173.0r	142.7r	179.8	148.3
Sep	127.6	123.9	125.6	121.6	124.4	120.8		
Oct	120.1	113.5	119.4	115.7	127.7	125.7		
Nov	180.8	167.4	131.3	119.2	123.9	111.9		
Dec	97.9	102.5	92.3	98.8	114.0	123.2		

27. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	99.3	110.8	72.5	77.3	126.6	132.2	130.8	136.5
Feb	47.0	77.6	51.9	92.6	73.1	135.6	90.6	168.0
Mar	85.4	81.9	165.7	160.9	106.7	105.3	113.1	111.6
Apr	132.2	110.8	104.4	89.0	94.4	80.4	126.4	107.7
May	146.5	116.0	132.8	101.9	157.9	118.5	127.0	95.3
Jun	70.1	66.9	105.2	103.2	188.5	190.6	162.3	164.0
Jul	66.8	67.4	120.1	119.6	169.0	167.7	141.5	140.4
Aug	78.7	69.2	127.8	115.6	170.5r	158.2r	186.6	173.1
Sep	133.8	122.7	129.8	117.7	133.8	118.9		
Oct	174.3	166.2	153.0	140.9	155.3	139.0		
Nov	100.1	111.6	91.8	100.4	121.5	133.2		
Dec	68.1	85.7	92.5	120.6	91.8	122.6		

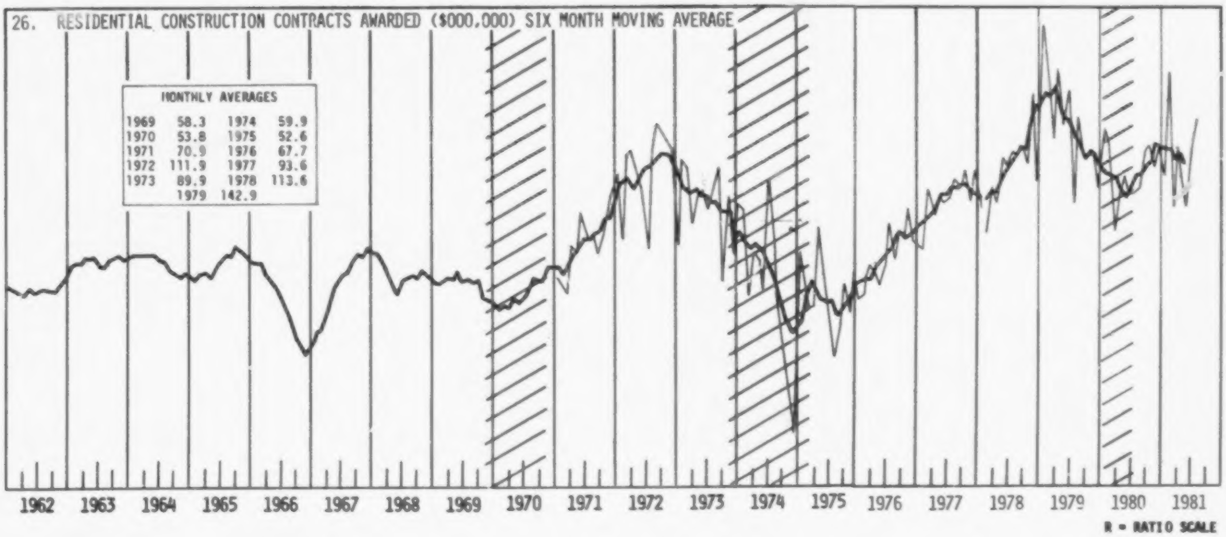
CHART IX CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS



25. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

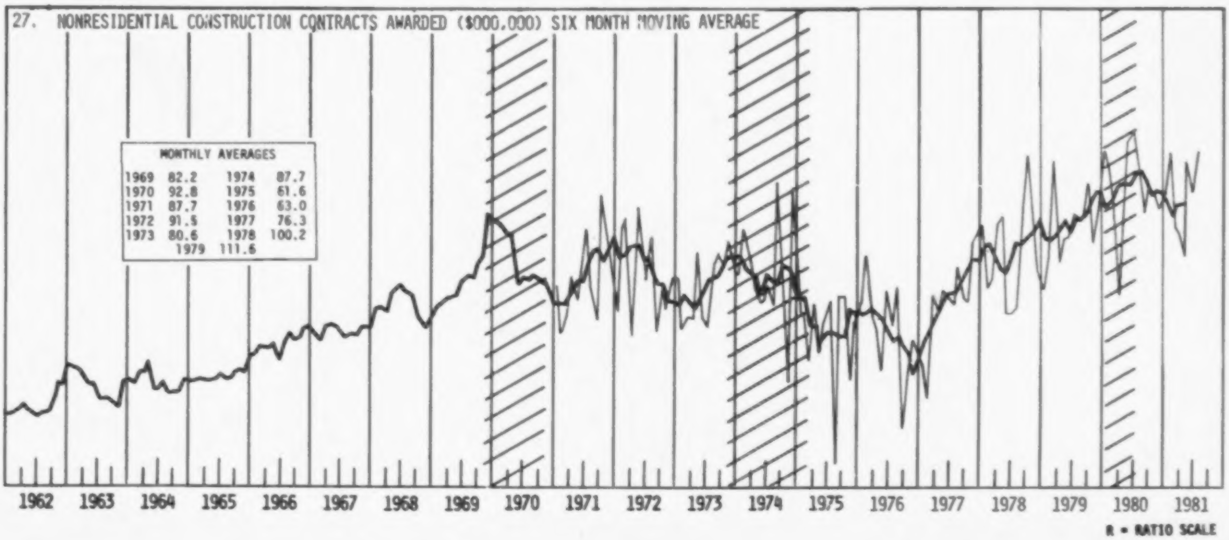
1969	183.8	1974	197.4
1970	228.4	1975	163.4
1971	200.8	1976	174.0
1972	245.6	1977-	233.0
1973	209.7	1978	270.3
	1979	301.1	



26. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	58.3	1974	59.9
1970	53.8	1975	52.6
1971	70.9	1976	67.7
1972	111.9	1977	93.6
1973	89.9	1978	113.6
	1979	142.9	



27. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	82.2	1974	87.7
1970	92.8	1975	61.6
1971	87.7	1976	63.0
1972	91.5	1977	76.3
1973	80.6	1978	100.2
	1979	111.6	

TABLE X RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

28. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,607	2,913	1,840	3,329	893	1,577	6/6	1,268
Feb	661	1,214	1,620	3,040	881	1,644	1,292	2,448
Mar	2,192	2,369	2,360	2,740	1,477	1,698	1,454	1,676
Apr	2,934	3,056	2,395	2,510	1,235	1,284	1,668	1,705
May	3,045	2,681	3,154	2,732	1,078	1,002	1,585	1,495
Jun	3,289	2,665	3,319	2,771	2,120	1,656	1,967	1,536
Jul	2,603	2,573	2,760	2,671	1,994	1,854	2,474	2,333
Aug	3,074	2,530	2,629	2,238	1,970	1,800		
Sep	2,754	2,415	3,228	2,694	2,484	2,043		
Oct	3,035	2,415	2,730	2,165	2,495	1,969		
Nov	3,795	3,391	2,351	2,189	1,811	1,721		
Dec	3,242	3,398	2,169	2,159	1,630	1,565		

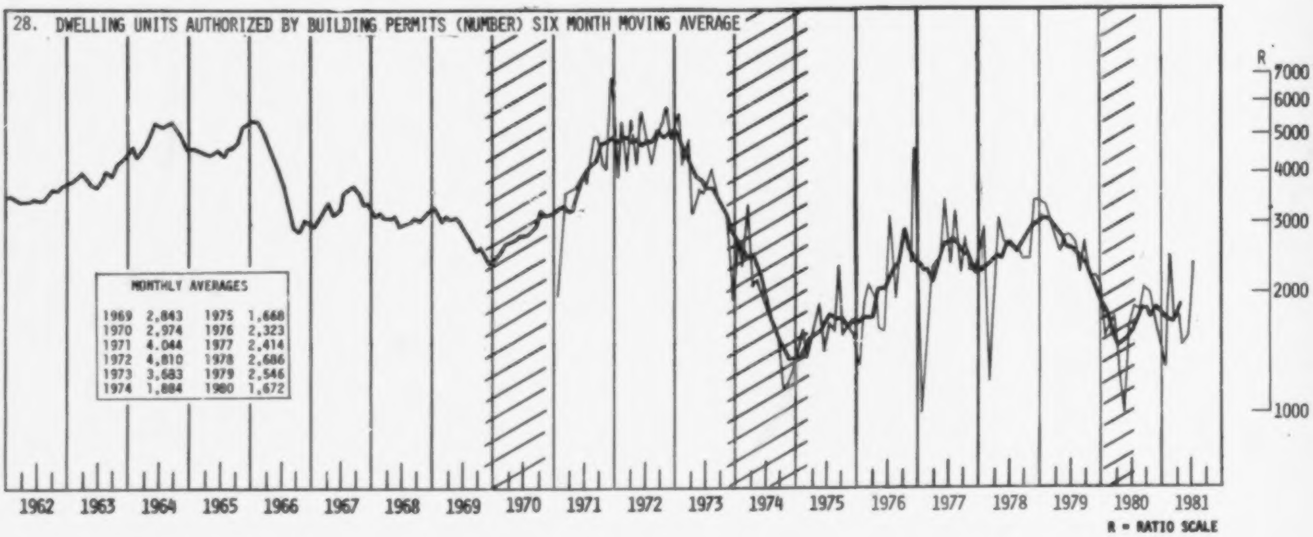
29. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,348	2,309	1,019	1,754	754	1,261	467	809
Feb	551	944	1,301	2,237	594	1,019	574	993
Mar	1,634	1,736	1,576	1,713	810	905	940	1,045
Apr	2,028	1,960	1,746	1,694	731	709	1,281	1,225
May	2,305	1,820	2,673	2,047	762	603	1,029	876
Jun	2,462	2,105	1,715	1,559	1,032	907	1,018	849
Jul	2,203	2,056	1,706	1,548	1,159	1,020	1,150	1,066
Aug	2,316	1,824	2,102	1,704	1,314	1,134		
Sep	2,234	1,973	1,769	1,528	1,599	1,276		
Oct	2,247	1,980	1,491	1,312	1,557	1,397		
Nov	2,091	2,007	1,349	1,301	1,330	1,361		
Dec	1,579	2,003	1,107	1,313	1,382	1,590		

30. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	133	430	740	2,663	47	154	119	448
Feb	21	84	154	778	80	432	644	3,626
Mar	348	483	416	558	447	608	416	577
Apr	485	624	446	544	356	415	160	159
May	539	801	302	465	247	405	324	526
Jun	608	379	1,426	832	759	434	843	514
Jul	242	233	873	843	649	572	898	791
Aug	424	345	224	203	545	539		
Sep	89	67	1,022	798	666	563		
Oct	492	325	894	616	485	310		
Nov	1,178	976	896	705	296	234		
Dec	1,555	1,106	683	475	129	87		

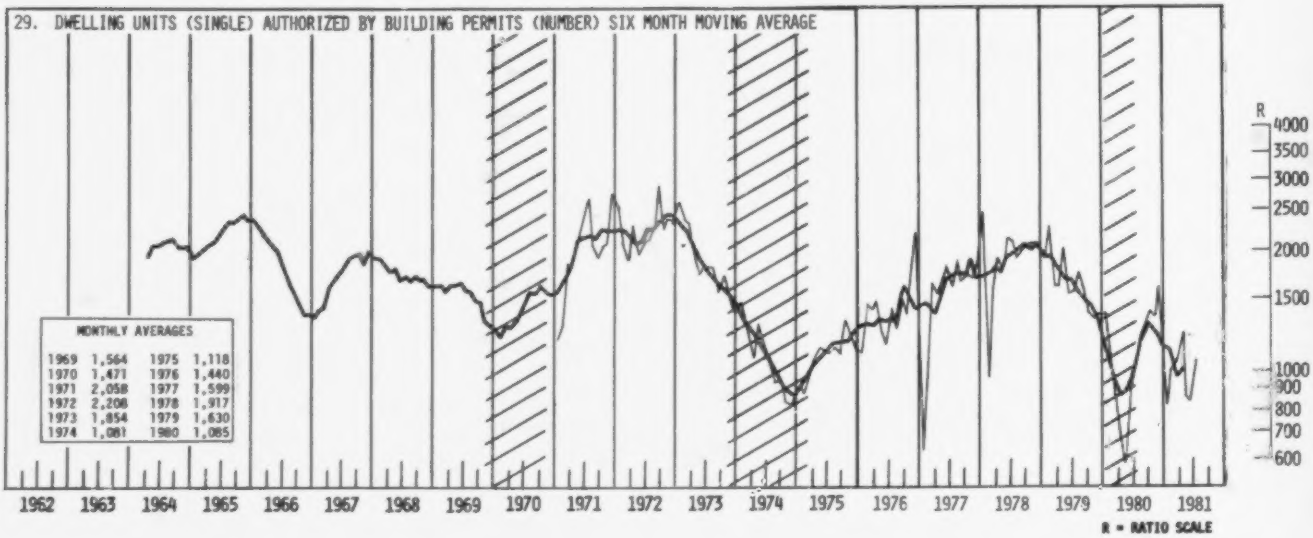
CHART X RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS



28. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

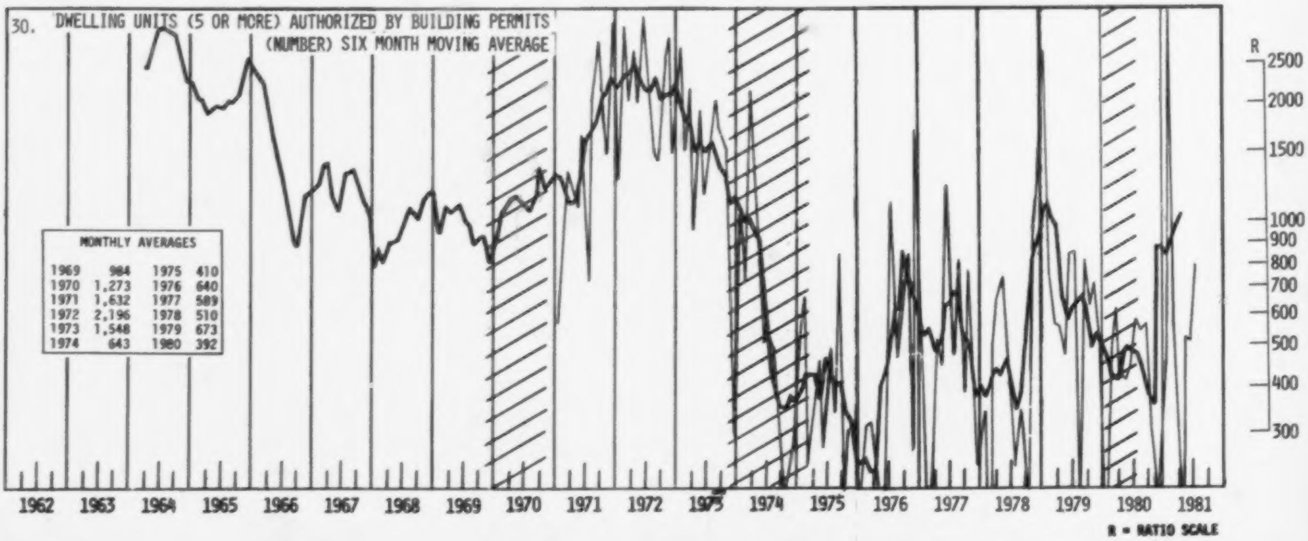
1969	2,843	1975	1,668
1970	2,974	1976	2,323
1971	4.044	1977	2,414
1972	4,810	1978	2,686
1973	3,683	1979	2,546
1974	1,884	1980	1,672



29. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,564	1975	1,118
1970	1,471	1976	1,440
1971	2,058	1977	1,599
1972	2,208	1978	1,917
1973	1,854	1979	1,630
1974	1,081	1980	1,085



30. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER) SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	984	1975	410
1970	1,273	1976	640
1971	1,632	1977	589
1972	2,196	1978	510
1973	1,548	1979	673
1974	643	1980	392

TABLE XI TRADE INDICATORS

31. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,834	2,042	2,310	2,518	2,385	2,593	2,597	2,771
Feb	1,776	2,036	2,234	2,557	2,402	2,614	2,465	2,818
Mar	2,077	2,080	2,545	2,532	2,529	2,610	2,731	2.832
Apr	2,073	2,153	2,400	2,515	2,501	2,568	2,784	2,855
May	2,238	2,209	2,507	2,482	2,658	2,588	2,837	2,825
Jun	2,306	2,249	2,460	2,404	2,557	2,609	2,786r	2,779r
Jul	2,165	2,263	2,345	2,467	2,585	2,666	2,715p	2,767p
Aug	2,242	2,283	2,452	2,480	2,579	2,658		
Sep	2,181	2,277	2,307	2,502	2,482	2,648		
Oct	2,340	2,423	2,457	2,493	2,696	2,695		
Nov	2,645	2,513	2,678	2,499	2,791	2,684		
Dec	3,606	2,778	3,332	2,580	3,597	2,733		

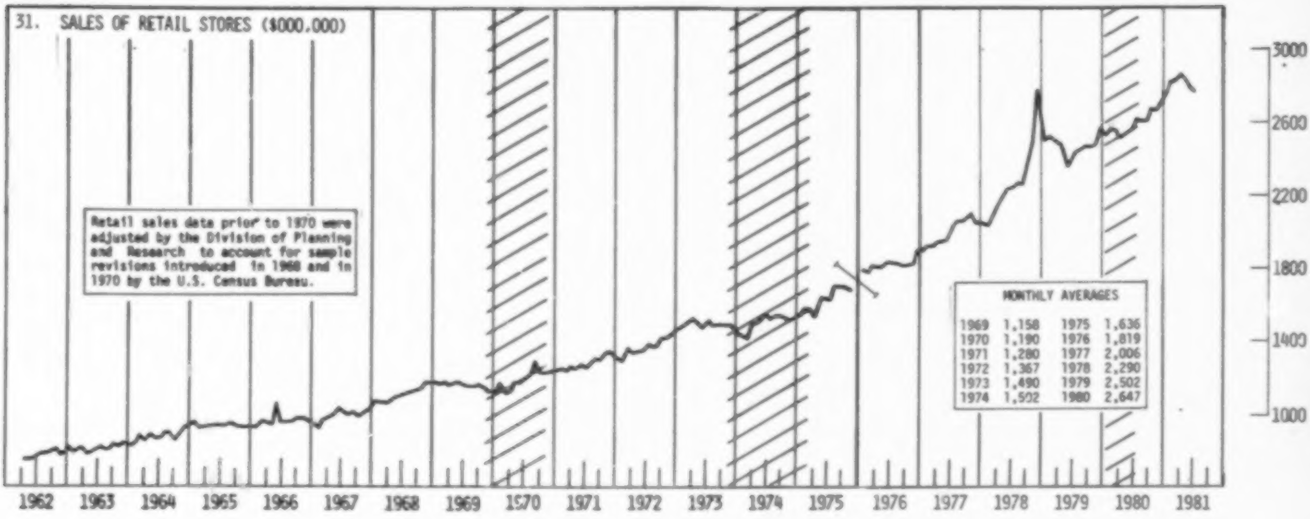
32. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

Date	1978 Adjusted	1979 Adjusted	1980 Adjusted	1981 Adjusted
Jan	1,139	1,303	1,187	1,152
Feb	1,130	1,305	1,179	1,154
Mar	1,146	1,283	1,158	1,155
Apr	1,177	1,256	1,131	1,159
May	1,198	1,225	1,134	1,144
Jun	1,207	1,172	1,132	1,118r
Jul	1,205	1,191	1,151	1,106p
Aug	1,217	1,190	1,139	
Sep	1,205	1,189	1,129	
Oct	1,276	1,179	1,144	
Nov	1,315	1,172	1,134	
Dec	1,448	1,200	1,147	

33. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	30,596	31,956	35,441	34,898	35,562	36,597	29,079	28,846
Feb	24,703	28,139	29,477	33,660	33,215	36,834	23,732	27,182
Mar	33,628	32,915	37,640	34,717	40,687	39,421	31,180	30,597
Apr	31,789	36,341	30,702	33,258	33,610	36,359	29,314	30,743
May	50,777	46,471	31,584	30,263	35,451	33,009	24,929	26,456
Jun	47,326	37,998	43,507	35,611	32,865	27,958	30,523	23,494
Jul	42,040	37,651	38,083	34,435	34,625	30,320	29,656	26,154
Aug	42,699	36,567	38,683	33,323	34,196	32,145	28,465	24,807
Sep	33,485	37,965	27,721	34,303	28,970	30,457		
Oct	34,860	37,239	35,989	35,392	32,360	32,843		
Nov	32,221	38,246	27,539	32,204	23,380	30,926		
Dec	32,725	36,530	26,118	27,206	31,229	30,955		

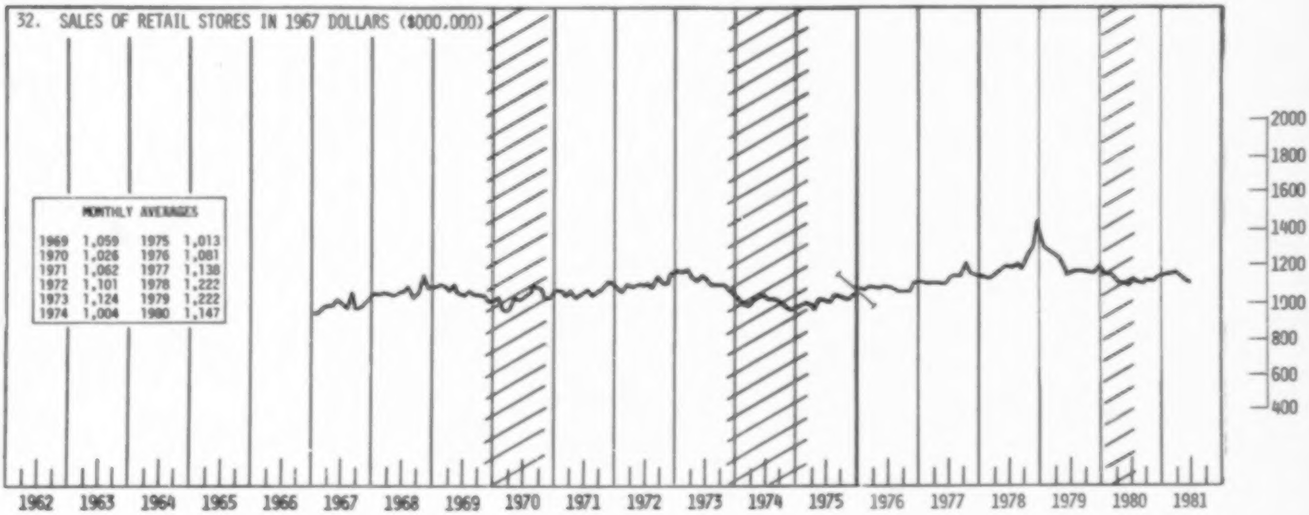
CHART XI TRADE INDICATORS



Retail sales data prior to 1970 were adjusted by the Division of Planning and Research to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 and in 1970 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

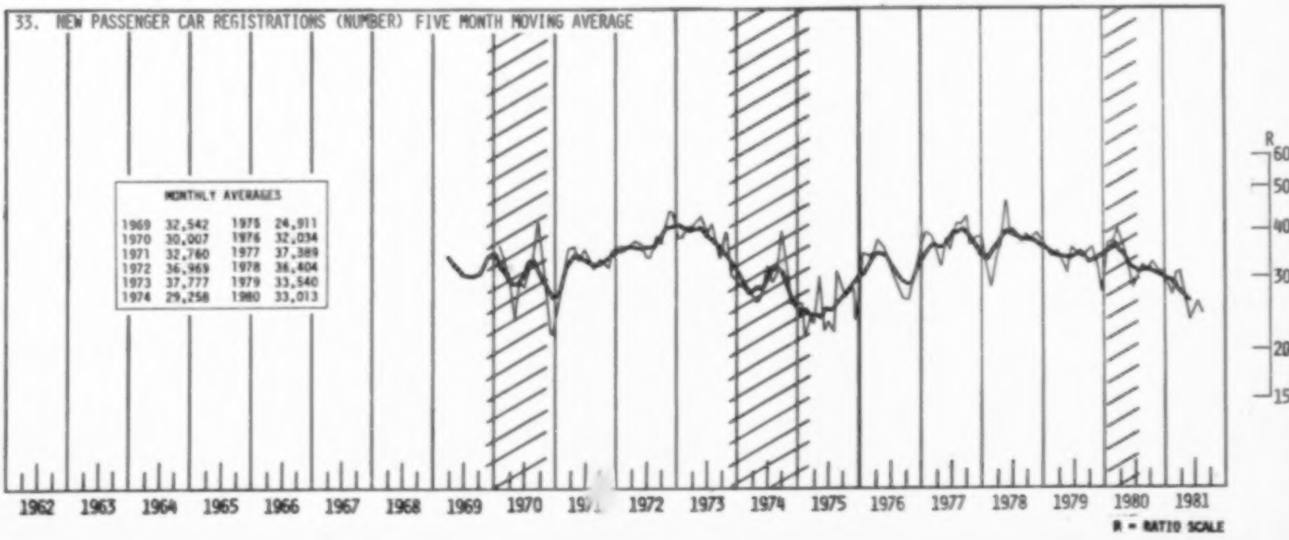
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,158	1975	1,636
1970	1,190	1976	1,819
1971	1,280	1977	2,006
1972	1,367	1978	2,290
1973	1,490	1979	2,502
1974	1,502	1980	2,647



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	1,059	1975	1,013
1970	1,026	1976	1,081
1971	1,062	1977	1,138
1972	1,101	1978	1,222
1973	1,124	1979	1,222
1974	1,004	1980	1,147



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	32,542	1975	24,911
1970	30,007	1976	32,034
1971	32,760	1977	37,389
1972	36,969	1978	36,404
1973	37,777	1979	33,540
1974	29,258	1980	33,013

TABLE XII LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

34. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (number) by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	11,530	13,536	19,462	21,685	21,337	23,406	15,617	17,693
Feb	13,180	16,393	14,469	18,062	22,782	27,249	14,092	17,610
Mar	18,514	16,647	20,646	18,890	22,229	20,815	19,788	18,124
Apr	16,137	17,409	18,087	19,121	20,727	20,685	17,465	17,600
May	17,383	16,883	23,967	22,867	21,982	21,509	18,850	18,774
Jun	17,534	18,042	17,107	18,166	16,342	17,806	14,713	15,597
Jul	17,602	17,876	15,109	15,231	19,960	19,546	14,862	14,561
Aug	25,674	20,243	20,453	16,360	20,558	17,334	13,502	11,528
Sep	22,928	19,687	17,961	15,980	26,980	23,225		
Oct	23,563	21,634	24,981	22,272	18,989	16,941		
Nov	22,805	24,357	16,138	17,240	16,286	17,995		
Dec	16,626	19,914	16,092	19,372	16,069	18,260		

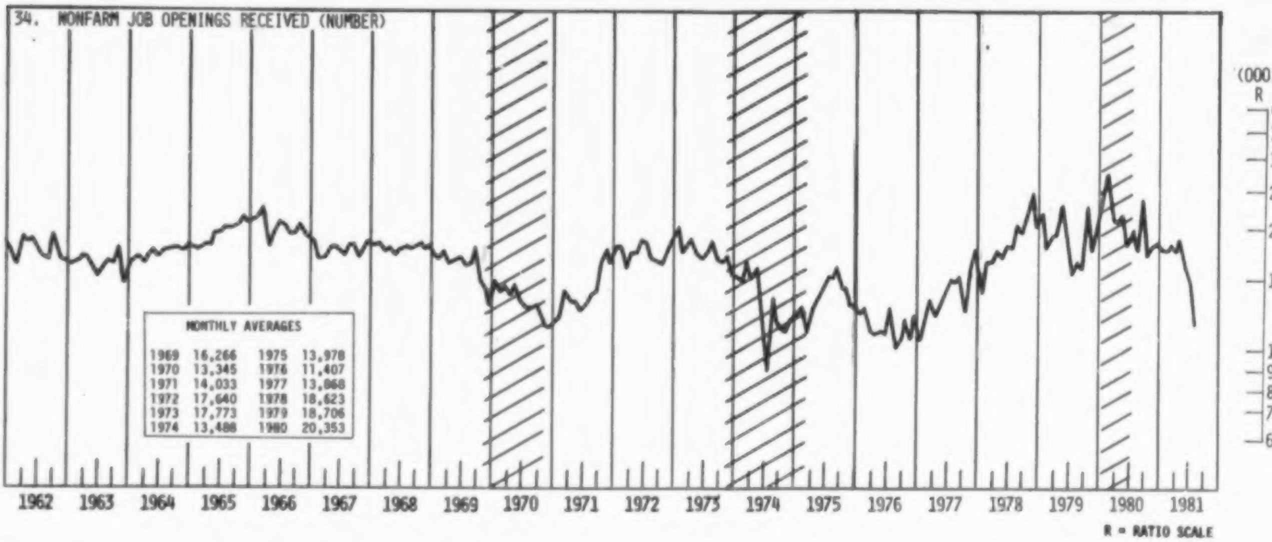
35. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (number) made by New Jersey Employment Service

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	7,946	9,617	11,806	13,417	12,963	14,450	11,281	12,840
Feb	8,591	10,350	10,157	12,057	13,116	14,595	11,086	13,030
Mar	12,617	10,828	13,292	11,703	14,150	13,122	15,017	13,617
Apr	10,178	11,233	11,152	12,161	13,310	13,533	10,594	10,908
May	10,281	10,241	13,962	13,610	13,936	13,750	12,271	12,346
Jun	10,394	10,527	11,584	12,154	10,504	11,628	10,735	11,498
Jul	11,286	11,468	9,781	10,065	12,143	12,124	9,824	9,726
Aug	14,542	12,166	11,995	10,187	13,331	12,015	10,046	9,333
Sep	15,128	12,916	10,215	8,968	21,725	18,272		
Oct	12,042	12,054	15,393	14,853	13,799	13,189		
Nov	14,379	14,254	12,404	12,017	10,048	10,101		
Dec	11,875	13,274	10,492	12,131	11,448	12,497		

36. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	143.1	116.7	151.0	123.7	155.8	127.9	158.4	130.0
Feb	149.2	117.6	158.3	125.2	155.1	122.7	154.2	122.0
Mar	138.8	117.4	148.7	126.0	145.3	123.1	147.2	124.7
Apr	117.4	112.8	128.3	124.3	137.7	134.0	127.7	124.3
May	104.1	110.8	114.1	122.1	130.5	140.0	115.1	123.5
Jun	100.9	114.2	106.5	121.3	128.6	146.9	108.4	123.8
Jul	115.7	123.1	119.1	125.9	142.3	149.8	121.0	127.3
Aug	112.5	122.6	119.2	129.0	136.0	146.6	117.9	127.0
Sep	98.3	118.8	105.7	127.5	118.7	143.1		
Oct	99.5	118.9	106.2	126.6	117.1	139.7		
Nov	108.7	119.3	117.3	128.5	120.2	131.7		
Dec	128.2	123.0	131.7	126.2	132.5	127.1		

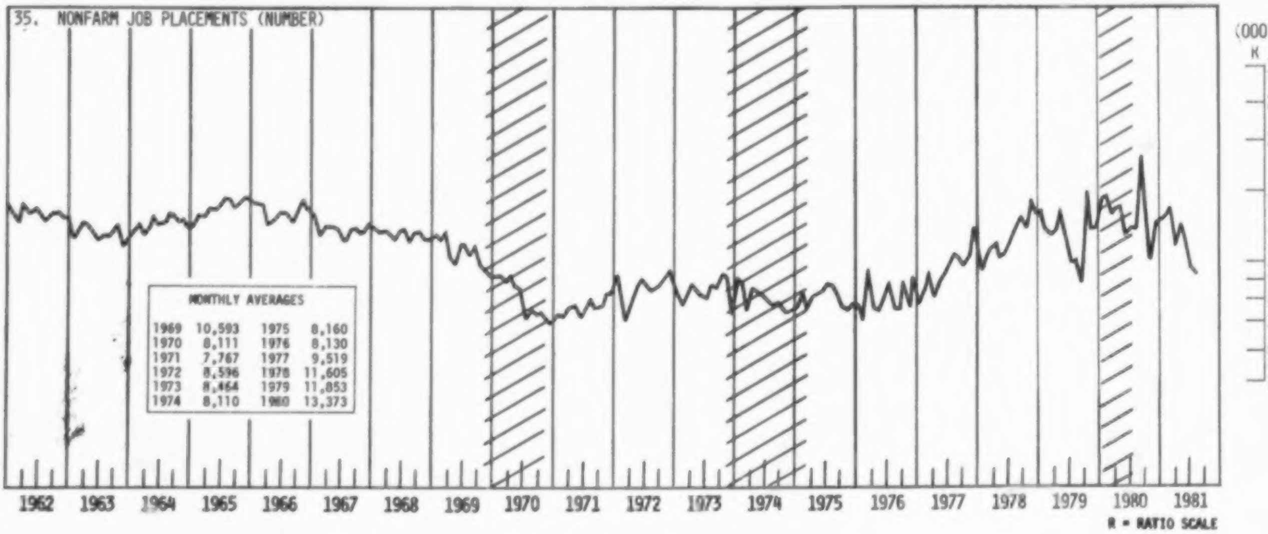
CHART XII LABOR MARKET INDICATORS



34. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

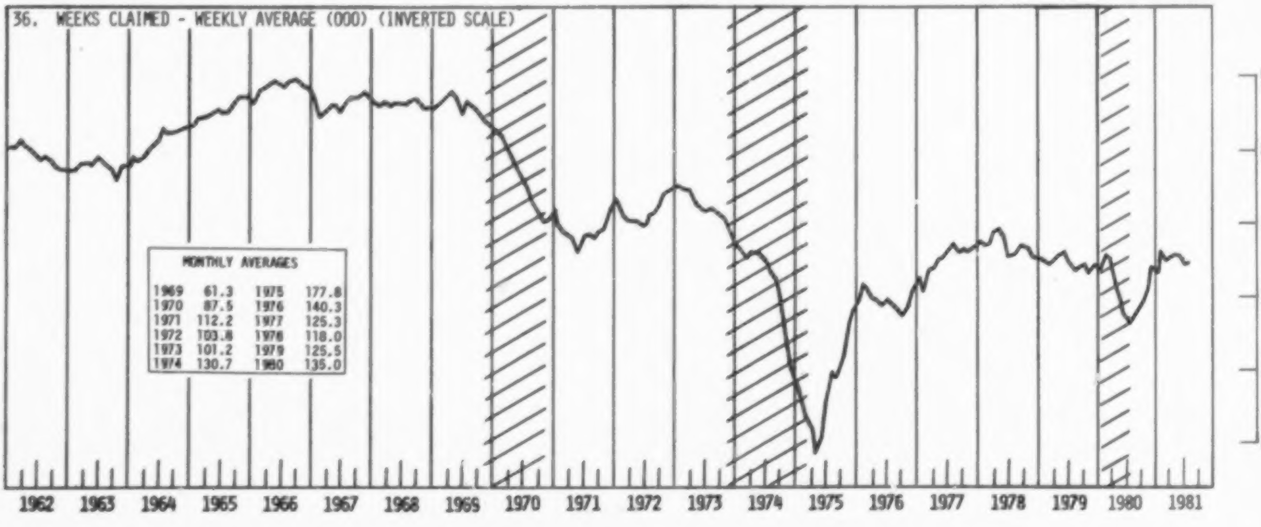
1969	16,266	1975	13,978
1970	13,345	1976	11,407
1971	14,033	1977	13,068
1972	17,640	1978	18,623
1973	17,773	1979	18,706
1974	13,488	1980	20,353



35. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	10,593	1975	8,160
1970	8,111	1976	8,130
1971	7,767	1977	9,519
1972	8,596	1978	11,605
1973	8,464	1979	11,853
1974	8,110	1980	13,373



36. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	61.3	1975	177.8
1970	87.5	1976	140.3
1971	112.2	1977	125.3
1972	103.8	1978	118.0
1973	101.2	1979	125.5
1974	130.7	1980	135.0

TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - I

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	6.30	5.14	5.92	4.85	5.42	4.45	5.42	4.45
Feb	6.57	5.18	6.21	4.91	5.40	4.27	5.28	4.17
Mar	6.11	5.17	5.83	4.94	5.06	4.29	5.04	4.27
Apr	5.13	4.93	4.81	4.66	4.77	4.64	4.37	4.25
May	4.55	4.85	4.27	4.57	4.52	4.85	3.94	4.22
Jun	4.41	5.00	3.99	4.54	4.45	5.09	3.70	4.23
Jul	5.02	5.34	4.25	4.49	4.91	5.16	4.12	4.34
Aug	4.88	5.32	4.25	4.60	4.69	5.05	4.02	4.33
Sep	4.26	5.15	3.77	4.55	4.09	4.93		
Oct	4.12	4.92	3.72	4.44	4.02	4.79		
Nov	4.50	4.94	4.11	4.51	4.12	4.52		
Dec	5.31	5.09	4.62	4.43	4.54	4.36		

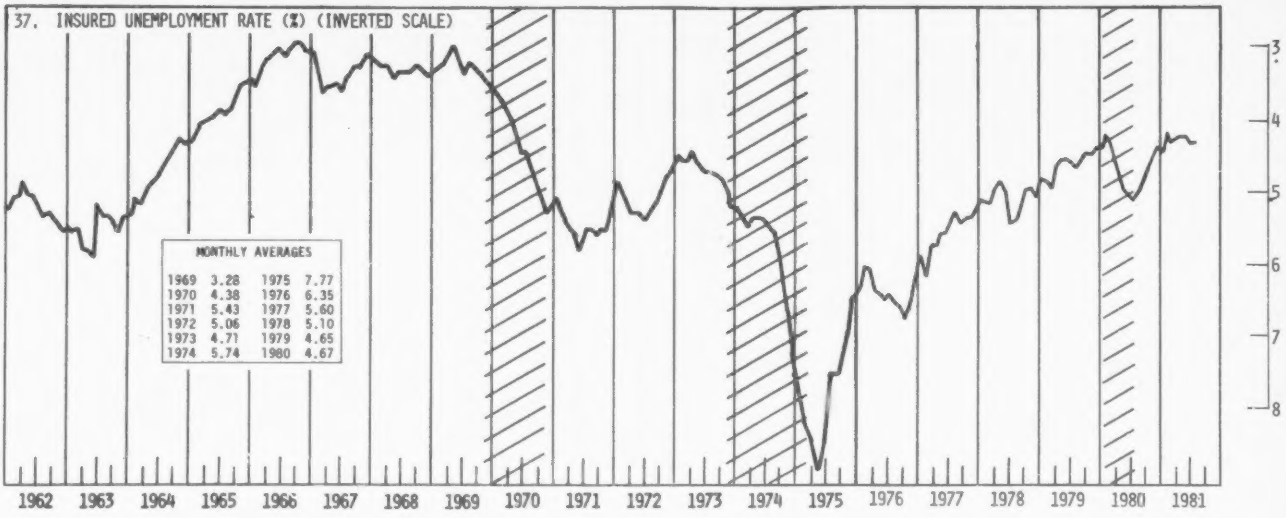
38. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (number)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,947	14,108	20,913	15,216	19,898	15,062	20,272	15,243
Feb	13,877	13,427	16,275	15,917	16,193	15,396	14,297	14,020
Mar	12,537	13,903	14,365	15,924	15,164	16,132	13,126	13,805
Apr	11,641	13,261	16,475	17,592	16,278	18,641	12,587	14,288
May	10,917	13,442	12,274	15,787	16,539	21,174	11,821	15,161
Jun	15,611	15,142	16,670	16,092	20,648	18,496	15,512	13,980
Jul	16,393	14,817	17,989	15,930	17,923	16,778	15,719	14,705
Aug	11,237	14,113	12,747	15,883	13,781	17,062	11,650	13,797
Sep	10,791	13,642	12,920	16,482	12,514	15,290		
Oct	13,591	14,512	14,833	16,264	13,258	15,133		
Nov	14,024	14,817	16,095	16,647	13,829	14,486		
Dec	20,175	14,839	22,542	15,974	20,125	14,492		

39. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (number)

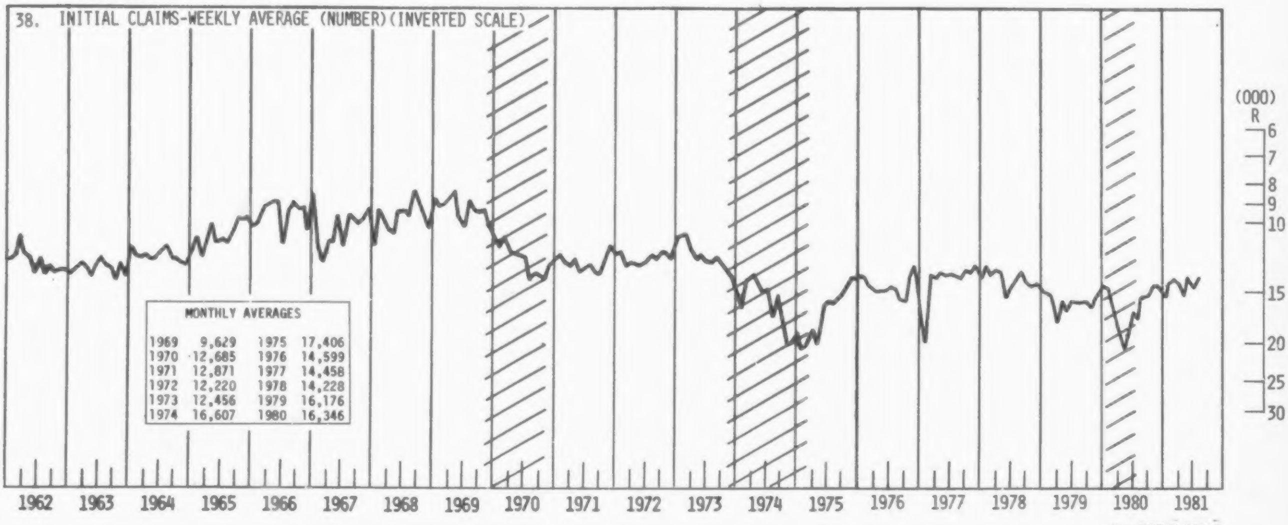
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,348	12,875	13,393	12,018	12,754	11,388	14,458	12,967
Feb	12,134	11,737	12,204	11,629	13,181	12,494	14,121	13,366
Mar	14,048	11,515	14,597	11,920	14,712	12,013	17,165	14,027
Apr	11,934	10,764	13,452	12,231	15,526	14,045	16,897	15,311
May	12,284	11,541	12,979	12,114	13,336	12,309	14,009	12,965
Jun	9,984	10,525	10,750	11,592	11,836	12,809	12,543	13,616
Jul	10,217	10,205	12,146	12,291	12,997	13,263	13,349	13,619
Aug	10,445	10,711	11,206	11,600	10,826	11,249	11,760	12,249
Sep	8,602	10,706	9,173	11,546	11,571	14,635		
Oct	9,510	11,045	12,248	14,080	13,056	14,997		
Nov	9,560	10,755	11,367	12,650	11,732	12,937		
Dec	10,677	10,861	11,981	11,636	15,816	16,205		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — I



MONTHLY AVERAGES

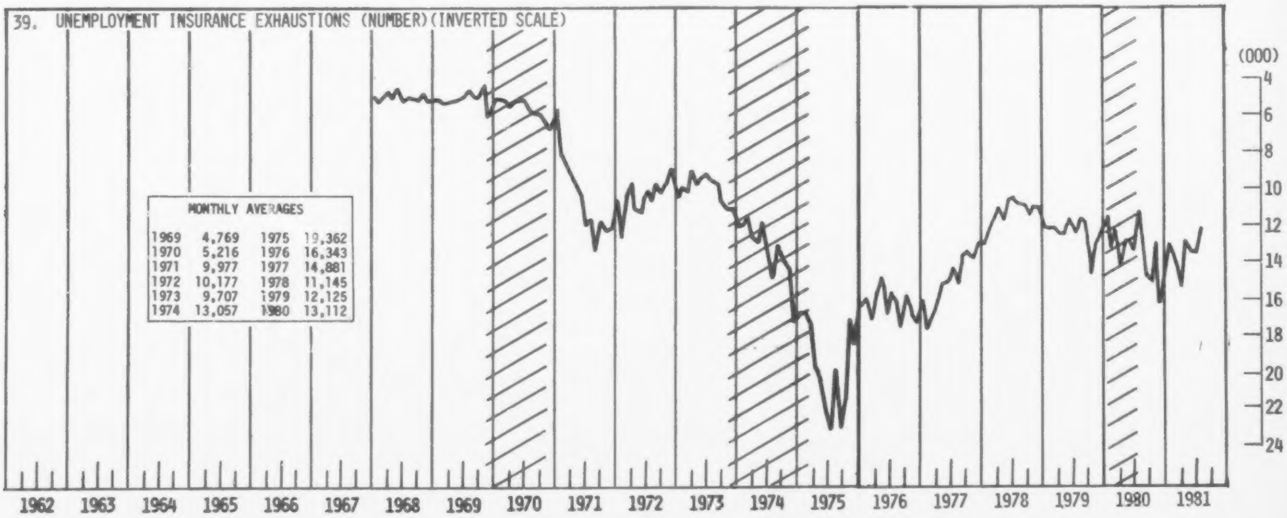
1969	3.28	1975	7.77
1970	4.38	1976	6.35
1971	5.43	1977	5.60
1972	5.06	1978	5.10
1973	4.71	1979	4.65
1974	5.74	1980	4.67



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	9,629	1975	17,406
1970	12,685	1976	14,599
1971	12,871	1977	14,458
1972	12,220	1978	14,228
1973	12,456	1979	16,176
1974	16,607	1980	16,346

R = RATIO SCALE



MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	4,769	1975	19,362
1970	5,216	1976	16,343
1971	9,977	1977	14,881
1972	10,177	1978	11,145
1973	9,707	1979	12,125
1974	13,057	1980	13,112

TABLE XIV UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - II

40. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	50.7	39.4	52.3	41.1	56.7	44.8	59.8	47.0
Feb	49.6	41.5	47.5	40.1	52.1	44.1	52.3	44.3
Mar	43.2	40.0	46.0	42.8	48.5	45.2	50.0	46.6
Apr	42.2	39.4	44.8	42.2	49.6	46.9	45.3	42.8
May	39.0	39.6	41.8	42.6	50.3	51.3	40.0	40.8
Jun	40.0	42.3	37.1	39.2	51.8	54.5	35.8	37.7
Jul	44.0	43.8	37.1	36.7	58.1	57.1	39.5	38.8
Aug	35.5	40.1	37.8	42.6	55.8	62.9	40.8	45.9
Sep	31.8	39.7	34.4	43.0	43.9	55.0		
Oct	34.0	40.0	37.7	44.3	46.6	54.8		
Nov	32.0	36.8	39.0	44.7	47.4	54.4		
Dec	44.8	42.4	48.6	45.7	50.2	46.9		

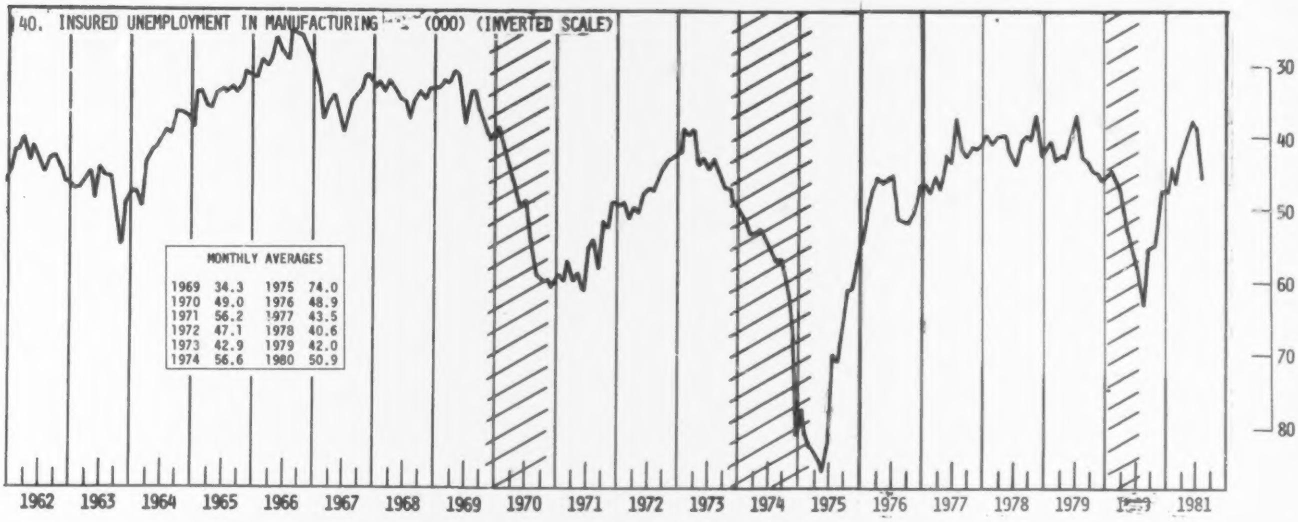
41. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14.2	11.3	12.6	10.3	15.3	12.6	20.8	17.0
Feb	25.9	13.1	23.2	11.6	24.0	11.8	24.5	12.1
Mar	24.4	12.5	22.9	11.5	27.4	13.6	22.4	11.1
Apr	16.1	11.6	15.7	11.1	22.6	15.8	16.2	11.3
May	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6	16.3	16.3	12.0	12.0
Jun	7.7	10.6	7.6	10.4	11.8	16.4	8.9	12.3
Jul	5.7	8.7	6.7	10.3	10.6	16.4	7.9	12.1
Aug	6.2	11.4	6.5	12.0	7.9	14.6	6.7	12.4
Sep	5.1	9.2	6.1	11.3	6.5	12.1		
Oct	5.3	9.1	6.5	11.7	7.0	12.7		
Nov	4.6	8.0	5.9	10.5	7.4	13.1		
Dec	7.9	10.6	8.7	11.8	9.5	12.9		

42. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

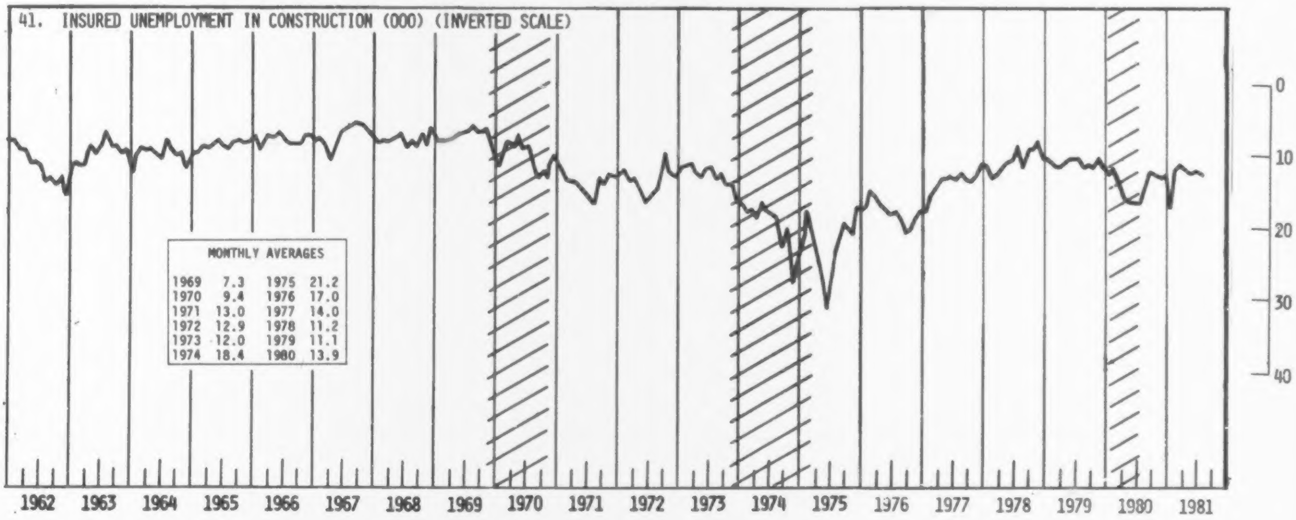
Date	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	58.1	51.3	60.0	53.4	56.1	49.8	67.0	59.5
Feb	56.0	51.0	57.3	52.4	59.5	54.2	67.8	61.7
Mar	51.1	47.8	57.5	54.0	56.8	53.7	63.3	59.9
Apr	50.3	50.5	52.6	53.2	53.9	55.0	57.5	58.9
May	48.7	51.6	49.0	52.1	54.0	57.5	52.9	56.7
Jun	48.8	53.1	47.7	52.2	53.9	59.0	51.0	56.1
Jul	54.6	53.4	54.9	53.3	63.0	60.9	62.0	60.1
Aug	57.6	53.6	61.0	56.0	66.3	60.5	62.4	56.8
Sep	44.4	50.5	51.1	57.7	55.8	62.7		
Oct	45.9	51.2	49.9	55.5	56.6	63.0		
Nov	47.1	50.6	49.3	52.8	57.8	62.1		
Dec	57.4	55.2	55.5	52.9	60.9	58.3		

CHART XIV UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS — II


40. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

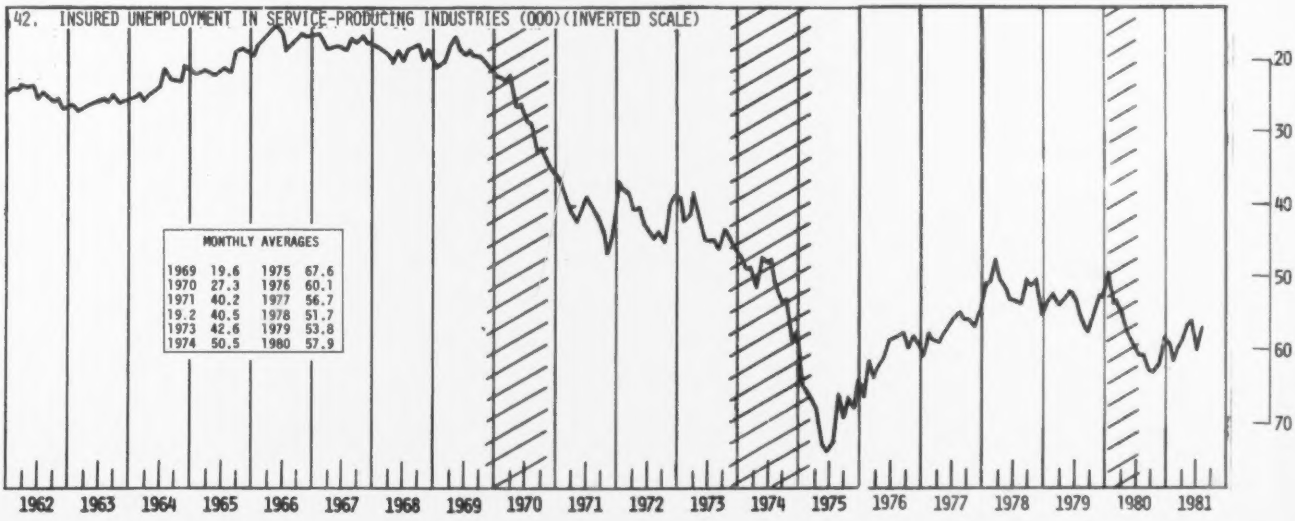
MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	34.3	1975	74.0
1970	49.0	1976	48.9
1971	56.2	1977	43.5
1972	47.1	1978	40.6
1973	42.9	1979	42.0
1974	56.6	1980	50.9


41. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) (INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	7.3	1975	21.2
1970	9.4	1976	17.0
1971	13.0	1977	14.0
1972	12.9	1978	11.2
1973	12.0	1979	11.1
1974	18.4	1980	13.9


42. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)(INVERTED SCALE)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

1969	19.6	1975	67.6
1970	27.3	1976	60.1
1971	40.2	1977	56.7
19.2	40.5	1978	51.7
1973	42.6	1979	53.8
1974	50.5	1980	57.9

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1980 Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3035.5	3044.7	3053.5	3057.9	3073.3	3082.2	3094.4	3089.5	3088.9	3071.1	3079.4	3088.3	3080.8
PRIVATE SECTOR	2512.2	2518.3	2525.6	2530.3	2546.8	2556.6	2570.3	2566.0	2568.3	2551.8	2561.7	2574.9	2569.9
GOVERNMENT	522.9	526.4	527.9	527.6	526.5	525.6	524.1	523.5	520.6	519.3	517.7	513.4	510.9
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	3084.2	3057.3	3065.4	3066.8	3074.8	3016.1	3015.1	3039.0	3070.8	3078.4	3140.7	3138.0	3131.5
MANUFACTURING	772.6	782.2	782.3	779.0	775.2	770.2	711.1	773.6	774.8	776.7	787.9	773.2	777.6
Durable Goods	375.6	382.8	384.1	383.7	383.2	381.4	380.6	382.7	385.1	383.9	387.9	383.2	379.5
Lumber & Wood Products	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6
Furniture & Fixtures	10.0	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	33.6	33.7	33.2	32.9	32.1	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.8	33.0	33.4	33.3	33.1
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.6	12.4	12.5
Pottery & related products	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	17.1	17.3	16.9	16.8	16.2	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.3
Primary Metal Industries	24.4	24.4	25.4	25.7	26.0	25.7	25.4	25.9	26.3	25.6	25.9	25.9	26.0
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7
Iron & steel foundries	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.6	2.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.4	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.2
Other primary metal industries	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	58.9	59.8	59.7	59.9	59.8	59.4	58.8	59.5	59.7	59.8	60.1	59.1	59.3
Metal cans	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.1
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.3	12.9	12.8
Metal stampings	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.6
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	25.3	25.5	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.9	25.7	25.8	26.0	26.0	26.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	74.6	74.2	74.4	74.4	75.3	75.1	74.7	74.6	74.5	73.6	73.9	73.2	72.5
Construction & related machinery	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.6
Metalworking machinery	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1
Special industry machinery	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.2
General industry machinery	17.3	17.7	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.5	17.3	17.2	17.0	16.6	16.6	16.4	16.2
Service industry machinery	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1
Other machinery, except elec.	24.1	23.3	23.5	23.7	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.0	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.3
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	91.3	92.6	92.3	92.1	92.2	92.5	92.6	92.4	92.9	92.6	93.4	92.1	91.9
Elec. test & Distribution equip.	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.2
Electrical industrial apparatus	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.6	13.7	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.6	13.8
Radio & TV receiving equipment	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9
Communication equipment	35.0	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.9	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.7	34.5	34.3
Electronic components & access.	20.6	21.0	21.4	21.4	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.5	21.9	21.6	21.3
Other elec. equipment & supplies	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.3
Transportation Equipment	12.2	17.9	18.2	17.9	17.9	18.0	17.7	18.1	18.3	18.1	18.4	17.9	13.6
Motor vehicles	6.6	12.1	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.4	8.1
Aircraft & parts	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1
Other transportation equipment	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Instruments & Related Products	37.3	37.0	37.3	37.0	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.5	37.3	37.4	37.8	37.7	37.7
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	27.7	28.3	28.6	28.4	27.6	26.7	27.3	27.7	28.4	28.7	29.7	28.7	29.9
Nondurable Goods	397.0	399.4	398.2	395.4	392.0	388.8	390.5	390.9	389.7	392.8	400.0	390.0	398.1
Food & Kindred Products	50.3	50.2	50.3	49.9	50.2	49.2	49.5	49.7	49.0	48.7	49.7	49.1	49.9
Canned, cured & frozen foods	10.6	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.5	10.4
Grain mill & bakery products	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.1	13.9	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.9	14.0	13.9
Beverages	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6
Other food & kindred products	19.2	19.3	19.6	19.1	19.7	19.2	19.2	19.4	19.4	18.9	19.7	19.0	19.0
Tobacco Manufactures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Textile Mill Products	19.7	20.2	20.2	20.2	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.4	20.7	19.3	20.0
Broad woven fabric mills	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Textile finishing, except wool	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.7
Other textile mill products	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.8	13.2	13.3	12.5	13.0

See note on page S-33.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1980					1981							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Apparel & Other Textile Products	57.4	59.0	58.9	56.4	53.5	53.0	53.4	53.2	53.1	54.7	57.3	53.4	57.1
Men's & boys' suits and coats	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.9
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.1
Women's & misses' outerwear	31.0	32.0	31.6	29.7	26.9	27.3	27.9	27.5	27.2	28.7	30.8	29.2	31.3
Women's & children's undergarm.	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.9
Other apparel & related products	14.6	15.3	15.5	14.9	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.5	14.2	14.9
Paper & Allied Products	31.7	31.9	31.6	31.4	31.5	30.9	31.1	29.8	29.7	30.0	31.2	30.1	31.1
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg.pap.	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.0	12.7
Other paper & allied products	15.4	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.4	14.4	14.6	15.1	14.9	15.1
Printing & Publishing	54.3	54.3	54.5	54.7	55.0	54.0	54.2	54.4	54.4	54.2	54.7	54.3	55.1
Newspapers	15.2	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.2	14.9	14.9	14.7	14.7	14.7	15.0	15.0	15.0
Commercial printing	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.8	15.3	15.8
Other printing & publishing	24.0	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.2	23.9	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	128.1	127.7	126.9	126.8	126.7	126.5	127.0	128.0	126.9	128.0	129.5	128.8	128.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.8	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.1
Plastic materials & synthetics	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.8
Drugs	41.2	40.9	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.9	42.0	42.6	42.4	42.5
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.1	24.7	24.1	23.6	23.6	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.2	23.3	23.7	23.6	23.8
Paints & allied products	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6
Industrial organic chemicals	25.7	25.6	24.9	25.0	24.7	24.8	24.6	25.3	24.4	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1
Other chemicals & allied prods.	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.9
Petroleum & Coal Products	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.3	12.1	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.4
Petroleum refining	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.5
Other petroleum & coal products	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	36.7	37.3	37.2	37.3	36.9	37.2	37.3	37.9	37.9	38.3	38.2	37.1	37.6
Rubber & rubber products	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	29.5	30.0	29.9	30.1	29.8	30.0	30.1	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.9	29.9	30.4
Leather & Leather Products	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.2	5.8
Handbags, personal leather goods	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.8	2.3
Other leather & leather products	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5
NONMANUFACTURING	2311.5	2275.1	2283.1	2287.8	2299.6	2245.9	2244.0	2265.4	2296.0	2301.7	2352.8	2364.8	2353.9
Mining	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3
Construction	117.8	117.3	117.3	114.2	110.4	101.3	99.0	105.4	114.3	102.7	112.9	119.7	119.0
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	189.6	193.2	189.9	190.0	189.0	187.4	187.8	188.9	188.2	188.9	191.6	188.9	189.2
Railroad transportation	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.6
Other transportation	102.2	106.4	103.5	103.4	102.5	100.9	101.3	102.3	101.6	102.6	103.8	100.9	101.7
Communications	54.3	54.1	53.7	53.9	53.8	53.8	53.9	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.5	54.6	54.4
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv	25.7	25.3	25.33	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.9	25.8	25.9	26.6	26.8	26.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	683.3	681.0	678.1	682.9	696.3	662.9	659.3	660.8	672.8	682.0	697.5	694.5	693.4
Wholesale trade	201.3	200.3	200.7	200.3	200.4	199.8	199.4	199.3	199.6	199.7	201.4	201.3	201.9
Retail trade	482.0	480.7	477.4	482.7	495.8	463.1	459.9	461.5	473.2	482.3	496.1	493.2	491.5
Retail General merchandise	72.2	72.7	75.1	78.4	85.9	75.6	73.8	72.6	73.1	72.9	73.2	72.8	72.5
Food stores	81.3	81.1	81.0	81.0	81.5	80.0	81.4	80.7	82.5	83.0	84.7	84.4	84.2
Auto dealers & service sta.	47.7	47.7	47.5	47.6	47.4	46.9	46.2	45.9	46.1	45.9	45.9	45.7	45.5
Apparel & accessories	36.8	39.9	41.0	42.8	45.9	39.6	38.2	38.1	38.8	38.7	39.2	38.4	38.3
Eating & drinking places	142.4	136.7	128.0	125.6	124.9	119.1	119.5	123.1	130.2	138.3	148.1	147.7	147.3
Other retail trade	101.7	102.5	104.7	107.2	110.3	101.9	100.8	101.1	102.5	103.5	105.0	104.2	103.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	159.9	157.2	156.8	156.9	156.5	156.2	155.8	155.7	156.5	157.3	160.1	161.7	161.7
Banking	46.0	45.1	45.2	45.4	45.7	45.3	45.3	45.6	45.7	46.0	46.9	47.4	47.4
Insurance agents & carriers	65.8	65.0	65.3	65.4	65.7	65.4	65.2	65.0	65.0	64.9	65.3	65.8	65.7
Other fin.,insur. & real estate	48.0	47.0	46.3	46.0	46.1	45.5	45.3	45.1	45.8	46.4	47.9	48.5	48.6
Services	631.0	618.0	614.7	612.9	617.2	613.9	616.4	627.0	638.9	647.3	665.5	674.1	673.1
Medical & other health services	167.8	166.9	167.9	168.3	169.7	170.5	171.4	171.9	171.7	171.9	173.8	174.3	174.4
Hospitals	95.4	94.6	95.2	95.5	96.5	97.5	97.8	98.2	97.8	97.8	99.1	99.8	100.0
Educational services	36.2	38.4	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.1	42.1	42.6	42.9	42.7	41.7	39.8	39.0
Other services	427.0	412.6	405.1	403.1	405.6	402.3	402.9	412.5	424.3	432.7	450.0	460.0	459.7
Government	527.4	506.1	523.8	528.5	526.8	522.0	523.5	525.3	523.0	521.2	523.0	523.5	515.2
Federal	76.7	73.3	73.1	73.1	73.1	72.5	72.2	72.0	72.2	71.7	72.3	72.8	72.3
State	92.7	93.0	99.9	101.3	101.2	99.8	101.5	101.8	101.5	101.6	101.2	100.6	100.9
Local	358.1	339.8	350.8	354.0	352.5	349.7	349.8	351.5	349.3	347.9	349.5	350.1	342.0

NOTE: Nonagricultural wage and salary workers include civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980 Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1981 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	293.79											318.79	319.55
Durable Goods	298.56											327.24	326.83
Lumber & Wood Products	185.14											191.08	194.93
Furniture & Fixtures	227.40											223.38	219.49
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	308.25											346.83	355.74
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	332.71											358.26	378.84
Pottery & related products	239.33											284.16	269.49
Primary Metal Industries	310.17											342.86	348.80
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	379.73											432.06	463.07
Iron & steel foundries	285.36											318.28	319.07
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	412.71											446.83	472.24
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals	290.93											306.16	302.50
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	297.14											324.42	327.24
Metal cans	345.66											334.14	364.51
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	362.88											421.25	417.96
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	278.30											311.55	303.42
Metal Stampings	273.67											309.67	311.18
Machinery, Except Electrical	339.08											370.87	373.32
Construction & related machinery	341.91											377.95	401.97
Metalworking machinery	328.02											359.84	354.03
Special industry machinery	347.20											377.10	354.85
General industry machinery	381.97											425.14	431.26
Service industry machinery	254.90											294.81	287.53
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	274.43											291.93	292.47
Elec. test & distribution equip.	246.00											274.66	269.23
Electrical industrial apparatus	253.37											241.49	257.31
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	221.76											239.07	241.57
Radio & TV receiving equipment	223.50											235.41	244.06
Communication equipment	357.06											388.51	381.18
Electronic components & access.	234.14											256.10	254.14
Transportation Equipment	441.56											454.98	446.90
Motor vehicles & equipment	499.71											476.95	478.34
Aircraft & parts	389.38											496.64	455.42
Ship & boat building & repairing	364.27											312.76	337.79
Instruments & Related Products	317.82											340.70	347.35
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	224.01											249.38	247.78
Nondurable Goods	289.04											310.42	313.47
Food & Kindred Products	313.65											326.83	333.72
Canned, cured & frozen foods	292.75											283.42	272.16
Grain mill & bakery products	266.15											275.77	282.91
Beverages	389.61											432.73	419.58
Textile Mill Products	250.06											265.03	279.06
Textile finishing, except wool	337.72											342.11	355.12
Apparel & other Textile Products	177.29											181.90	186.72
Men's & boys' suits & coats	206.75											203.70	221.76
Men's & boys' furnishings	176.90											183.75	180.89
Women's & misses' outerwear	172.07											173.33	179.30
Women's & children's undergarm.	174.93											174.49	182.71
Paper & Allied Products	306.40											344.08	341.86
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg.pap.	385.89											423.85	438.08
Paperboard containers & boxes	285.94											313.95	309.12
Printing & Publishing	289.54											298.13	305.18
Newspapers	270.58											280.48	276.66
Commercial printing	321.20											317.44	330.46
Chemicals & Allied Products	350.28											395.17	399.04
Industrial inorganic chemicals	394.25											415.81	419.08
Plastic materials & synthetics	364.37											388.52	402.65
Drugs	368.94											412.90	407.21
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	271.96											284.25	288.00
Industrial organic chemicals	377.90											471.52	475.15
Paints & allied products	406.82											456.00	450.78
Petroleum & Coal Products	583.10											546.31	543.92
Petroleum refining	650.50											594.44	594.00
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	229.91											254.23	255.60
Rubber & rubber products	233.53											253.99	257.74
Miscellaneous plastic products	228.93											254.56	253.10
Leather & Leather Products	180.88											190.25	187.88

Data for September 1980 through June 1981 were recently revised to a new benchmark. The revised data will appear on these pages in the next issue of Economic Indicators. The revised aggregate data can be found on pages S-14 and S-15.

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980					1981							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.3											40.2	40.5
Durable Goods	40.4											40.5	40.6
Lumber & Wood Products	33.6											31.9	31.8
Furniture & Fixtures	37.9											36.8	36.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	40.4											40.9	42.0
Glass & Glassware/pressed,blown	42.6											42.0	44.0
Pottery & related products	33.9											37.0	35.6
Primary Metal Industries	42.2											43.4	43.6
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	41.5											45.1	46.4
Iron & steel foundries	41.0											42.1	42.6
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	41.9											42.8	44.3
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	43.1											43.8	43.4
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	40.1											40.3	40.4
Metal cans	40.1											38.1	40.1
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	40.5											40.7	41.3
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	39.7											40.2	39.1
Metal Stampings	38.6											39.1	38.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	41.2											40.8	40.8
Construction & related machinery	39.3											37.2	38.8
Metalworking machinery	42.0											41.6	41.7
Special industry machinery	43.4											43.9	41.6
General industry machinery	41.7											40.8	40.8
Service industry machinery	35.8											37.7	37.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	39.6											40.1	39.9
Elec. test & distribution equip.	41.0											44.3	42.6
Electrical industrial apparatus	39.1											35.1	37.4
Electric lighting & wiring equip	38.3											39.0	38.9
Radio & TV receiving equipment	37.5											35.4	36.7
Communication equipment	40.3											43.8	42.4
Electronic components & access.	40.3											39.4	38.8
Transportation Equipment	44.2											41.1	41.0
Motor vehicles & equipment	45.1											40.8	40.4
Aircraft & parts	46.8											51.2	48.5
Ship & boat building & repairing	40.7											35.3	37.7
Instruments & Related Products	41.6											41.6	41.4
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	39.3											39.9	39.9
Nondurable Goods	40.2											39.9	40.5
Food & Kindred Products	41.0											40.3	41.2
Canned, cured & frozen foods	42.8											39.2	39.5
Grain mill & bakery products	41.2											40.2	41.3
Beverages	37.0											39.7	38.6
Textile Mill Products	41.4											40.9	42.9
Textile finishing, except wool	47.3											44.2	46.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	34.9											34.0	34.9
Men's & boys' suits & coats	38.5											35.8	38.5
Men's & boys' furnishings	37.8											36.1	35.4
Women's & misses' outerwear	32.9											31.4	32.6
Women's & children's undergarm.	34.1											31.9	33.1
Paper & Allied Products	44.6											46.0	45.4
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex bldg. pap.	47.7											50.7	51.6
Paperboard containers & boxes	44.4											45.5	44.8
Printing & Publishing	38.4											37.5	38.1
Newspapers	33.2											32.5	31.8
Commercial printing	40.2											38.2	39.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.0											42.4	43.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	42.9											43.0	43.7
Plastic materials & synthetics	43.9											43.9	45.6
Drugs	43.0											43.1	43.0
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	39.3											37.5	38.4
Industrial organic chemicals	41.3											43.7	44.2
Paints and allied products	46.6											47.5	47.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	49.0											43.6	43.1
Petroleum refining	51.1											44.0	44.0
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	39.1											39.6	40.0
Rubber and rubber products	38.6											38.6	38.7
Miscellaneous plastic products	39.2											39.9	40.3
Leather & Leather Products	38.0											37.9	37.5

Data for September 1980 through June 1981 were recently revised to a new benchmark. The revised data will appear on these pages in the next issue of Economic Indicators. The revised aggregate data can be found on pages S-14 and S-15.

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980					1981							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	7.29											7.93	7.89
Durable Goods	7.39											8.08	8.05
Lumber & Wood Products	5.51											5.99	6.13
Furniture & Fixtures	6.00											6.07	6.03
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.63											8.48	8.47
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	7.81											8.53	8.61
Pottery & related products	7.06											7.68	7.57
Primary Metal Industries	7.35											7.90	8.00
Blast Furn. & basic steel prod.	9.15											9.58	9.98
Iron and Iron foundries	6.96											7.56	7.49
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	9.85											10.44	10.66
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals	6.75											6.99	6.97
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	7.41											8.05	8.10
Metal cans	8.62											8.77	9.09
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	8.96											10.35	10.12
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	7.01											7.75	7.76
Metal stampings	7.09											7.92	8.02
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.23											9.09	9.15
Construction & related machinery	8.70											10.16	10.36
Metalworking machinery	7.81											8.65	8.49
Special industry machinery	8.00											8.59	8.53
General industry machnery	9.16											10.42	10.57
Service industry machinery	7.12											7.82	7.75
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	6.93											7.28	7.33
Elec. test & distribution equip.	6.00											6.20	6.32
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.48											6.88	6.88
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	5.79											6.13	6.21
Radio & TV receiving equipment	5.96											6.65	6.65
Communication equipment	8.86											8.87	8.99
Electric components & access.	5.81											6.50	6.55
Transportation Equipment	9.99											11.07	10.90
Motor vehicles & equipment	11.08											11.69	11.84
Aircraft & parts	8.32											9.70	9.39
Ship & boat building & repairing	8.95											8.86	8.96
Instruments & Related Products	7.64											8.19	8.39
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	5.70											6.25	6.21
Nondurable Goods	7.19											7.78	7.74
Food & Kindred Products	7.65											8.11	8.10
Canned, cured & frozen foods	6.84											7.23	6.89
Grain mill & bakery products	6.46											6.86	6.85
Beverages	10.53											10.90	10.87
Textile Mill Products	6.04											6.48	6.52
Textile finishing, except wool	7.14											7.74	7.67
Apparel & Other Textile Products	5.08											5.35	5.35
Men's & boys' suits & coats	5.37											5.69	5.76
Men's & boys' furnishings	4.68											5.09	5.11
Women's & misses' outerwear	5.23											5.52	5.50
Women's & children's undergarm.	5.13											5.47	5.52
Paper & Allied Products	6.87											7.48	7.53
Paper/p'b'd mills ex bldg. pap.	8.09											8.36	8.49
Paperboard containers & boxes	6.44											6.90	6.90
Printing & Publishing	7.54											7.95	8.01
Newspapers	8.15											8.63	8.70
Commercial printing	7.99											8.31	8.43
Chemicals & Allied Products	8.34											9.32	9.28
Industrial inorganic chemicals	9.19											9.67	9.59
Plastic materials & synthetics	8.30											8.85	8.83
Drugs	8.58											9.58	9.47
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	6.92											7.58	7.50
Industrial organic chemicals	9.15											10.79	10.75
Paints & allied products	8.73											9.60	9.49
Petroleum & Coal Products	11.90											12.53	12.62
Petroleum refining	12.73											13.51	13.50
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	5.88											6.42	6.39
Rubber & rubber products	6.05											6.58	6.66
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.84											6.38	6.33
Leather & Leather Products	4.76											5.02	5.01

Data for September 1980 through June 1981 were recently revised to a new benchmark. The revised data will appear on these pages in the next issue of Economic Indicators. The revised aggregate data can be found on pages S-14 and S-15.

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 WORKERS FOR SELECTED NEW JERSEY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1980						1981						
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
ACCESSION RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	3.3	5.6	4.1	3.2	2.6	2.1	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.4
Durable Goods	2.9	6.0	4.1	3.1	2.5	2.0	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.5	2.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2.7	3.7	3.3	2.8	1.8	1.7	3.5	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.1
Primary Metals Industries	3.0	8.6	4.0	2.3	3.1	2.1	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.7
Fabricated Metals,incl. Ordnance	3.8	8.5	6.2	3.4	2.4	1.8	3.6	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.9	3.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.2	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.5	1.4	3.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	1.6	4.0	2.9	2.0	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.4	2.5
Transportation Equipment	5.4	38.3	5.7	6.6	1.4	3.1	3.1	3.7	4.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.5
Instruments & Related Products	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.8
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	5.0	6.0	7.6	5.6	4.2	3.4	5.2	5.3	8.7	8.1	5.6	6.2	5.7
Nondurable Goods	3.8	5.3	4.0	3.4	2.6	2.2	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.6	3.9
Food & Kindred Products	3.4	6.3	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.8	6.3	5.7
Textile Mill Products	4.4	7.1	7.3	6.2	3.2	2.0	5.1	3.9	7.0	4.0	5.3	3.7	3.5
Apparel & Other Textile Products	7.5	12.3	5.8	5.5	3.3	3.1	7.2	6.0	6.2	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.8
Paper & Allied Products	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.4	2.9	2.5	2.0	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.5
Printing & Publishing	3.9	4.1	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.2	4.5	3.7	3.9	5.0	4.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.9	1.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.5	1.2
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	5.8	6.9	7.2	5.1	4.5	2.9	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.8
Leather & Leather Products	13.2	13.3	9.8	9.8	8.2	3.4	12.5	10.2	9.4	6.6	6.0	7.2	4.8
NEW HIRE RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.9	2.2
Durable Goods	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.6	1.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.9	3.0	2.2
Primary Metal Industries	1.2	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.5	1.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.5	1.6
Transportation Equipment	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.9	3.1	2.3	1.7	0.7	0.6
Instruments & Related Products	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.5	1.8
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	3.6	4.6	4.8	4.5	3.4	2.4	3.5	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.9	5.8	4.6
Nondurable Goods	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.4	3.2	2.4
Food & Kindred Products	1.8	3.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.8	2.3
Textile Mill Products	2.0	3.0	3.6	4.5	1.9	1.2	2.9	2.0	3.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.0	1.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.8	3.1
Paper & Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.2	2.4	3.3	2.5
Printing & Publishing	3.4	3.5	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	3.4	2.9	3.3	4.3	3.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.4	1.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.1
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	4.0	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.2	2.0	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.3
Leather & Leather Products	4.3	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.2	2.7	5.7	8.2	7.4	5.1	4.7	6.4	3.4
SEPARATION RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3	4.8
Durable Goods	5.8	5.3	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2.3	4.5	5.0	3.6	3.8	3.1	4.1	3.9	4.5	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.7
Primary Metal Industries	4.4	6.8	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	4.3	5.2
Fabricated Metals, Incl.Ordnance	7.7	7.6	4.3	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.5	4.0	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	2.5	4.9	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.1	3.8	2.8	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.1	4.1
Transportation Equipment	42.0	5.6	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.3	3.3	2.4	2.0	4.0	2.5	3.9
Instruments & Related Products	3.4	3.3	3.8	2.4	1.8	3.2	3.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.2	5.3
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	7.1	9.1	6.4	5.7	5.6	4.6	6.9	3.9	4.0	2.9	6.8	7.4	6.2
Nondurable Goods	5.2	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.5	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	5.7
Food & Kindred Products	3.7	4.9	5.7	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	4.7	4.7	5.0	6.3
Textile Mill Products	11.5	4.3	3.7	3.4	6.8	4.5	5.9	6.1	4.4	5.0	4.4	6.2	7.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	13.3	7.1	5.5	5.7	6.2	8.4	7.6	7.1	8.0	5.3	5.2	4.1	16.5
Paper & Allied Products	5.7	4.4	3.3	3.5	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.1	3.7	2.0	2.8	2.6	3.8
Printing & Publishing	4.0	4.3	4.8	3.2	2.7	3.2	4.7	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.0	2.9	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.6	0.8	0.8	1.2
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	5.3	9.1	5.8	5.6	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.1	5.9	4.9	4.7	7.1
Leather & Leather Products	11.2	9.3	14.7	7.5	5.6	10.8	10.7	6.8	9.0	5.4	8.9	7.5	17.2
QUIT RATE, ALL MANUFACTURING	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
Durable Goods	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
Fabricated Metals, Incl. Ordnance	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Transportation Equipment	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
Instruments & Related Products	1.4	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	3.3	4.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	4.2	4.3	2.7
Nondurable Goods	1.3	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
Food & Kindred Products	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4
Textile Mill Products	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5
Paper & Allied Products	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.9	3.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	2.3	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.7
Leather & Leather Products	1.9	3.9	4.1	3.1	2.6	1.4	5.1	2.4	3.7	3.1	3.8	3.8	1.9

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1980	Net change from	
				month ago	year ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,557	3,623	3,621	-66.0	-64.0
Total Employment	3,322	3,377	3,371	-55.0	-49.0
Total Unemployment	235	246	250	-11.0	-15.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	238	214	250	+24.0	-12.0
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.8	6.9	- 0.2	- 0.3
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	6.8	6.0	7.0	+ 0.8	- 0.2

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1980	Net change from	
				month ago	year ago
Regular State UI Program	125,543	124,012	145,541	+ 1,531	-19,998
Federal Employees' Program	903	1,239	1,242	- 336	- 339
Veterans' Program	1,581	1,424	1,877	+ 157	- 296
Extended Benefits[1]	277	23,471	15,768	-23,194	-15,491
TOTAL	128,304	150,146	164,428	-21,842	-36,124

[1] Provides 13 additional weeks of benefits to workers exhausting regular state UI benefits. Current data may not be comparable with earlier data because benefits were not paid under the Extended Benefits (EB) program from November 1979 through mid-March 1980.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program only)
(thousands)

	Aug 1981	Jul 1981	Aug 1980	Net change from	
				month ago	year ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	125.5	124.0	145.5	+ 1.5	-20.0
Male	62.7	60.4	75.4	+ 2.3	-12.7
Female	62.9	63.6	70.1	- 0.7	- 7.2
White, not Hispanic	88.0	86.8	NA	+ 1.2	NA
Black, not Hispanic	26.0	25.5	NA	+ 0.5	NA
Hispanic	10.8	11.0	NA	- 0.2	NA
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.1	0.2	NA	- 0.1	NA
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1	0.3	NA	- 0.2	NA
INA	0.3	0.3	NA	0.0	NA
MANUFACTURING	40.8	39.5	55.7	+ 1.3	-14.9
Durable Goods	21.9	17.0	31.2	+ 4.9	- 9.3
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	3.0	2.9	4.5	+ 0.1	- 1.5
Machinery except electrical	3.2	2.9	2.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Electrical machinery	3.0	3.6	4.6	- 0.6	- 1.6
Nondurable Goods	18.9	22.6	24.5	- 3.7	- 5.6
Food & kindred products	2.7	3.1	3.0	- 0.4	- 0.3
Textile mill products	1.7	1.9	2.1	- 0.2	- 0.4
Apparel & other textile products	6.2	8.7	6.1	- 2.5	+ 0.1
Printing & publishing	1.5	1.8	1.7	- 0.3	- 0.2
Chemicals & allied products	2.5	3.0	4.7	- 0.5	- 2.2
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.7	2.0	2.3	- 0.3	- 0.6
NONMANUFACTURING	82.5	82.2	74.9	+ 0.3	+ 7.6
Contract construction	6.7	7.9	7.9	- 1.2	- 1.2
Transportation & public utilities	8.2	7.4	8.9	+ 0.8	- 0.7
Wholesale & retail trade	25.8	26.6	29.5	- 0.8	- 3.7
Finance, insurance, & real estate	2.9	3.1	3.8	- 0.2	- 0.9
Services	25.6	24.9	24.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.5
Information not available	2.3	2.3	14.9	0.0	-12.6
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	27.0	26.5	32.9	+ 0.5	- 5.9
25 through 34	38.7	37.6	43.9	+ 1.1	- 5.2
35 through 44	24.4	24.0	28.4	+ 0.4	- 4.0
45 through 54	17.2	16.7	22.5	+ 0.5	- 5.3
55 through 64	14.4	15.2	15.7	- 0.8	- 1.3
65 & over	3.8	4.0	2.2	- 0.2	+ 1.6
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	14.1	18.4	16.3	- 4.3	- 2.2
3 to 4 weeks	16.4	20.6	15.6	- 4.2	+ 0.8
5 through 14 weeks	64.6	52.6	78.3	+12.0	-13.7
15 weeks & over	30.4	32.4	35.4	- 2.0	- 5.0

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Jul 1981[1]	Jun 1981[2]	Year to Date[3]		
			1981	1980	%change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,474	1,967	11,116	9,678	+14.9
Private Units	2,136	1,967	10,754	9,335	+15.2
Single family	1,150	1,018	6,459	5,842	+10.6
Two-family	80	82	722	810	-10.9
Three-or-four family	8	24	169	98	+72.4
Five or more family	898	843	3,404	2,585	+31.7
Public Units	338	0	362	343	+ 5.5
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS	$176,805	$106,222	$713,546	$599,062	+19.1
New Buildings	$147,171	$ 72,985	$536,651	$426,571	+25.8
Additions and Alterations	$ 29,634	$ 33,237	$176,895	$172,491	+ 2.6

[1] Based on reports received from 452 of 567 municipalities
[2] Based on reports received from 433 of 567 municipalities
[3] Does not include any late reports
Source: N.J. Department of Labor and Industry

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

	CASH RECEIPTS FROM N.J FARM MARKETINGS (millions)			INDEXES OF FARM PRICES RECEIVED BY N.J. FARMERS (1967 = 100)				
	Cumulative January-July			Aug 15 1981	July 15 1981	Aug 15 1980	% change	
	1981	1980	% change				month ago	year ago
ALL FARM PRODUCTS	244.7	235.0	+ 4.1	230	244	219	- 5.7	+ 5.0
Livestock products	78.9	68.8	+14.7	230	227	221	+ 1.3	+ 4.1
Poultry & eggs				191	191	190	--	+ 0.5
Dairy products				251	246	233	+ 2.0	+ 7.7
Meat animals				257	257	260	--	- 1.2
Crops	165.8	166.2	- 0.2	229	256	218	-10.5	+ 5.0
Fresh vegetables				290	348	258	-16.7	+12.4
Processed vegetables				148	148	148	--	--
Potatoes & sweet potatoes				289	391	278	-26.1	+ 4.0
Fruits & berries				192	171	189	+12.3	+ 1.6
Grains & hay				238	243	242	- 2.1	- 1.7
PRICES PAID BY U.S. FARMERS				306	304	284	+ 0.7	+ 7.7
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED BY N.J. FARMERS TO PRICES PAID BY U.S. FARMERS				75	80	77	- 6.2	- 2.6

SOURCE: New Jersey Crop Reporting Service

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1980	Jan	3,324	±54	1.6%	270	±23	8.5%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Feb	3,326	±54	1.6%	236	±22	9.3%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Mar	3,302	±54	1.6%	243	±22	9.1%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Apr	3,287	±54	1.6%	226	±21	9.3%	6.4%	±.6	9.4%
	May	3,265	±55	1.7%	286	±24	8.4%	8.1%	±.7	8.6%
	Jun	3,352	±54	1.6%	290	±24	8.3%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Jul	3,385	±54	1.6%	295	±24	8.1%	8.0%	±.6	7.5%
	Aug	3,371	±54	1.6%	250	±22	8.8%	6.9%	±.6	8.7%
	Sep	3,280	±55	1.7%	250	±22	8.8%	7.1%	±.6	8.5%
	Oct	3,343	±54	1.6%	234	±22	9.4%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
	Nov	3,330	±54	1.6%	252	±22	8.7%	7.0%	±.6	8.6%
	Dec	3,316	±54	1.6%	268	±23	8.6%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
1981	Jan	3,289	±54	1.6%	284	±24	8.5%	8.0%	±.7	8.8%
	Feb	3,254	±54	1.7%	270	±23	8.5%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Mar	3,277	±54	1.6%	308	±25	8.1%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Apr	3,294	±54	1.6%	268	±23	8.6%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	May	3,327	±54	1.6%	287	±24	8.4%	7.9%	±.6	7.6%
	Jun	3,343	±54	1.6%	269	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Jul	3,377	±54	1.6%	246	±22	8.9%	6.8%	±.6	8.8%
	Aug	3,322	±54	1.6%	235	±22	9.4%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1980
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Manufac-turing	Nonmanu-facturing	Mining	Contract Construction	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
1958	1,911.8	776.0	1,135.8	3.7	88.9	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	801.9	1,169.0	3.6	96.3	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.8	1,208.3	3.5	98.7	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	791.5	1,242.0	3.4	100.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	812.8	1,283.1	3.4	101.3	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	809.4	1,320.0	3.5	101.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	806.7	1,362.0	3.6	106.8	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,259.0	837.5	1,421.6	3.5	110.6	157.0	438.5	98.6	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	879.3	1,479.9	3.0	111.2	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	882.8	1,538.8	2.8	112.2	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	885.3	1,599.8	3.1	115.6	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	892.5	1,677.1	3.3	118.1	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	860.7	1,745.5	3.2	120.4	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	818.3	1,789.4	3.0	117.6	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	823.3	1,851.1	3.2	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	842.6	1,918.2	3.3	126.8	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	825.9	1,957.5	3.2	118.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	747.9	1,952.0	2.8	99.2	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	756.2	1,997.5	2.7	93.9	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	767.3	2,069.6	2.9	94.5	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,962.4	786.8	2,175.6	2.6	105.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.7	523.0
1979	3,027.4	799.1	2,228.2	2.6	113.7	190.4	678.6	153.6	572.5	516.7
1980	3,053.9	783.4	2,270.5	2.4	110.7	192.1	677.1	157.1	606.6	524.5

	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures*	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectri-cal Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	386.7	5.8	9.8	33.5	25.8	60.9	75.4	92.6	18.4	37.3	27.3

	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.7	49.8	0.4	20.4	55.3	32.2	55.0	127.9	12.1	37.6	6.1

*Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

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